

1508/883
GEOGRAPHY FOR YOUTH

OR A

PLAIN AND EASY INTRODUCTION

TO THE

SCIENCE OF GEOGRAPHY

FOR THE USE OF

YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND LADIES:

CONTAINING

**AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL
PARTS OF THE KNOWN WORLD;**

TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS

AND

**A TABLE of the LONGITUDE and LATITUDE of the
most remarkable Places on the Terraqueous Globe;**

ILLUSTRATED BY COPPER PLATES.

THE FOURTH EDITION,

Considerably Enlarged, Corrected and Improved.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS;

Exhibiting the different States and Islands,

with the

GRAND DIVISIONS of the most celebrated Empires.

A BEX —	page 210	Arran (North) Island of	p. 121
Abyssinia —	209	Arrowsmith's Island	313
Achan —	180	Aruba, Island of	297
Adel —	210	Ascension, Isle of	224
Admiralty Islands	312	Asia and its divisions, seas, &c.	152
Africa and its divisions	197	Asiatic Islands	153 and 197
African Islands —	222	Atooi, Island of	306
Agimere and Agra	172	Aurora, Island of	314
Ajan —	210	Austria —	66
Aladulia —	161	Ava —	180
Aland, Isle of —	44	Azores Islands —	222
Albania —	112	Babelmandel —	226
Alderney, Isle of	152	Bahama Islands —	283
Aleutian Islands —	316	Bahar —	172
Algiers —	200	Baharen, Island of	167
Allahabad —	172	Balambangan, Isle of	192
Alliance Island	308	Ball's Pyramid Island	313
Allen, Island of	30	Bananas, Isle of	214
Amak, Isle of —	31	Banda Islands —	193
Amasia —	161	Barbadoes, Island of	215
Amatkinak, Island of	316	St. Barbara, Isle of	274
Amazonia —	273	Barbary —	118
Amboyna, Island of	193	Barbuda, Island of	293
Ambrym, Island of	314	Barrier Islands —	302
Amednagur —	172	St. Bartholomew I. of 291 &	314
America and its divisions	227	Bathee Islands —	194
America, North —	228	Basil —	21
America, South —	266	Batchiam, Island of	195
America, United States of	238	Bavaria —	66
American Islands —	281	Beder —	172
Amphiscii —	6	Behring's Island —	316
Amsterdam Island	315	Bengal —	172
Amuchta, Island of	316	Benguela —	215
Analemma —	5	Benin —	213
Andaman Isles —	190	Berar —	172
Andreanoffskie Ostrova Isl.	316	Bermudas Islands —	282
Andros, Island of —	283	Bern —	92
Anglesea, Isle of	154	Bessarabia —	112
Angola —	215	Beveland, N. & S. Isles of	56
Anguilla, Island of	291	Bildulgerid —	202
Annabona, Island of	224	Bird Island —	302
Annotom, Island of	314	Bishop of Osnaburg's Island	301
Antigua, Island of —	293	Bohemia —	74
Antilles Islands, Great	285	Bolabola, Island of	315
Antilles Islands, Little	297	Bombay, Island of	173
Antipodes and Antoci	6	Bonaire, Island of	297
Apee, Island of —	314	Borneo, Island of	198
Appenzel —	91	Bornholm, Isle of	30
Arabia —	164	Boscawen's Island	301
Aracan —	180	Bosnia —	172

Bourbon, Isle of	—	page 226	Connecticut	page 238 and 240
Britain (Great) Island of	—	123	Copper Island	— 316
Britain, New	—	230	Corea	— 189
Britain (New) Isl. of	301 &	311	Corfu, Island of	— 106
Brunswic	—	63	Coronandel	— 172
Brunswic, New	—	235	Correspondence of Ancient and	
Brazil	—	274	Modern Geography	— 23
Bulgaria	—	112	Corfica, Isle of	— 105
Bunwoot, Island of	—	194	Crimea	— 50
Burney's Island	—	306	Croatia	— 76 and 112
Bute, Island of	—	128	St. Croix, Isle of	— 291
Byron's Island	—	300	Cuba, Island of	— 285
Cabul	—	172 and 174	Cumberland Island	— 300
Caffraria	—	217	Curassoe, Island of	— 297
Caledonia (New) Island of	—	314	Curdistan	— 161
California	—	264	Curtis's Island	— 313
Calvert's Island	—	313	Cyclades, Islands of	— 116
Camboya	—	183	Cyprus, Island of	— 118
Campo Bello, Island of	—	237	Dageland, Isle of	— 56
Canada	—	232	Dahomy	— 213
Canary Islands	—	222	Dalmatia	— 76, 106, and 112
Candahar	—	170 and 174	Danger, Islands of	— 300
Candeish	—	172	Daniel's Island	— 313
Candia, Island of	—	117	Danish Dominions in Germany	42
Candinos, Isle of	—	50	Deccan	— 172
Canvey Island	—	152	Delaware	— 246
Cape Breton, Isle of	—	282	Delhi	— 172
Cape Verd Islands	—	223	De Lofs Islands	— 214
Caribbee Islands	—	291	Demerary	— 273
Carnatic	—	172	Denmark	— 30
Carolina, North and South	—	254	Defkada, Island of	— 291
Caroline Islands	—	195	Dezima, Island of	— 116
Carteret's Island	—	301	Diarbec	— 161
Cathmire	—	172 and 174	Disappointment, Islands of	— 300
St. Catherine's Isle	—	274	Divisions (Anc.) of the Earth	22
Cayenne	—	272 and 273	Divisions of Europe	— 28
Celebes, Island of	—	192	St. Domingo, Island of	— 290
Cephalonia, Islands of	—	106	Dominica, Island of	— 294
Ceram, Isle of	—	195	Doncala	— 210
Cerigo, Island of	—	117	Dowlatabad	— 172
Ceylon, Island of	—	190	Drago, Isle of	— 50
Chatham's Island	—	313	Duke of Gloucester's Islands	— 301
Chiampa	—	183	Duke of York's Island	— 300
Chili	—	269	Duyveland, Island of	— 56
Chimæra	—	112	Eaile Island	— 303
China	—	183	Ecliptic	— 2
China Island	—	302	Egmont Island	— 300
St. Christopher's Island	—	292	Egypt	— 203
Circassia	—	154 and 159	Elephanta, Isle of	— 177
Circles	—	2, 3, and 4	Enganho, Isle of	— 191
Clerke's Islands	—	306	England	— 128
Climates	—	5	England, Isles belonging to	— 151
Cochin China	—	182	England, New	— 239
Cologne	—	64	Equator or Equinoctial	— 2
Colures	—	2	Erramanga, Island of	— 314
Comora Islands	—	226	Europe, Divisions of	— 27
Congo	—	215	European Islands, Seas, &c.	29

C O N T E N T S.

St. Eustatia, Island of	page 292	Hainan, Island of	page 189
Exuma Island	— 283	Hamburg	— 62
Eyoes	— 213	Hammond's Isles	— 313
Eyraco Arabic	— 161	Hampshire, New	238 and 239
Falkland Islands	— 298	Hanover	— 62
Falster and Femeren, Isles of	30	Hanover (New) Island of	312
Fernando Noronha, Isle of	274	Hebrides Islands	— 127
Fernando Po, Isle of	— 224	Hebrides Islands, New	303 & 314
Ferro Islands	— 42	St. Helena, Island of	— 224
Florida	— 258	Hervey's Island	— 303
Formosa, Isle of	— 189	Hesse	— 65
Fox Islands	— 316	Heteroscii	— 6
France	— 84	Hiero or Ferro, Island of	222
Franconia	— 65	Hinchinbrook Island	— 314
Friburg	— 91	Hispaniola, Island of	— 290
Friendly Islands	— 315	Holland	— 55
Friesland	— 56	Holland (New) Isl. of	302 & 342
Fuertaventura, Isle of	— 222	Holy Island	— 152
Funen, Isle of	— 30	Horizon	— 4
St. Gallen	— 92	Hoy, Island of	— 128
Gallipagoes Islands	— 299	Huaheine, Island of	— 315
Geneva	— 92	Hudson's Bay	— 230
Genoa	— 105	Hungary	— 73
Geography	— 15	Hyderabad	— 172
Geographical Problems	— 7	Jages	— 216
Geographical Theorems	— 12	St. Jago, Island of	— 223
Georgia	— 154, 159, & 254	Jamaica, Island of	— 286
Georgia (New) Islands of	313	Janna	— 112
Georgia (South) Island of	— 304	Japan Islands	— 196
Germany	— 61	Java, Isle of	— 191
Gilbert's Island	— 313	Libertson's Island	— 313
Gillolo Island	— 194	Iceland	— 40
Glaris	— 91	Jersey, Island of	— 151
Globe, artificial	— 1	Jersey, New	— 245
Globe, superficial contents of	19	Jesso, Isles of	— 196
Gloucester Island	— 300	Immah, Island of	— 316
Golconda	— 172	Immer, Island of	— 314
Gomera Island	— 222	India	— 170
Gore's Island	— 306	Indiana	— 238 and 250
Gothland, Isle of	— 44	Indostan	— 172
Gower's Island	— 301	Introduction	— 1
Granada, Island of	— 296	St. John's, Islands of	282 and 301
Grand Manan, Isle of	— 237	Jona, Island of	— 128
Greenland, East and West	38	Ireland, Island of	— 118
Grisons	— 92	Ireland (New) Island of	302 & 311
Groningen	— 55	Irronian, Island of	— 314
Groups The, Islands of	— 302	Isequibo	— 273
Guadaloupe, Island of	— 293	Isla, Island of	— 128
Guam, Island of	— 196	Islemond, Island of	— 55
Guelderland	— 55	Istria	— 104 and 106
Guernsey, Island of	— 152	Italy	— 104
Guiana	— 272	Juan Fernandes, Isle of	— 298
Guinea	— 212	Jura, Island of	— 128
Guinea (New) Isl. of	302 & 311	Kamtchatka	— 154
Gargistan, or Georgia	154 & 159	Kavalang Islands	— 316
Guzerat	— 172	Kentucky	— 238 and 250

Keppel's Island	—	page 301	Malwa	—	page 172
Khao, Islands of	—	316	Man, Isle of	—	151
St. Kilda, Island of	—	128	Manilla, Island of	—	193
King George's Islands	—	300	Mantua	—	104 and 106
Kilga, Island of	—	316	Maps	—	20
Knox's Island	—	313	Margarita, Island of	—	297
Kolgoy, Isle of	—	50	Marianne Islands	—	196
Kurile Islands	—	196	Marigalante, Isle of	—	291
Labrador	—	230	Mariner's Compass	—	5
Ladron Islands	—	196	Marino	—	105
Lagoon Island	—	302	Marlar's Island	—	313
Lahore	—	172	Martaban	—	181
Laland, Isle of	—	30	Marquesas Islands	303 and	316
Land, divisions of	15 and	18	Marshall's Island	—	313
Tangarotte, Isle of	—	222	St. Martin's Island	—	292
Laos	—	182	Martinico, Island of	—	294
Lapland	—	36	Marua, Island of	—	315
La Plata	—	277	Maryland	—	248
Latitude	—	3	Masafueto, Island of	—	299
Lepers, Isle of	—	314	Massachusetts's Bay	238 &	239
Lewis or Harries, Isle of	—	128	St. Mathew, Island of	—	224
Lieou Kieou, Isles of	—	189	Mathews's Rock and Island	—	313
Lithuania	—	81	St. Maura, Island of	—	106
Livadia	—	112	Mauritius, Isle of	—	225
Loango	—	215	Mayo, Island of	—	223
Lofoern Islands	—	34	Measures of different countries	—	20
Lombardy	—	104	Mecklenburg	—	62
Long Islands	243 and	283	Melida, Island of	—	113
Longitude	—	3	Melinda	—	217
Lord Howe's Islands	301 &	313	Mentz	—	64
Louisiade, Isles of	—	311	Meridian	—	2
Louisiana	—	264	Metelin, Island of	—	116
Lucayos Islands	—	383	Mexico	—	259
Lucca	—	106	Mexico, New	—	264
Lucerne	—	91	Middleburgh Island	—	303
St. Lucia, Island of	—	294	Middleton Island	—	313
Luconia, Island of	—	193	Milan	—	104 and 106
Lysie Oitrova Islands	—	316	Mindanao, Island of	—	193
Macaco	—	216	Mindioly, Island of	—	195
Macao, Island of	—	189	Minorca, Island of	—	99
Macassar, Island of	—	192	Miquelon, Isle of	—	281
Macaulay's Island	—	313	Modena	—	104 and 106
Macedonia	—	112	Moen, Isle of	—	30
Madagascar, Isle of	—	225	Moffen Island	—	38
Madeira Islands	—	222	Moldavia	—	112
Magadoxa	—	210	Molucca Islands	—	192
Mahecs	—	213	Mombaza	—	217
Maine	—	240	Monaco	—	105
Mainland Island	—	117	Monemugi	—	216
Majorca, Island of	—	99	Monomotapa	—	217
Malabar	—	172	Montague Island	—	314
Malacca	—	181	Montferrat	—	104
Maldiv Islands	—	190	Montferrat, Island of	—	293
Malicollo, Island of	—	314	Moravia	—	71
Malta, Island of	—	107	Morea	—	112

CONTENTS.

vii

Moriachia	page 76 and 106	Pelew Islands	page 195
Morocco	— 198	Pedder's Island	— 313
Morris Island	— 308	Peninsula, E. of the Ganges	180
Moscovy	— 47	Penrhyn Island	— 313
Moskoe, Island of	— 36	Pensylvania	— 246
Moulton	— 172	Periceci and Periscii	— 6
Mozambique	— 217	Perfia	— 167
Mulhausen	— 92	Peru	— 266
Mull, Island of	— 127	Philippine Islands	— 193
Myfol, Island of	— 195	Philippine Islands, New	— 155
Nadceghdha, Island of	— 196	Piedmont	— 105
Naples	— 106	St. Pierre, Island of	— 281
Natolia	— 161	Pitcairn's Island	— 301
Navigators Islands	— 308	Poland	— 81
Negho Islands	— 316	Pomona, Island of	— 127
Negroland	— 211	Pope's Territories	— 105
Negropont, Island of	— 116	Porto Rico, Island of	— 290
Netherlands	— 54	Portugal	— 94
Netherlands, Austrian, French,		Prince, Edward's Isles	— 304
Dutch, and Prussian	— 58	Prince's Island	— 224
Netherlands, United	— 55	Prince of Wales's Isl. 191 & 300	
Neufchatel	— 92	Prince William Henry's Isl. 300	
Nevis, Island of	— 293	Providence Island	— 283
Newfoundland, Island of	— 281	Prussia	— 78
Nicobar Isles	— 190	Pulo Pecnang, Island of	— 191
Nippon, Island of	— 196	Pulo Timooan Island	— 300
Norfolk Island	— 313	Quadrant of Altitude	— 4
North Uist, Island of	— 128	Q. Charlotte's I. 300, 301, & 310	
Norway	— 33	Quiloa	— 217
Nova Scotia	— 235	Rhine, Lower	— 64
Nova Zembla, Isle of	— 51	Rhine, Upper	— 65
Nubia	— 208	Rhode Island	238 and 240
Oeland, Isle of	— 44	Rhodes, Island of	— 117
Ohang Java, Isle of	— 301	Romania	— 112
Oheteroa, Island of	302 & 315	Rugen, Isle of	— 44
Olchon, Island of	— 158	Russia	— 47
Onecheow, Island of	— 306	Saba, Isle of	— 292
Oriffa	— 172	Sailles, Island of	— 116
Orkney Islands	— 127	Salfette, Isle of	— 177
Ormus, Island of	— 167	Samian, Island of	— 34
Oselle, Isle of	— 50	Samos, Island of	— 116
Ofnaburg Island	— 300	Sancian, Isle of	— 189
Otaha, Island of	— 315	Sandwich Islands 305, 306 & 314	
Otaheite, Island of	300 and 315	Sandwich Land, Island of	— 304
Ouby, Island of	— 195	Sahgir Island	— 194
Oude	— 172	Santa Christina La Dominica I. 316	
Overysfel	— 55	Sardinia, Island of	— 105
Owhyee, Island of	— 306	Sark, Island of	— 152
Palestine	— 161	Saiguan Islands	— 316
Palliser's Islands	— 303	Savoy	— 105
Palma, Isle of	— 222	Savu Island	— 302
Panjab	— 174	Saxony, Lower	— 62
Parma	— 104 and 106	Saxony, Upper	— 63
Paraguay	— 277	Schaffhausen	— 91
Paros and Patmos, Islands of	116	Schowen, Island of	— 56
Patagonia	— 280	Scilly Isles	— 151
Pegu	— 180	Scilly Islands, New	— 308

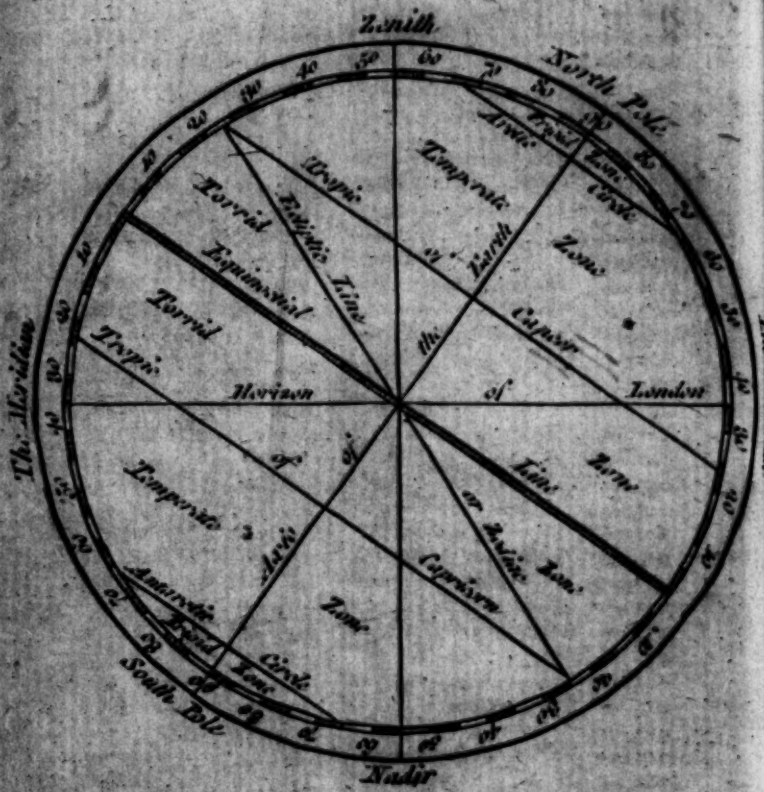
Scio, Island of	page 116	Tockenburg	page 92
Sclavonia	76	Tombay, Island of	214
Scotland	123	Tonquin	181
Scottish Isles	127	Tortola Island	291
Semicircle of Position	5	Transylvania	76
Servia	112	Treves	62
Shepherd Island	314	Trinidad, Isle of	296
Sheppy Island	152	Tripoli	209
Shetland Islands	127	Tropics	3
Siam	181	Tschegula and Tschigama Isl.	316
Sicily, Island of	107	Tunis	204
Sierra Leone	214	Turkey in Asia	160
Silesia	71	Turkey in Europe	111
Simpson's Island	301	Turkish Islands in Europe	116
Sir Charles Hardy's Island	301	Tuscany	104 and 106
Sir Charles Saunders's Island	30	Uak, Island of	316
Sky, Island of	128	Ulitea, Island of	315
Society Islands	302 and 315	Unalashka, Island of	305
Sofola	217	Underwalden and Uri	91
Soleure or Soluthura	91	Utrecht	55
Sooloo Islands	194	Valais	92
Spain	97	Venice	104 and 105
Spitzbergen	38	Vermont	142
Staffa, Island of	128	St. Vincent, Island of	295
Stalimene, Island of	116	Vishapour	172
Staten Island	243	Virginia	249
Staten Land	310	Virgin Islands	291
Sumatra, Isle of	140	Voorn, Island of	55
Sunda Islands	190	Walachia	112
Surinam	272	Walcheren, Island of	56
Suroe, Island of	37	Wales	149
Swabia	65	Wales, New North and South	230
Sweden	42	Wales, New South	312
Switzerland	91	Wallis's Island	301
Syria	161	Watceoo, Island of	304
Taman, Isle of	51	Water, divisions of	16, 17 & 18
Tanjore	173	Waygiou, Island of	195
Tanna, Island of	314	West Indies, Climate of	283
Tartary Budziac	112	Westphalia	62
Tartary, Great	153	Whitsun Island	300
Taurida	50	Whitsuntide Island	314
Temeswar	74	Wight, Isle of	139
Tenedos, Island of	116	Winchelsea Island	301
Teneriffe, Island of	222	York, New	243
Terra del Fuego, Island of	280	Yvica, Island of	99
Terra de Raphael	217	Zaara	208
Terra Firma	270	Zanguebar	217
Terra Magellanica	280	Zante, Island of	116
Thibet	157	Zealand, Island of	30
St. Thomas, Islands of	224 & 291	Zealand, Islands of	56
Three Hills and Tierra del Esperitu Santo, Islands of	314	Zealand, New, Islands of	302, 303, & 313
Thule, Southern, Island of	304	Zocatra	226
Tinian, Island of	196	Zones	5
Tobago, Island of	296	Zug and Zurich	91

INTRODUCTION.





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The Artificial Sphere.

INTRODUCTION.

THE ancients were of various opinions with regard to the figure of the earth. Anaximander imagined it to be cylindrical: Leucippus believed it to be in the form of a drum. Pythagoras was the first that we know of who had any conception that the earth moved round the sun; which opinion never made great progress, till it was revived by Copernicus in the year 1530; for, before that period, it was in general thought to be a vast extended plane, bounded by the horizon, and surrounded by the ocean; and that all beneath was the region of spirits; but the difficulty of accounting for what supported the earth, and likewise for the immense velocity with which the sun and all the heavenly bodies appeared to move round it, always puzzled philosophers. In the year 1610, Galileo made use of telescopes, by which he was enabled to improve and confirm the system revived by Copernicus. Such material discoveries have since been made by astronomers, and more especially by the great Sir Isaac Newton, that the spherical figure of the earth has been established beyond all contradiction. But though its figure be spherical, yet it is not perfectly round, but an oblate spheroid, flattened towards the poles; that is, the diameter at the equator is something longer than at the axis of the earth; however, as this difference is but small, it is generally considered as a sphere.

An *artificial globe*, or *sphere*, is a round solid body, having every part of its surface equally distant from a point within it called its *centre*; and is 360 degrees in circumference, each degree containing sixty geographical miles, or rather more than sixty-nine and a half English miles; so that it is in circumference 25,038 miles; and in diameter 7,970. Every degree is subdivided into 60 minutes, which are also conceived to be again divided into as many seconds.

The *axis* is a wire, or iron rod, running through the centre of the globe, round which it turns. This is to represent

present what astronomers call the *axis of the earth*, which is an imaginary line on which the earth is supposed to turn round once in 24 hours, from west to east. The extreme points of this line are called the poles of the earth; one in the north, and the other in the south.

Any circle, whose plane passes through the centre of the sphere, and thereby divides it into two equal parts, is called a *great circle*. The parts of the sphere so divided are called *hemispheres*; that is, half spheres. There are also smaller circles, which being parallel to the greater, divide the earth into unequal parts, as they do not pass through the centre.

A *meridian* is a great circle, running through the poles, dividing the globe into eastern, and western hemispheres; and is represented by the brass ring in which the globe turns, which is subdivided into 360 degrees, viz. twice 90 each way from the equator to the north pole, and as many towards the south. The first meridian is that from which the degrees of longitude are reckoned.

The *equator* or *equinoctial*, usually called *the line* by mariners, is a great circle divided into 360 degrees, generally one half to the east and the remainder to the west, and being everywhere equally distant from each pole, separates the globe into northern and southern hemispheres.

The *ecliptic* is the middle line of that space of the heavens, called the zodiac, and is a great circle, twice cutting the equator aslant, half on the north and half on the south side. The two points where it meets the equator are called the *equinoctial points*. The ecliptic represents that great circle which the earth describes in her annual motion round the sun, or which the sun seems to describe in his annual motion round the earth. The zodiac, which is near 16 degrees broad, contains likewise the orbits of all the planets; and by astronomers is divided into twelve equal parts, called *signs*, corresponding to the twelve months; and each sign into 30 parts, called degrees. The signs are,

1 *Aries* ♈, March,
2 *Taurus* ♉, April,
3 *Gemini* ♊, May,
4 *Cancer* ♋, June,
5 *Leo* ♌, July,
6 *Virgo* ♍, August,

7 *Libra* ♎, September,
8 *Scorpio* ♏, October,
9 *Sagittarius* ♐, November,
10 *Capricorn* ♑, December,
11 *Aquarius* ♒, January,
12 *Pisces* ♓, February,



The

INTRODUCTION.

3

The *colures* are two great circles passing through both the poles; one of which likewise goes through the equinoctial points, *Aries* and *Libra*; the other through the solstitial points, *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and are distinguished by the names of the *equinoctial* and *solstitial colures*.

The *tropics* (so called, because the sun when in them appears to turn backwards from his former course) are two lesser circles parallel to the equator, at the distance of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees on each side; that of *Cancer* on the north, and *Capricorn* on the south. That part of the earth situated between the tropics, has the sun twice vertical in the space of 12 months, and therefore may be said to have two summers, and as many winters, within that period. The sun is in the tropic of Cancer on the 21st of June, and that point of the ecliptic is called the *summer solstice*; and on the 21st of December the sun is in the tropic of Capricorn, which is called the *winter solstice*.

The *polar circles* (termed *arctic* and *antarctic*, viz. north and south) are lesser circles, parallel to the equator, at the distance of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from each pole.

Latitude extends both north and south from the equator, and the *latitude* of any place is its distance from the same, reckoned in degrees and parts of a degree on the meridian. Parallels of latitude, are circles drawn parallel to the equator. Every place on the earth has its parallel of latitude; and all places that are at the same distance from, and on the same side of the equator, have the same parallel of latitude. The intersection of this circle with the meridian, points out the true situation of any place. Difference of latitude is an arch of the meridian intersected by two parallels of latitude, and shews how far one of them is to the north or south of the other, and can never exceed 90 degrees.

The *longitude* of any place on the earth is expressed by an arch of the equator, shewing the east or west distance of the meridian of that place from some fixed meridian, where the longitude is supposed to begin; which is now generally reckoned by every geographer from the capital city of that country to which he belongs. Difference of longitude is an arch of the equator intersected by the meridians of two places, shewing how far one of them is to the eastward or westward, of the other. As longitude begins at the meridian of some place, and is counted from thence, either eastward or westward, to the same meridian on the opposite side, therefore the difference of longitude can never exceed 180 degrees; though

INTRODUCTION.

some geographers and navigators improperly reckon the longitude quite round the globe, and thereby make 360 degrees. The degrees of longitude are not equal to those of latitude; for they lessen in proportion as the meridians contract towards the poles, so that in 60 degrees of latitude, one of longitude is but half the breadth that it is on the equator.

Circles of celestial longitude are great circles passing through the poles of the ecliptic; and circles of celestial latitude are smaller circles, parallel to the ecliptic.

The *horizon*, supposed by mariners to be divided into 32 equal parts, called points of the compass, of which the E. W. N. and S. are called cardinal points, is a broad circular piece of wood, encompassing the globe, and dividing it into the upper and lower hemispheres. This represents that great circle wherein the sun appears to rise and set, and divides the upper or visible hemisphere of the universe from the lower or invisible. This circle limits our prospect, reaching as far as we can see; or where the sky and the earth or water seem to meet. The point exactly over our heads is called the *zenith*; and the other, exactly under our feet, is called the *nadir*. Great circles passing through the zenith and nadir, cutting the horizon perpendicularly, are called *azimuth* circles, on which are reckoned the altitude of any of the heavenly bodies above, or their depression below the horizon. On this horizon are commonly contained the azimuth circle, that of amplitude, the thirty-two points of the compass, the ecliptic with the marks, names, and figures of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the months and days throughout the year.

The *solar horizon*, fixed to some globes, is a brass semicircle moveable on the east and west points of the natural horizon, and may be elevated or depressed agreeable to the sun's declination above or below the pole, by the degrees on the meridian, and shews thereby the periods of the sun's rising and setting at different parts of the globe.

The *quadrant of altitude* is a narrow and pliant plate of brass, containing 90 degrees, which is fixed on the brazen meridian of the artificial globe, in order to measure the distance and bearings of places on it.

The *hour circle* is either a small brass circle screwed on the meridian, at one or both of the poles, with an index moveable round the axis of the globe, or is marked on the globe at each pole, and then the index is fixed at the
axis.

INTRODUCTION.

5

axis. This circle is divided into 24 hours, the upper figure 12 represents noon, and the lower 12 midnight.

Analemma is a scale (extending from one tropic to the other) on the surface of the globe, containing the year divided into months and days, in order to determine the sun's declination; for the learning of which, bring the meridian exactly over the analemma, and observe what part is over that particular day for which the declination is wanted to be known; which is shewn by the degree, or parts of a degree, marked on the meridian.

The semicircle of position is a thin piece of brass divided into 180 degrees, and used only in some particular problems, as the quadrant of altitude, or horizon, generally supplies its place.

The mariner's compass has the 32 points of the wind marked on a card, and a needle, which being touched by the loadstone, points always to the north. This card being hung in an horizontal plane, and fixed on the horizon, shews the different bearings or situations of objects.

The surface of the globe is divided into *zones*, or broad spaces, included between two parallels of latitude: of these there are five; namely, one torrid, two frigid, and two temperate. They are called by these appellations, from the degree of heat and cold to which they are subject. The torrid zone is 47 degrees in breadth, and contains that portion of the globe situated on each side of the equator, between the tropics; and was by the ancients imagined to be uninhabitable, on account of the great heat. The frigid zones are those regions about the poles, where the sun in the winter does not rise, nor in the summer set, for some weeks; and extend round the poles to the distance of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, being the extremity of the arctic and antarctic circles towards the equator. The temperate zones are those spaces of the globe contained between the torrid and frigid zones; and are each of them about 43 degrees in breadth.

Climates are 60 spaces, 30 on each side of the equator, each contained between two parallels of latitude. In the first 24 (reckoning from the equator towards either pole) the difference between the longest day in each parallel is supposed to be half an hour, and in the last 6 to be a month. But, according to Ricciolus, there should only be 20 climates between the equator and each pole; viz. 8 where the difference is half an hour, 4 of one hour, 2 of two hours, and 6 of a month.

The inhabitants of the earth are distinguished by different denominations; either according to their situation under the several meridians and parallels where they live, or by the manner their shadows fall at noon.

The *Antipodes* are such as live diametrically opposite to each other. If a line was continued from our feet, through the centre of the earth, till it arrived at the surface on the other side, it would fall on the feet of our *Antipodes*; who have summer when we have winter, and winter when we have summer; day when we have night, and night when we have day.

The *Antæci* are those who live under the same meridian, equally distant from the equator, one in north and the other in south latitude. When it is summer with the one, it is winter with the other; and when the days are longest with the one, they are shortest with the other. But because they have both the same meridian, it will be noon, midnight, &c. with both at the same time.

The *Periæci* are such inhabitants of the globe as have the same latitude, but opposite longitudes; or, that live under the same parallel and the same meridian, but in different semicircles of that meridian, or opposite points of the parallel. These have the same seasons throughout the year, and the same phenomena of the heavenly bodies; but their hours are opposite; for when it is mid-day with the one, it is mid-night with the other.

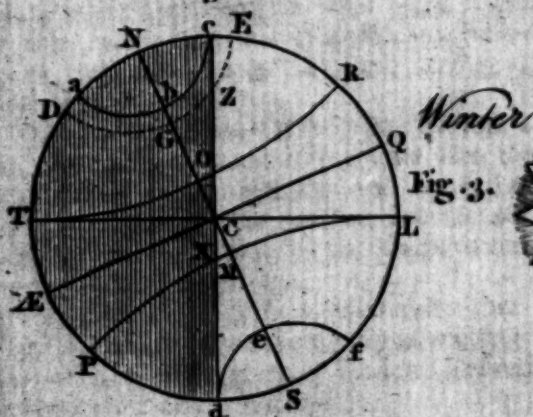
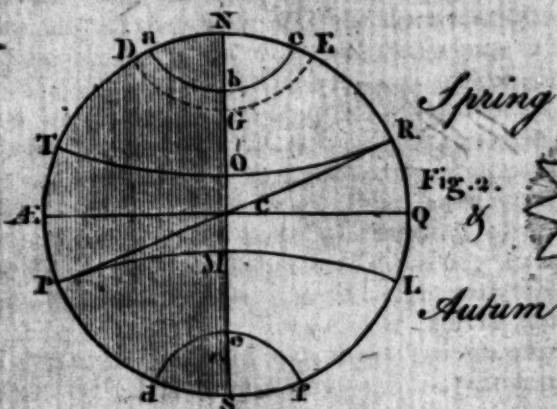
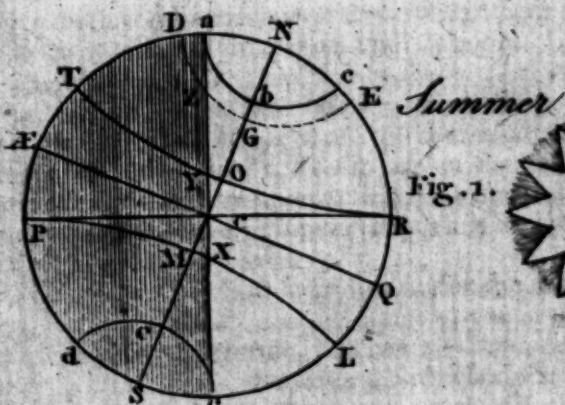
The *Ampbiscii* are situate in the torrid zone, between the two tropics, and have their shadows one part of the year north, and another part of the year south of them at noon-day, according to what place of the ecliptic the sun is in; and, as the sun is vertical to these people twice a year, they are then called *Ascii*, having no shadow at noon-day.

The *Heteroscii* are those who inhabit either of the temperate zones, or those spaces between the tropics and the polar circles, whose shadows always fall one way; the shadows of those in the north temperate zone falling always north; and those in the southern temperate zone falling south at noon-day.

The *Periscii* are those who inhabit either frigid zone, where the sun, in their summer signs, moving round about them without setting, their shadows are cast successively to every point of the horizon.



Positions of the Earth.



INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEMS.

THE diameter of the globe being given, to find its surface in square and its solidity in cubic measure. Multiply the diameter by the circumference, and the product will give the first: then multiply the said product by one sixth of the diameter, and the product of that will give the second. After the same manner, the whole body of the atmosphere surrounding the globe may be learned, supposing it to be always and everywhere of the same height; for having found the perpendicular height thereof, by that experiment of the ascent of Mercury at the foot and top of a mountain, then double the said height, and add the same to the diameter of the earth; afterwards multiply the whole as a new diameter by its proper circumference, and from the product subtract the solidity of the earth, it will leave that of the atmosphere.

To rectify the globe for any place. The globe being set upon a true plane, raise it according to the latitude of the given place; then fix the quadrant of altitude in the zenith, and if there be a mariner's compass upon the pedestal, let the globe be so situated as that the brazen meridian may stand due south and north, according to the two extremities of the needle, allowing for their variation.

To find the latitude and longitude of any place. Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and the degree of the meridian immediately above the place is its latitude, and the degree of the equator cut by the meridian, its longitude.

The latitude and longitude of any place being given, to find that place on the globe. Bring the degree of longitude to the brazen meridian; reckon upon the same meridian the degree of latitude, whether south or north, and make a mark where the reckoning ends; the point exactly under the mark is the place required.

The latitude of any place being given, to find all those places that have the same latitude. Bring that place to the brazen meridian; make a mark immediately above the same, and turning the globe round, all those places that pass under the mark have the same latitude with the place given.

The longitude of any place being given, to find all those places that have the same longitude. Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and observe all the places which then lie under that meridian; for all those places have the same longitude with the place given.

To find the sun's place in the ecliptic at any time. The month and day being given, look for the same upon the horizon;

horizon; and over against the day you will find the particular sign and degree in which the sun is at that time; which sign and degree being found in the ecliptic, the same is the sun's place, or nearly, at the time desired.

The month and day being given, as also the particular time of that day, to find those places on the globe where the sun is in the meridian, or where it is twelve o'clock, at that particular time. Bring the said place to the brazen meridian, set the index of the horary circle at the hour of the day in the given place, then turn the globe till the index point at the upper figure of XII; this done, fix the globe in that situation, and observe what places are exactly under the upper half of the brazen meridian; for those are the places required.

To know the length of the day and night in any place of the earth at any time. Find the sun's place in the ecliptic at the time required, bring this to the east side of the horizon, or the point where the sun rises; set the index of the horary circle at the upper figure XII. then turn the globe about, till the aforesaid place of the ecliptic touches the western side of the horizon, or the point where the sun sets; look upon the horary circle, and the number of hours between the upper figure XII. and the place where the index then points shews the length of the day, the remainder of the 24 hours is the length of the night.

To know by the globe what o'clock it is in any part of the world, and at any time. Bring the place where you are to the brazen meridian; set the index of the horary circle to the hour at the time of the experiment; then turn the globe till the place required comes to the brazen meridian, and the index will point to the present hour at that place.

A place being given in the torrid zone, to find those two days of the year in which the sun shall be vertical to the same. Bring the given place to the brazen meridian; mark what degree of latitude is exactly above it; move the globe round, and observe the two places of the ecliptic that pass through the said degree of latitude; then search upon the horizon for the days on which the sun passes through the aforesaid points of the ecliptic, and these are the days required.

The month and day being given, to find by the globe those places of the north frigid zone, where the sun begins then to shine constantly without setting; as also those places of the south frigid zone where he then begins to be totally absent. The day given should always be one between the vernal equinox and the summer solstice; find the sun's place in the

the ecliptic, and bring it to the brazen meridian; then reckon the like number of days from the north pole towards the equator, as there is between the equator and the sun's place in the ecliptic, making a mark where the reckoning ends. This done, turn the globe round, and all the places passing under the said mark are those in which the sun begins to shine constantly without setting.—To solve the latter part of the problem, set off the same distance from the south pole upon the brazen meridian towards the equator, as was formerly set off from the north; then make a mark, and, turning the globe round, all the places passing under the mark are those where the sun begins to be totally absent or invisible. Reversing the experiment, and fixing on a day between the autumnal equinox and winter solstice, will point out the time when the sun begins to shine in the south, and leave the north frigid zone.

A place being given in either frigid zone, to find by the globe what number of days the sun constantly shines upon the same place, and what days he is absent, as also the first and last day of his appearance. Bring the place to the brazen meridian; count the same number of degrees upon the meridian, from each side of the equator, as the place is distant from the pole; then making marks where the reckonings end, turn the globe, and carefully observe what two degrees of the ecliptic pass exactly under the two points marked in the meridian: first for the northern arch of the circle, namely, that comprehended between the two degrees marked; this being reduced to time, will give the number of days that the sun constantly shines above the horizon of the given place; and the opposite arch of the said circle will in like manner give the number in which he is totally absent, and also will point out which those days are; and in the interval between, the two points nearest the equator he will rise and set.

The day being given, to find those places where the sun shall be vertical on that day. Find the sun's place in the ecliptic; bring the same to the meridian, on which make a mark exactly above the sun's place, then turn the globe, and all the places where the sun is vertical, will pass under the said mark.

To find upon what point of the compass the sun rises or sets in any place on any given day. Elevate the pole to the latitude of the desired place, and find the sun's place in the ecliptic, then bring the same to the eastern side of the horizon, and you will there see the point on which

the sun then rises; and by turning the globe about till his place coincides with the western side of the horizon, you will also see the exact point of his setting.

To know by the globe the length of the longest and shortest days and nights in any part of the world. Bring the first degree of Cancer, if in the northern, or of Capricorn, if in the southern hemisphere, to the east side of the horizon; set the index of the horary circle at noon; turn the globe about till the sign of Cancer touches the western side of the horizon; then observe upon the horary circle the number of hours between the index and the upper figure XII. reckoning them according to the motion of the index, for that is the length of the longest day; the remainder of the 24 hours is the length of the shortest night. As for the shortest day and longest night, they are only the reverse of the former.

The hour of the day being given in any place, to find those places of the earth where it is either noon or midnight, or any other particular hour. Bring the given place to the brazen meridian; set the index of the horary circle at the hour of the day in that place; then turning about the globe till the index points at the upper figure XII. observe what places are exactly under the upper half of the brazen meridian, for in them it is mid-day at the time given; and all the places exactly beneath the under half of the brazen meridian have mid-night. In the same manner we may find those places that have any particular hour at the time given, by moving the globe till the index point at the hour desired, and observing the places that are under the brazen meridian.

To find by the globe those particular places of the earth to which the sun is vertical at any given time. Find the sun's place in the ecliptic; bring it to the brazen meridian; make a mark above it; then find those places of the earth in whose meridian the sun is at that very instant, and bringing them to the brazen meridian, observe carefully that part of the earth which falls exactly under the aforesaid mark, for that is the particular place to which the sun is vertical at that very time.

The day and hour at any place being given, to find all those places where the sun is then rising or setting, or on the meridian; consequently, all those places which are enlightened at that time, and those which are in the dark. This problem cannot be solved by any globe fitted up with the hour-circle fixed upon the brass meridian, unless the sun
be

be on or near some of the tropics on the given day ; but by a globe, where the hour-circle lies on the surface below the meridian, it may be solved for any day in the year. Having found the place to which the sun is vertical at the given-hour, if the place be in the northern hemisphere, elevate the north pole as many degrees above the horizon as are equal to the latitude of that place ; if the place be in the southern hemisphere, elevate the south pole accordingly, and bring the said place to the meridian. Then, all those places which are in the western semicircle of the horizon, have the sun rising to them at that time ; and those in the eastern semicircle have it setting ; to those under the upper semicircle of the meridian, it is noon ; and to those under the lower semicircle, it is mid-night. All those places which are above the horizon, have the sun just as many degrees above them as they themselves are above the horizon ; and this height may be known, by fixing the quadrant of altitude on the meridian over the place to which the sun is vertical ; and then laying it over any other place, observe what number of degrees on the quadrant are between the said place and the horizon. In all those places that are 18 degrees below the western semicircle of the horizon, the morning twilight is just beginning ; in all those places that are 18 degrees below the eastern semicircle of the horizon, the evening twilight is ending ; and all those places that are lower than 18 degrees have dark night. If any place be brought to the upper semicircle of the meridian, and the hour index set to the upper XII. or noon, and the globe turned round eastward on its axis ; then when the place comes to the western semicircle of the horizon, the index will show the time of sun-rising at that place ; and when the same place comes to the eastern semicircle of the horizon, the index will shew the time of sun-set. To those places which do not go under the horizon, the sun sets not on that day ; and to those which do not come above it, the sun does not rise.

The month and day being given, with the place of the moon in the zodiac and her true latitude, to find thereby the exact hour when she shall rise and set, together with her southing, or coming to the meridian of the place.

The moon's place in the zodiac may be found readily enough by an almanack ; and her latitude, which is her distance from the ecliptic, by applying the semicircle of position to her place in the zodiac. Afterwards, elevate the

the pole according to the latitude of the given place, and the sun's place in the ecliptic at that time being found and marked, as also the moon's place at the same, bring the sun's place to the meridian, and set the index of the horary circle at noon, then turn the globe till the moon's place successively meets with the eastern and western side of the horizon, as also the meridian, and the index will point at those various times, the particular hours of her rising, setting, and southing.

Two places being given on the globe, to find the true distance between them. Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over both the places, and the number of degrees between them will be their true distance from each other.

A place being given on the globe, and its true distance from a second place, to find thereby all other places of the earth that are of the same distance from the given place. Bring the given place to the meridian, and elevate the pole according to the latitude; then fix the quadrant of altitude in the zenith, and reckon upon the said quadrant the given distance between the first and second place, provided the same be under 90 degrees, otherwise use the semicircle of position, and making a mark where the reckoning ends, and moving the said quadrant or semicircle quite round upon the surface of the globe, all places passing under that mark are those desired.

GEOGRAPHICAL THEOREMS.

THE latitude of any place is equal to the elevation of the pole above the horizon of that place; and the elevation of the equator is equal to what the latitude wants of 90 degrees.

Those places which lie on the equator have no latitude, it being there that the latitude begins; and those which lie on the first meridian, where the longitude commences, have no longitude; consequently, that particular place of the earth where the first meridian intersects the equator, has neither longitude nor latitude.

All places equally enjoy the benefit of the sun in respect of time, and are equally deprived of it.

All places upon the equator have their days and nights of 12 hours each, at all times of the year; for though the sun declines alternately towards the north and south, yet as the horizon of the equator cuts all the parallels of latitude and declination in halves, the sun must always
continue

continue above the horizon for one half a diurnal revolution about the earth, and for the other half below it.

In all places of the earth between the equator and poles, the days and nights are of equal length, viz. 12 hours each, when the sun is in the equinoctial; for in all the elevations of the pole, short of 90 degrees (which is the greatest) one half of the equator or equinoctial will be above the horizon, and the other half below it.

The days and nights are never of an equal length at any place between the equator and polar circles, but when the sun enters the signs γ (Aries) and ♎ (Libra); for in every other part of the ecliptic, the circle of the sun's daily motion is divided into two unequal parts by the horizon.

The nearer any place is to the equator, the less is the difference between the length of the days and nights at that place; and the more remote, the contrary: the circles which the sun describes in the heaven every 24 hours, being cut by the horizon more equally in the former case, and more unequally in the latter.

In all places lying upon any given parallel of latitude, however long or short the day and night be at any one of these places, at any time of the year, it is then of the same length at all the rest; for in turning the globe round its axis (when rectified according to the sun's declination) all these places will keep equally long above or below the horizon.

The sun is vertical twice a year to every place between the tropics; to those under the tropics, once a year, but never any where else: for there can be no place between the tropics, but that there will be two points in the ecliptic, whose declinations from the equator is equal to the latitude of that place; but one point of the ecliptic which has a declination equal to the latitude of places on the tropic which that point of the ecliptic touches; and as the sun never goes without the tropics, he can never be vertical to any place that lies without them.

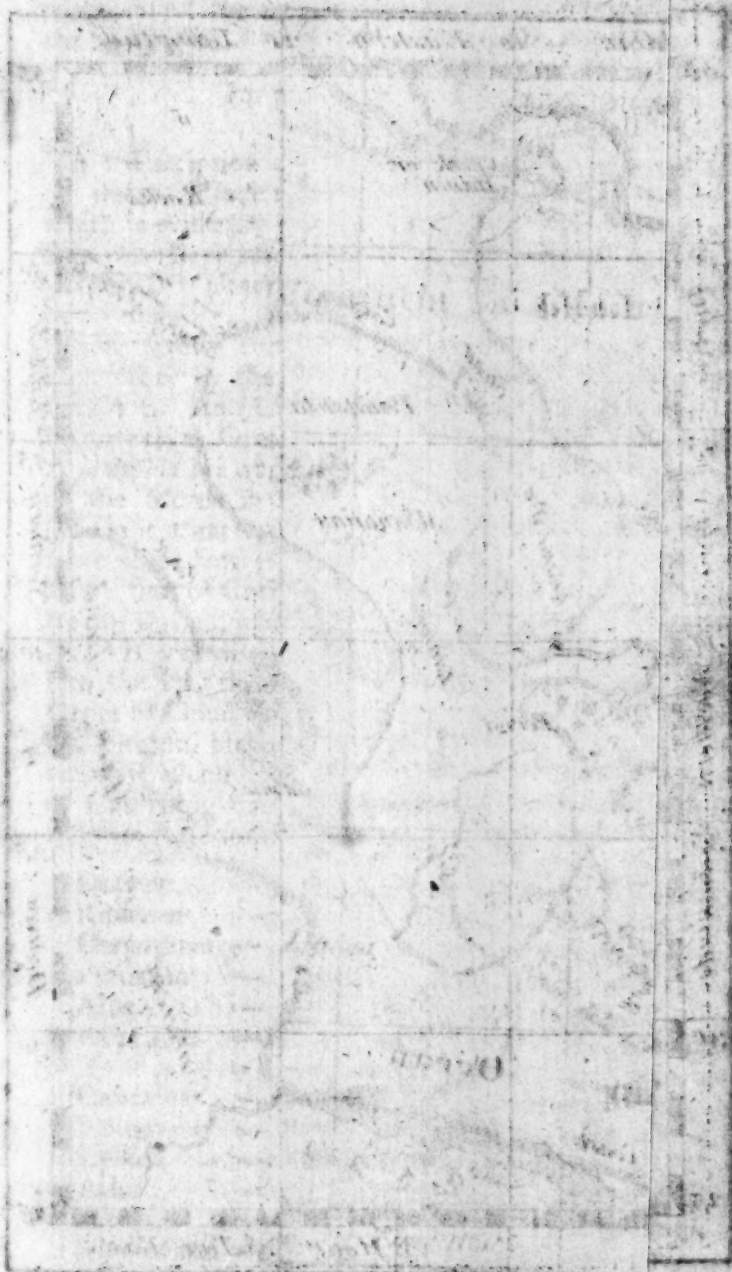
In all places lying exactly under the polar circles, the sun, when he is in the nearest tropic, continues 24 hours above the horizon without setting; because no part of that tropic is below their horizon. And when the sun is in the farthest tropic, he is for the same length of time without rising; because no part of that tropic is above their horizon. But all other times of the year, he rises and sets there as in other places; because all the circles that can be drawn parallel to the equator, between the tropics,

tropics, are more or less cut by the horizon as they are farther from, or nearer to, that tropic which is all above the horizon; and when the sun is not in either of the tropics, his diurnal course must be in one or other of these circles.

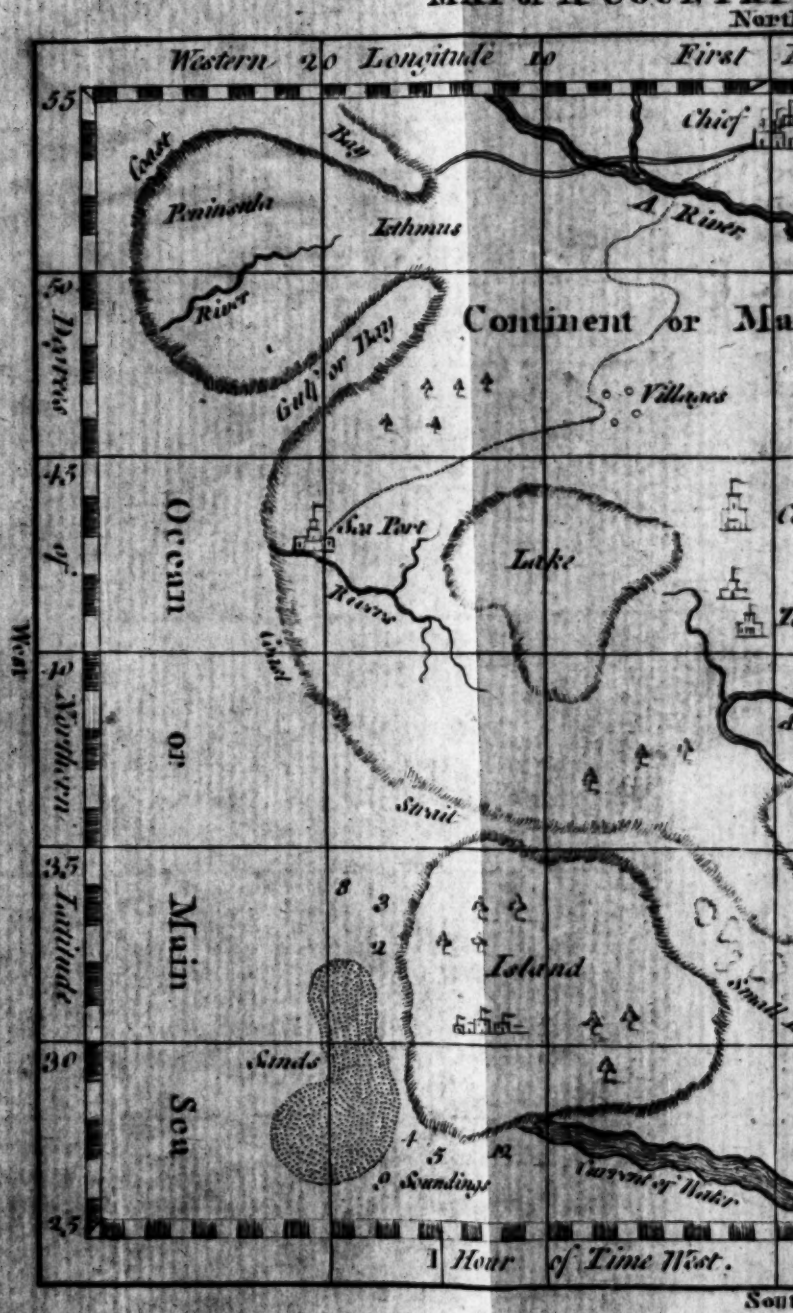
To all places in the northern hemisphere, the longest day and shortest night is when the sun is in the northern tropic, and the shortest day and longest night is when the sun is in the southern tropic. In the southern hemisphere the case is the reverse; because, in the first instance, no circle of the sun's daily motion is so much above the horizon, and so little below it, as the northern tropic; and none so little above it, and so much below it, as the southern. In the second instance, the contrary is the case.

In all places between the polar circles and poles, the sun appears for some number of days (or rather diurnal revolutions) without setting; and at the opposite time of the year, without rising; because some part of the ecliptic never sets in the former case, and as much of the opposite part never rises in the latter: and the nearer unto, or the more remote from the pole, these places are, the longer or shorter is the sun's presence or absence.

If a ship sets out from any port, and sails round the earth eastward to the same port again, the people in that ship, in reckoning their time, will gain one complete day at their return, or count one day more than those who reside at the said port; because, by going contrary to the sun's diurnal motion, and being forwarder every evening than they were in the morning, their horizon will get so much the sooner above the setting sun than if they had kept for a whole day at any particular place; and thus, by cutting off a part proportioned to their own motion from the length of every day, they will gain a complete day of that sort at their return, without gaining one moment of absolute time more than is elapsed, during their course, to the people at the port. If they sail westward, they will reckon one day less than the people do who reside at the said port; because, by gradually following the apparent diurnal motion of the sun, they will keep each particular day as much longer above their horizon, as answers to that day's course; and thereby they cut off a whole day of absolute time. Hence, if two ships should set out at the same time from any port, and sail round the globe, the one eastward and the other westward, so as to meet at the same port on any day whatever, they will differ two days

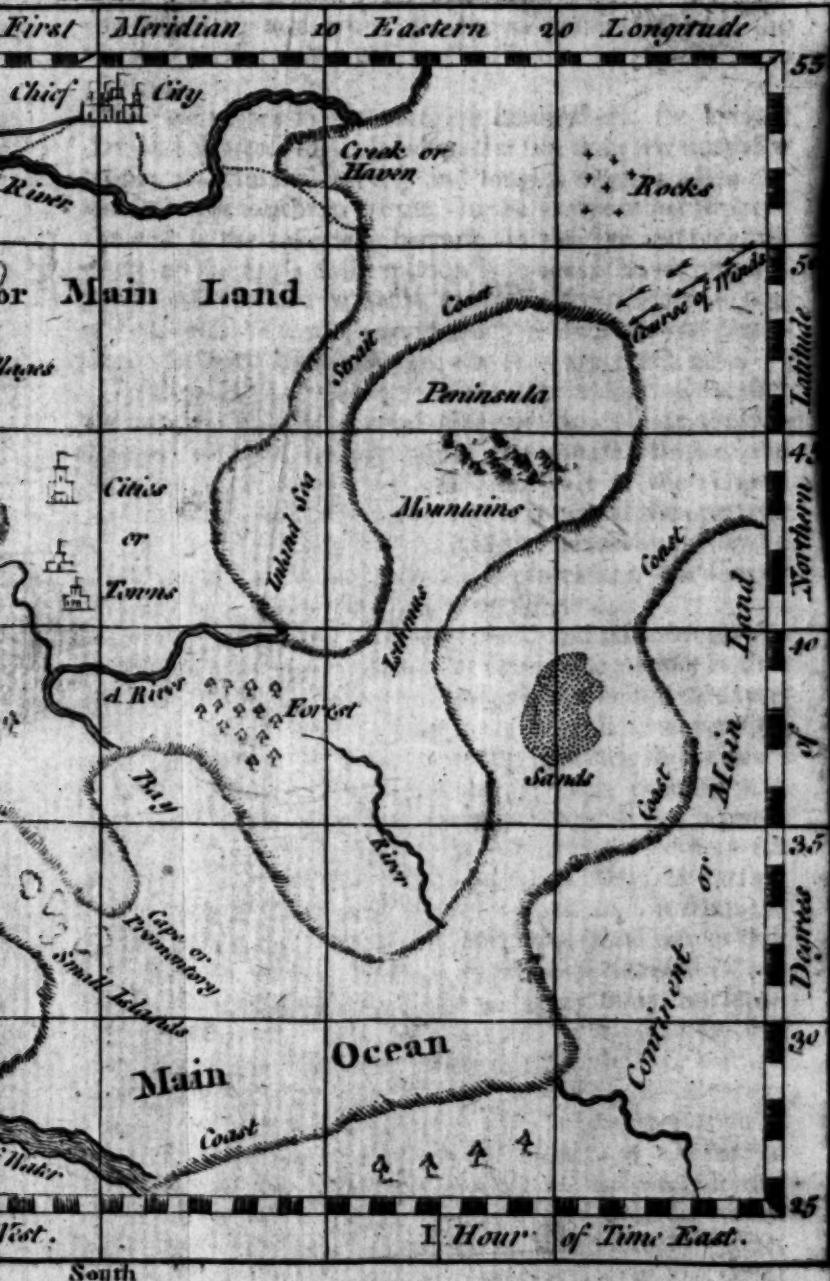


MAP of A COUNTRY



COUNTRY EXEMPLIFIED

North



South

INTRODUCTION.

15

days in reckoning their time, at their return. If they sail twice round the earth, they will differ four days; if thrice, six, &c.

GEOGRAPHY

IS a description of the earth, as consisting of land and water. These two together compose one round body, which is evidently proved from the voyages of many persons, who have actually sailed round it.

LAND is either continent, island, peninsula, isthmus, or promontory. A *continent* is a large tract of land containing several countries, which are not separated from each other by the sea; as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. An *island* is a tract of land entirely surrounded by water; as Great Britain, Ireland, Borneo, Japan, &c. A *peninsula* is a tract of land almost surrounded by water; as the Morea in Greece, Jutland, Malacca, &c. An *isthmus* is a narrow part of land, joining a peninsula to some other land; as that of Suez, which joins Africa to Asia; that of Corinth, which joins the Morea to Greece; that of Darien, which connects South and North America, &c. A *promontory* is a high point of land stretching out into the sea, the end of which is called a *cape*; as the Capes of Good Hope, Finisterre, Vincent, Verd, Comorin, Florida, Horn, &c. A *coast* or *shore* is that part of a country which borders on the sea. *Mountains* are parts of land rising above the adjacent country; of which the following are some of the most remarkable:

Dofrine	—	between	Norway and Sweden,
Riphæan	—	—	Russia and Siberia,
Carpathian	—	—	Poland and Hungary,
Pyrenean	—	—	France and Spain,
Alps	—	—	Italy and Germany,
Appenine	—	—	Tuscany and the Papedom,
Taurus	—	—	Caramania and India,
Caucasus	—	—	Tartary and India,
Naugracut	—	—	Thibet and India,
Lybian	—	—	Zaara and Egypt,
Atlas	—	—	Barbary and Bildulgerid,
Moon	—	—	Ethiopia and Monemugi,
Apalachian	—	—	Carolina and Louisiana,
Ararat	—	—	near the Caspian Sea,
Horeb and Sinai	—	—	in Arabia,
Lebanon	—	—	in Palestine,

Peak

Peak of Teneriff — in the Canaries;
 Cordeleiras des Andes — South America;
 (which last are the highest in the world.)

Vesuvius	} are Volcanoes in	Naples,
Etna		Sicily,
Hecla		Iceland,
Peak of Derbyshire	in	England,
Plinlimmon	—	Wales,
Grampian and Tiviot		Scotland.

WATER is divided into oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs, straits, and rivers. An *ocean* is a large quantity of water, without any entire separation of its parts by land; as the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, &c. A *sea* is a smaller quantity of water, which communicates with the ocean, and is confined by land; as the undermentioned, which are the most noted:

Baltic	—	between Germany and Sweden,
Cattigate	—	Sweden and Denmark,
German	—	Gr. Britain and Germany,
St. George's Channel	—	Great Britain and Ireland,
English Channel	—	Great Britain and France,
Irish Sea	—	Great Britain and Ireland,
Mediterranean	—	Europe and Africa,
Ethiopian	—	on the coast of Guinea,
Adriatic	—	between Italy and Turkey,
Archipelago	—	Greece and Turkey in Asia,
Black Sea	—	Crimea and Turkey,
Levant	—	Syria and Natolia,
Sea of Marmora	—	Romania and Natolia,
Red Sea	—	Arabia and Nubia,
White Sea	—	lies north of Russia:

But the Caspian Sea between Russian Tartary and Persia, and the Sea of Aral in Independent Tartary, are entirely surrounded by land, having no tides or visible communication with any ocean or other sea; yet though many large rivers run into each of them, they never overflow.

A *lake* is a quantity of water entirely surrounded by land;

as Lomond in Scotland,	Chiamy in India,
Neagh in Ireland,	Asphaltis in Palestine,
Wenner in Sweden,	Elbuciar in Egypt,
Ladoga in Russia,	Borneo in Negroland,
Onega in Russia,	Aquilunda in Ethiopia,
Constance in Germany,	Nicaragua and Mexico in
Geneva	Mexico,
Lucern	Ontario, Erie, and Supe-
Corus in Tartary,	rior, in North America.

A gulf

INTRODUCTION.

17

A *gulf* or *bay*, is a part of a sea that is surrounded by land, except where it communicates with the main ; as,

The Bay of Biscay,	} on the coast of {	France and Spain, a branch of the Atlantic ;	
St. Lawrence,		Nova Scotia and New Britain, ditto ;	
Fundy,		New England, a branch of the Atlantic ;	
Mexico,		Florida and Mexico, ditto ;	
Finland,	} {	Sweden and Russia, a branch of the Baltic ;	
Bothnia,			
Bengal,	} East Indies {	branches of the Indian Ocean ;	
Ormus,			Persia and
Persian,			Arabia
California,	} {	California, a branch of the South Sea ;	
Hudson's Bay.		New Britain and New Wales, a branch of the Frozen Ocean.	

If it be but a very small part of the sea, running up a few miles between the land, it is called a *creek*, *haven*, *station*, or *road* for ships. A *strait* is a passage between a gulf and a sea, or between one ocean or sea and another ; as, the straits of

Dover, — that join the German Sea and English Channel ;

Gibraltar, — Mediterranean and Atlantic ;

Babelmandel, — Red Sea and Pacific Ocean ;

Ormus, — Persian Gulph and Southern Ocean ;

The Sound, — Cattegat and Baltic Sea ;

Magellan, — Atlantic and Pacific Oceans ;

Malacca, between Malacca and Sumatra in the Pacific.

A *frith* means a strait or narrow part of the sea ; as Solway Frith, and Murray Frith in Scotland.

A *river* is a stream of water rising from a spring, and running on in a channel, till it empties itself into the sea, a lake, or some other river ; as, the

Thames, Severn, Humber, and Mersey, in England ;

Forth, Tay, Tweed, and Clyde, in Scotland ;

Shannon, Boyne, Liffy, and Barrow, in Ireland ;

Danube, Rhine, Oder, Elbe, and Weser, in Germany ;

Vistula, Dnieper, and Niester, in Poland and Russia ;

Seine, Loire, Rhone, Saone, and Garonne, in France ;

Ebro, Guadalquivir, Douro, Tago, Guadiana, Minho,

and Tinto, in Spain and Portugal ;

Tyber, Po, Adige, and Arno, in Italy ;

Don,

Don, Wolga, and Dwina, in Russia ;
 Tigris, Euphrates, and Oxus, in Arabia and Persia ;
 Tobol, Oby, Irtis, Jenissei, and Argun, in Tartary ;
 Indus, Ganges, Kistna and Burrampooter, in India ;
 Yang-tse-kiang and Hoangho, in China ;
 Nile in Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt ;
 Niger, Gambia, Senegal, and Bonny, in Negroland ;
 Mississippi, Ohio, and St. Lawrence, in North America ;
 Plata, in Paraguay, and the Maragnon, or River of the
 Amazons (the two largest rivers in the world) ; and
 Oroonoko, in Terra Firma ; — all three in South
 America.

Some of these divisions may be thus compared together :

<i>Land.</i>		<i>Water.</i>
Continent	resembles	Ocean,
Island	—	Lake,
Peninsula	—	Gulf or Bay,
Isthmus	—	Strait,
Cape	—	Creek.

LAND is divided into four continents, *viz.*

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA, with islands belonging to each. The continent of America is generally divided into two parts, called North and South America. Europe and Asia lie all in the northern hemisphere, together with some parts of Africa and America. The other parts of these continents are in the southern hemisphere.

The WATERS are divided into five oceans : namely, the Northern, the Atlantic or Western, the Pacific or Eastern, the Indian, and the Southern. The Northern Ocean stretches to the northward of Europe, Asia, and America, towards the north pole. The Atlantic Ocean lies between the continents of Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west ; and is usually divided into two parts, one called the North Atlantic Ocean, and the other the South Atlantic, or Ethiopic Ocean, and is 3000 miles wide. The part of the North Atlantic Ocean lying between Europe and America, is often called the Western Ocean. The Pacific Ocean, or, as it is sometimes called, the Great South Sea, is bounded by the western and north-west shores of America, and by the eastern and north-east shores of Asia ; and is 10,000 miles wide. The Indian Ocean washes the shores of the eastern coasts of Africa, and those of the south of Asia ; and is about 3000 miles wide. The Southern Ocean extends to the southward.

INTRODUCTION.

19

ward of Asia and America, towards the south pole. Captain Cook penetrated farther towards this pole than any other circumnavigator of the globe.

The following table exhibits the superficial contents of the whole globe in square miles, 60 to a degree; likewise of the great empires and principal islands, placed as they are subordinate to one another in magnitude.

The Globe — — 199,512,595 square miles.

Seas and parts imperfectly known } 160,522,026

The known habitable world 38,990,569

Europe — — 4,456,065

Asia — — 10,768,823

Africa — — 9,654,807

America — — 14,110,874

Persian empire under Darius 1,650,000

Roman empire in its utmost height } 1,610,000

Russian empire — — 4,161,685

Chinese empire — — 1,749,000

Great Mogul empire — — 1,116,000

Turkish empire — — 950,057

Present Persian empire — — 800,000

New Holland, about — — 5,000,000

Borneo — — 228,000

Madagascar — — 168,000

Sumatra — — 120,000

Japan — — 118,000

Great Britain — — 79,712

Celebes — — 68,400

Manilla — — 58,500

Iceland — — 46,000

Terra del Fuego — — 42,075

Mindanao — — 39,200

Cuba — — 38,400

Java — — 38,250

Hispaniola — — 36,000

Newfoundland — — 35,500

Ireland — — 28,012

Ceylon — — 27,730

Formosa — — 17,000

Ainan — — 11,900

Gilolo — — 10,400

Sicily — — 9,400

Timor — — 7,800

Islands

Sardinia

Islands	{ Sardinia	—	—	6,600
	{ Cyprus	—	—	6,300
	{ Jamaica	—	—	6,000
	{ Flores	—	—	6,000

The number of inhabitants, computed at present to be in the known world, is about 960 millions; of which	{	Europe contains	153	Millions
		Asia	—	500
		Africa	—	150
		America	—	130

New discovered islands and countries — 7

There is scarce a greater variety in any thing than in measures; not only those of separate countries differ, as the French from the English, but those of the same country vary, in the different provinces, and all commonly from the standard. Thus the common English mile differs from the statute mile; and the French have three sorts of leagues. We shall here give the miles of several countries, compared with the English. The English statute mile consists of 5280 feet, 1760 yards, or 8 furlongs. The Russian verst is little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ English. The Turkish, Italian, and old Roman lesser mile, is nearly 1 English. The Arabian, ancient and modern, is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ English. The Scotch and Irish mile is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ English. The Indian is almost 3 English. The Dutch, Spanish, and Polish, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ English. The German is more than 4 English. The Swedish, Danish, and Hungarian, is from 5 to 6 English. The French common league is near 3 English; and the English marine league is 3 English miles.

Of M A P S.

IN all maps the north is at top, and the south at bottom; the east on the right, and the west on the left: or, if it be otherwise, it is always expressed either by words on each side, or by a mariner's compass, wherein the point of a flower-de-luce always denotes the north. Maps are laid down and proportioned to a certain scale, which is always taken from the degrees of latitude. The degrees of latitude are marked on the east and west sides of the map, and the degrees of longitude on the north and south. To find the *latitude* of a place on a map, draw with a pencil, or imagine to be drawn, a parallel of latitude through the given place; and the point where this parallel cuts either of the two extreme meridians, will shew the degree of latitude required. To find

To find the *longitude* of a place, draw, or imagine to be drawn, a meridian line through the given place; and the point where this meridian cuts the extreme parallel at the top of the map, will shew the longitude required. The latitude and longitude of a place being known, you may find the place in the map by this method:—Draw, or imagine to be drawn, a parallel of latitude cutting the two extreme meridians in the degree of latitude given, and likewise a meridian cutting the extreme parallel at the top of the map in the degree of longitude given: The point where these two lines cross each other will shew the place required. To find the *distance* between two places on the map, take the distance between them with a pair of compasses, and set it off on the scale; and the number of divisions it includes will give the distance required in miles. If there is no scale, set off the distance between the places on either of the two extreme meridians, and reducing the number of degrees into miles, you will have the distance as before. Upon the general map are marked the circles corresponding to those on the globe; namely, the equator, the ecliptic, the two tropics, and the two polar circles; all which cross the map from east to west; likewise the parallels lying from east to west, at ten degrees distance, and the meridians at the same distance from north to south. Particular maps being parts of the general one, retain the meridians and parallels belonging to that particular part, which are made smaller or larger, as the paper will admit; and the distance of places mentioned in it is always exactly proportioned to the distance between the parallels; so that let a map be ever so small, the distance of places is exactly shewn, if measured according to the degrees of latitude in that particular map. At the bottom of these maps is generally placed the number of hours or minutes that every place in it is distant (E. or W.) from the first meridian. For, as the earth turns round its axis from W. to E. in 24 hours, every place which is one degree E. of another will have its noon or mid-day (and consequently every other hour of the day) four minutes before it: and every place that is one degree W. of another will have its noon, and every other hour of the day, four minutes after it.

The land is distinguished from the sea by a thick shadow made of short small strokes, to represent the shores or coasts, whether of continents, islands, &c. Kingdoms or provinces are divided from one another by a row of single points; and they are often painted or stained with different

different colours. Cities, or great towns, are made like little houses, with a small circle in the middle of them. Lesser towns or villages are marked only by such a small circle. Mountains are imitated in the form of little rising hillocks. Forests are represented by a collection of little trees. The names of villages are wrote in a running hand; the names of cities in a Roman character; and provinces in large capitals.

Sea is generally left as an entire space on the map, except where there are rocks, sands, or shelves, currents of water or wind, described. Rocks are sometimes made like little points sticking up sharp in the sea. Sands or shelves are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the shape of those sands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by sounding or fathoming the depths. Currents of water are described by several long crooked parallel strokes, imitating a current. The course of winds is represented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coasts towards which the wind blows. Small rivers are described by a single, crooked, waving line; and large rivers by such double and treble lines made strong and black. Bridges are distinguished by a double line cross the rivers.

Grand Divisions of the Earth, as known to the Ancients.

EUROPE contained Scandinavia, Finningia, part of Sarmatia, Cimbrica-Chersonesus, Insulæ-Æmodes, and Thule on the north; Germania, another part of Sarmatia; Gallia-Transalpina, Rhætia, Vindelicia, Noricum, part of Pannonia, Dacia, Britannia, and Ierne, in the middle; and Iberia, Italia, the rest of Pannonia; Illyricum, Mœsia, Græcia, and Thracia, to the south.

ASIA was divided into Scythia, or Sarmatia-Asiatica, including Sogdiana, Colchis, or Iberia, and Albania on the north; Asia-Minor, Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Media, Hyrcania, Bactriana, Arachosia, Babylonia, Susiana, Parthia, Aria, Drangiana, Persis, Caramania, Gedrosia, the north part of India, and Serica or Sina, in the middle; and Arabia and the two peninsulas of India, to the south.

AFRICA contained Mauritania-Tingitana and Cæsariensis, Numidia, Africa-propria, Lybia, comprehending Cyrenaica and Marmarica; Egypt, the Gætuli, Garamantes, Nasamones and Psylli on the north; Lybia-Deserta, or Interior, subdivided into the Atlantes, Phaurufii, Nigritæ, with Nubia and Æthiopia in the middle: the Leucæthiopes, Erembi or Troglodytæ, and Blemmyes, to the south.—AMERICA was unknown till the 15th century.

Correspondence

INTRODUCTION.

23

Correspondence of some of the most remarkable Places in ancient and modern Geography.

P. stands for Province; K. Kingdom; D. Duchy; I. Island;
C. City; R. River.

ANCIENT.

MODERN.

Achaia
Abona
Adriaticus Sinus
Ægeum Mare
Ægina
Æmodes
Æolie
Ætna
Africa propria
Albania
Albion
Albis
Allobroges
Ambracius Sinus
Arabicus Sinus
Araris
Argentoratium
Armenia major
Armenia minor
Assyria
Augusta Trinobantum
Baleares
Baltia
Batavia
Bætis
Bœotia
Boringia
Borysthenes
Bosphorus Cimmerius
Bosphorus Thracius
Byzantium
Caledonia
Calpé
Cambria
Cantabria
Carpathus
Caspium Mare
Cassiterides
Caucasæ Portæ
Celticum Promontorium
Cerne
Chalcis

Part of Livadia *S. Greece*
Avon R.
Gulf of Venice
Archipelago Sea
Engia I. *S. Greece*
Zealand, Funen Allen, &c. I.
Lipari Isles
Mount Gibel
Tripoli and Tunis K.
Georgia P. *Asia*
Britain I.
Elbe R. *Germany*
Savoy D.
Gulph of Larta *Greece*
Red Sea
Soane R. *France*
Strasburg *France*
Turcomania *Asia*
Aladulia P.
Curdistan P. *Med Sea*
London C.
Majorca and Minorca I.
See Scandinavia *Sea*
Holland P.
Guadalquiver R.
Part of Livadia P.
Bornholm I. *Denmark*
Dnieper R. *Russia*
Strait of Caffa
Strait of Constantinople
Constantinople C.
Scotland K.
Gibraltar C.
Wales P.
Biscay P.
Searpanto I. *Arch*
Sea of Sala, or Baku
Scilly Isles
Derbent P. *Caspian*
Cape Finisterre
Madagascar I.
Negropont I.

Chaldea

INTRODUCTION.

ANCIENT.

Chaldæa
 Chersonesus Cimbrica
 Chersonesus Taurica
 Codanonia
 Colchis, or Iberia
 Colonia Allobrogum
 Colonia Agrippinæ
 Corinthiacus Sinus
 Cos
 Cottes
 Crete
 Culiacum
 Cyrenus
 Cytheron
 Dacia
 Damascus
 Damnonium Promontorium
 Delos
 Dioscoridu
 Ebodia
 Ebusus
 Ephesus
 Epirus
 Eridanus
 Etruria
 Eubœa
 Euripus Fretum
 Euxinus Pontus
 Fortunatæ Insulæ
 Gades
 Gaditanum Fretum
 Gætulia
 Gandavum
 Gangeticus Sinus
 Garamantes
 Garumna
 Hellas
 Hellepontus
 Helvetia
 Hesperides
 Hyrcanum Mare
 Iberia
 Iberus
 Ierne

MODERN.

Eyraco Arabic P. *M. Arab*
 Jutland P.
 Crim Tartary P. *N. Bl*
 Zealand I.
 Mingrelia and Georgia P.
 Geneva C.
 Cologne C. *Ger*
 Gulf of Lepanto
 Lango I. *E. Asia*
 Cape Spartel *N. Africa*
 Candia I. *S. Spain*
 Cape Comorin
 Corfica I.
 Cerigo I. *S. Greece*
 { Moldavia, Wallachia, *S. E.*
 { and Transylvania *Russia*
 Damas, or Sham *S. Arabian*
 The Lizard
 Sailles I. *N. Sea*
 Zocotra I. *Mouth of Red Sea*
 Alderney I. *E. of France*
 Yvica I.
 Ajafalouc C. *E. Samos*
 Larta and Chimæra P.
 Po R.
 Tuscany D.
 Negropont I.
 The Channel of Negropont
 Black, or Euxine Sea
 Canary Isles *W. of Africa*
 Cadiz C. *Spain*
 Strait of Gibraltar
 Bildulgerid P.
 Ghent C. *Netherlands*
 Bay of Bengal
 Desarts of Zaara
 Garonne R.
 Part of Livadia P.
 Straits of the Dardanelles
 Swisserland P.
 Cape de Verde Islands
 Sea of Sala, or Baku *East*
 Spain K. *also Georgia, &c. P.*
 Ebro R. *Spain*
 Ireland I.
 Illyricum

INTRODUCTION.

25

ANCIENT.

MODERN.

Illyricum	{ Croatia, Dalmatia, Sclavonia, and Bosnia P.
Ister	Danube R.
Ithaca	{ Isola del Compare, or Thiachi
Lacedæmon	Mistra C.
Lemanus Lacus	Lake of Geneva
Lernnos	Stalimene I.
Lesbos	Metelin I.
Leucas	St. Maura I.
Liburnia	Croatia P.
Liger	Loire R.
Liguria	Genoa P.
Ligurnus Portus	Leghorn C.
Lotharingia	Lorrain P.
Lugdunum Celtarum	Lyons C.
Lugdunum Batavorum	Leyden C.
Lybia Propria	Barca P.
Lybia Deserta	Zaara P.
Mauritania	Fez and Morocco K.
Melita	Malta I.
Mesopotamia	Diarbec P.
Moesia superior	Servia P.
Moesia inferior	Bulgaria P.
Mona	Anglesea I.
Nigritiæ	Inhabitants of Negroland
Noguntium	Mentz C.
Noricum	{ Part of Bavaria P. and Austria D.
Numidia	Algiers K.
Numidia Nova	Bildulgerid P.
Orcades	Orkneys I.
Padus	Po R.
Palus Mæotis	Sea of Azoph, or Zabach
Palmyra	Theudemor, or Tadmor C.
Pannonia	Hungary K.
Patmos	Palmosa I.
Peloponnesus	Morea P.
Perficus Sinus	Gulf of Balfora
Propontis	Sea of Marmora
Rha	Volga R.
Rhætia	{ Grisons, Tyrol, and part of Italy P.
Rhenus	Rhine R.
Rhodanus	Rhone R.

C

Rothomagus

ANCIENT.

Rothomagus
 Rubicon
 Sabrina
 Saguntum
 Salamis
 Salaminus Sinus

Sarmatia

Scandinavia

Scythia, or Sogdiana

Sequana

Siculum Fretum

Sidon

Sinus Magnus

Sogdiana

Sabaudia

Samorobrica

Serica, or Sina

Tagus

Tanais

Taprobana

Thessalia

Thracia

Thule

Tigurum

Trafimenus Lacus

Trinacria

Tyrrhenum Mare

Tyrus

Taurinum

Vectis

Verolanium

Vesuvius

Vindelicia

Ulisippo

Volubile

Zacynthus

MODERN.

Roan or Rouen C.

Fiumecino or Luso R.

Severn R.

Morvedro C.

Coluri I.

Gulph of Engia

{ Poland K.

{ Great Tartary P.

{ South part of Mus-
covy D.

{ Livonia P.

{ Norway and part of Swe-
den K.

{ Great Tartary P.

Seine R.

Strait of Messina

Said C.

Bay of Siam

Zagatay, or Usbec P.

Savoy D.

Amiens C.

China, empire of

Tajo R.

Don R.

Ceylon I.

Janna P.

Romania P.

Iceland I.

Zurich C.

Lake of Perugia

Sicily I.

Sea of Tuscany

Sur C.

Turin C.

Wight I.

St. Albans, Town of

Mount Soma

{ Swabia and Part of Bava-
ria P.

Lisbon C.

Fex C.

Zante I.

A. M. T. of

H. R. O. P. E.

and the other

and the other

ATTEST

SECRET

SECRET

A MAP of EUROPE

*agreeable to the latest
Authorities*



Longitude W. from London



GEOGRAPHY FOR YOUTH.

E U R O P E.

THE earth is divided into four quarters, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Europe, though the least in size, is the quarter where the arts, whether of utility or ornament, and the sciences, both military and civil, have been brought to the greatest degree of perfection, and is situated between 10 degrees west and 65 east longitude from London, and between 36 and 72 degrees north latitude; bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, by Asia on the east, by the Mediterranean Sea on the south, which divides it from Africa, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, which separates it from America; being about 3000 miles long, and 2500 broad. The governments of Europe are chiefly monarchical, but exceedingly more easy and gentle than those of Asia and Africa. The principal sovereignties in it are the following: The empires of Germany, Russia, and Turkey; the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Prussia, Sardinia, Naples, and Sicily (which last are termed the Two Sicilies) and the Papedom of Rome; the Republics of Venice, United Netherlands, Switzerland, the Grisons, Genoa, Geneva, Lucca, and the smaller ones of St. Marino and Ragusa. Next to these may be reckoned the electorates of Germany, whose princes choose the emperor; of whom the three first are spiritual, and all the others temporal princes, viz.

Mentz, Triers, Cologn; Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, Palatine and Bavaria, and Hanover, or Brunswick Lunenburg.

There are, besides these, no less than 300 subaltern sovereignties in Germany, Italy, &c. whose possessors, whether spiritual, as archbishops and bishops; or tempo-

ral, as landgraves, dukes, princes, marquisses, counts, &c. though they are tributaries or feoffees to the emperor, or some other superior prince, have supreme authority in their own estates.

Of the spiritual, the most considerable are, The grand master of the Teutonic order; the grand master of Malta; the grand prior of Malta, also called grand prior of Germany; the archbishop of Saltzburgh, and twenty-one bishops in Germany; the abbots and princes of Fulda in Germany, and St. Gallen in Switzerland.

Of the temporal, the most considerable are, The archduke of Austria in Germany; the great duke of Tuscany in Italy; the landgraves of Hesse in Germany; the dukedoms of Modena, Milan, and Mantua, possessed by the house of Austria; Parma and Placentia, subject to a prince of the house of Bourbon, in Italy; the dukes of Mecklenburg, Wurtemberg, Saxe Weimar, Eisenach, Gotha, &c. in Germany; and the duke of Courland in Poland; the princes of Anhalt, Hohenzollern, Nassau, Furstemburg, &c.; the marquises of Baden, Cullenback, Anspach, &c.; the counts of Hanaue, Solms, Waldeck, &c. in Germany. Besides these, there are the Hospodars of Walachia and Moldavia, dependant on the Grand Signior, &c.

Divisions of Europe from West to East.

		<i>Capital Cities.</i>	
3 North.	{ Danish dominions	{ Denmark,	Copenhagen.
		{ Norway,	Bergen.
	{ Sweden	—	Stockholm.
	{ Russia or Muscovy	—	Petersburg.
7 Middle.	{ Netherlands	—	Amsterdam, Brussels.
	{ Germany	—	Vienna.
	{ Austrian dominions	—	Prague, Presburg.
	{ King of Prussia's } dominions	—	Berlin, in Germany.
	{ Poland	—	Warsaw.
	{ France	—	Paris.
	{ Switzerland	—	Bern.
4 South.	{ Portugal	—	Lisbon.
	{ Spain	—	Madrid.
	{ Italy	—	Rome.
	{ Turkey	—	Constantinople.

Principal

Principal European Islands.

In the Atlantic Ocean, near the north of Europe.

Greenland, famous for its whale fishery, } *Subject to*
Iceland, and Ferro Isles — — } Denmark.

Near the middle of Europe.

Capital Cities.
Ireland, — Dublin, Great Britain.
Great Britain, { Scotland, Edinburgh,
 { England, London,
 { Wales.

Lesser British Isles, viz. Shetland Isles, Hebrides or Western Isles, Orkneys, Man, Anglesea, Lundy, Scilly Isles, Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, Canvey, Sheppy, Ramsey, &c.

Funen, } *Subject to*
Zealand, } in the Baltic—Denmark.

In the Mediterranean.

Chief Towns.

Yvica, { Yvica, } Spain.
Majorca, { Majorca, }
Minorca, { Port Mahon, }
Corfica, Baffia, France.
Sardinia, Cagliari, King of Sardinia.
Sicily, Palermo, King of the Two Sicilies.
Malta, Valetta, Knights of Malta.

Archipelago Islands, viz. Candia, Cyprus, Stalimene, Metelin, Rhodes, Negropont, Tenedos, Scyros, Scio, Samos, Palmosa, Paros, Cerige, Santorin, &c. subject to Turkey; and in the Adriatic, or Gulf of Venice, Lufiena, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, St. Maura, and Leucadia, subject to Venice.

The principal Seas, Gulfs, and Straits in Europe.

1. The White Sea, to the north-west of Russia; 2. the Irish Sea, between Great Britain and Ireland, the south part of which is called St. George's Channel; 3. German Ocean, between Germany and Great Britain; 4. Baltic Sea, on the coasts of Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and

Prussia (its entrance is called the Sound); 5. English Channel (often called only the Channel) between the south of England and France; 6. Bay of Biscay, between France and Spain; 7. Mediterranean Sea (called the Great Sea in the Old Testament) between the south of Europe and Africa: the entrance to it is through the Strait of Gibraltar: the east part is called the Levant. Its parts are,

1. Gulf of Venice, between Italy and Turkey;
 2. Archipelago, and } between Turkey in Europe and
 3. Sea of Marmora, } Turkey in Asia; 4. Black
- Sea, between the south-east of Europe and Asia; 5. Sea of Azoph, or Zabach, near the south-east part of Europe, between it and Asia; 6. Dardanelles, a strait, joining the Archipelago to the Sea of Marmora; 7. Strait of Constantinople, joining the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea; 8. Strait of Caffa, joining the Black Sea to the Sea of Azoph.

D E N M A R K,

SITUATED between 8 and 11 degrees east longitude, and 54 and 58 degrees north latitude, is bounded by the Scaggerac Sea, or entrance into the Baltic, which divides it from Norway, on the north; by the Sound, which divides it from Sweden, on the east; by Germany and the Baltic, on the south; and by the German Sea, which divides it from Great Britain, on the west; being 240 miles long, and 114 broad; containing about 15,000 square miles, and above 1,000,000 of inhabitants; but the population of all the Danish dominions is about 2,023,000 souls, upon a surface of 182,500 square miles. The territories which compose this kingdom are,

Jutland, in the west, whose chief town is Wyburg.

Sleswick, or South Jutland — S. W. Sleswick.

Zealand, }

Funen, }

Falster, }

Laland, }

Femerer, }

Alsen, }

Moen, }

Bornholm, }

Islands, S. whose chief
Towns are

Copenhagen.

Odenfee.

Nikoping.

Naxkaw.

Borge.

Sunderburg.

Stege.

Rostcomby.

Or it may be divided into —two large islands—small islands—and a peninsula: not any one of which is separately

rately called by the name of Denmark. — The two large islands are Zealand and Funen. Zealand is of a round figure, about 60 miles in diameter, and is divided into 26 territories; the whole island containing 13 towns and cities, 12 castles, and 347 parishes. The capital of this island, and of the kingdom, is Copenhagen, a large populous city, which makes a magnificent appearance at a distance. It is very strong, and defended by ramparts, with a castle, for the defence of its port. It contains ten parish-churches, besides nine others, belonging to the Calvinists and other persuasions; and is adorned by several public and private palaces, an university, and some hospitals. Its streets are 186 in number; and its inhabitants amount to about 80,000. The houses in the principal streets are built of brick, and in the lanes chiefly of timber. But the chief glory of Copenhagen is its harbour, which admits indeed of only one ship to enter at a time; but is capable of containing 500. Several of the streets have canals, and quays for ships to lie close to the houses; and its naval arsenal is said far to exceed that of Venice. A part of Copenhagen, named Christianshavn, is built on a small island, 4 miles long and two broad, called Amak; which is inhabited by descendants of a colony from East Friesland, who enjoy some peculiar privileges, and wear the ancient dress of their forefathers. In Zealand also are the towns of Roschild, Sora, Cronenburg, and Elsinoor, an open place near the Sound, where all ships that pass and repass pay toll. The finest palace belonging to his Danish majesty, lies about 20 English miles from Copenhagen, and is called Fredericksburg: and two miles from Elsinoor is another small royal palace built, it is said, on the place where formerly stood the palace of Hamlet's father. In an adjoining garden is shewn the spot where, according to the common tradition, that prince was poisoned.

The island of Funen is about 38 miles long, and 32 broad, and is divided into 26 territories. The principal towns are Odensee and Newburg.

Jutland, the peninsula, lying between the North Sea and the Baltic, is situated between 54 and 58 degrees north latitude, and 8 and 11 degrees east longitude. It is divided into the north and south; the north part has retained the name of Jutland, and is 155 miles long, and 98 broad; but in some places only 40; and the southern division, which borders upon Germany, is called the duchy of Sleswick. The capital places in Jutland are, Aalborg, Wyburg, Aarhus,

huus, Riber, and Holdingen ; through which last place all the cattle that are transported to Germany pass, and where the toll is received, which amounts annually to upwards of 200,000 rixdollars.

The duchy of Sleswick is 70 miles long and 63 broad, containing 14 cities, 13 castles, and 278 parishes. In this duchy is situated the strong fortress of Rendsburg, on the river Eyder, supposed to have been the boundary of the Roman empire. This is a fine fruitful country, and is neither a part of Germany nor Denmark, but a sovereign principality of itself.

Denmark is in general a flat country ; and has no very considerable mountains or lakes, nor rivers, except the Eyder and Trave. The air is extremely cold in winter, and the heat very considerable in summer. The transitions from heat to cold are so sudden, that spring and autumn are scarcely known here. The soil, however, is very good for corn and pasture. Here are abundance of fish, especially herrings, as also many wild fowls ; and several kinds of wild beasts, such as stags, elks, boars, and hares. The chief commodities of the country are fish, black cattle, tallow, hides, &c. The country is greatly improved of late years : commerce begins to flourish ; and the Baltic trade is nearly double to what it was 1760.

The people in general are given to intemperance, both in eating and drinking, especially the latter. The peasants, who were formerly considered as the property of the landholder, now enjoy a greater degree of freedom.

Before the year 1660, the legislative power was lodged in the states of Denmark, and the executive power in the senate ; of which the king was no more than president. In time of war, indeed, he was general of the sea and land-forces ; tho' he could neither raise men nor money, nor make war or peace without the concurrence of the state : but the king of Denmark is now as absolute as any prince in Europe. His titles are, king of Denmark and Norway, of the Goths and Vandals ; duke of Sleswick, Holstein, Stormar, and Ditmarsh ; earl of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. His eldest son is styled Prince Royal. The orders of knighthood are, the Elephant and Daneburg.

The military force of the Danish dominions consists of 67,000 men, the navy of 31 ships of the line, 9 of 50 guns, and 21 frigates ; but many of these are old and unserviceable. About 11,000 seamen and 5,600 marines are registered ; 5000 of whom are in constant pay. The annual revenue

revenue amounts to 1,630,000 pounds sterling; the general expenditure to about 1,575,000 sterling.

The laws of this country make only one quarto volume; are so plain that they are suited to the meanest capacity; and all suits must be determined within one year and a month. Only one apothecary is allowed to a town, except in Copenhagen, where two are permitted. The religion of the country has been Lutheran since the year 1522, when the inhabitants embraced the confession of Augsburi. The bishops, whose business is only to superintend the other clergy, have no mark of pre-eminence, except in dress, and their revenues are moderate. The bishop of Zealand is regarded as metropolitan; and has under him those of Funen, Aarhus, Riber, Aalborg, and Wyburg.

Among the curiosities of his Danish majesty's dominions are some ancient inscriptions on rocks, generally thought to be the original manner of writing; and also, both there and in Sweden are many circular ranges of stones, similar to some antiquities in the British islands. The village of Anglen, lying between Flensburg and Sleswick, is also esteemed a curiosity, as giving name to the Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, the progenitors of the present English. In the *Museum Regium* at Copenhagen, is a representation, by iron wire, of the veins and arteries of the human body; all of them appearing in their natural situation, bigness, and colour: an artificial human skeleton of ivory; the right hand grasps a large scythe, and the left holds a sand-glass: a model of a ship, with her masts and sails all of ivory: and a cabinet of ivory and ebony, very beautiful to look upon, and admirably well contrived within. This last is said to have been the work of a Danish mechanic when stone blind. Near the lake of Badstrup, a cavern has lately been discovered, four ells in length, and three in breadth, from which a vaulted passage opens to the eastern side of the lake; and is supposed to be one of those ancient burial places called the Giants Chamber.

N O R W A Y,

SITUATED between 58 and 71 degrees north latitude, and 5 and 15 degrees east longitude, is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north; by a long chain of mountains, called the Dofrine Hills, which divide it from Sweden, on the east; by the Scaggerac Sea, which separates it from Denmark, on the south; and by the Atlantic

tic ocean on the west; being about 750 miles in length, and 170 in breadth; contains about 72,800 square miles, and 723,000 inhabitants. It is divided into Wardhuys, to the north, which includes Danish Lapland; Drontheim, and Bergen in the middle; and Anflo on the south. The principal cities are, Bergen, the capital of the kingdom; Agerhuys, the chief town of Anflo; Stavanger, Drontheim, Wardhuys, Christiana, Christiansand, and Koningberg, near which are silver mines. In the province of Anflo is Fredericstadt, a small city, with strong fortifications and a harbour; over-against it is Fredericshall, and not far distant the fort of Guldenlow, between which two places Charles XII. king of Sweden, was killed on the 11th of December, 1718. On the coast of Norway lie many islands, the principal of which are Lofoen isles, and the isle of Samien.

Norway is in general a healthy and mountainous country; some of the mountains, the highest of which is called Doffersfeld, are above 50 miles over. Many of the mountains contain caverns: one, called Dolsteen, the passage of which is as high and wide as a church, was in 1750 visited by two clergymen, who proceeded till they heard the sea dashing over their heads.

The cold is sometimes so intense in this kingdom, as to be altogether intolerable. In 1719, seven thousand Swedes, who were on their march to attack Drontheim, perished in the snow, on the mountains that separate Sweden from Norway.

This country produces the asbestos, which may be woven into cloth that cannot be destroyed by fire; marble, magnets, chrystals, and other kinds of stones; likewise gold and silver. One of the silver masses that has been discovered, weighing 560 pounds, is to be seen at the royal museum at Copenhagen. Lead, copper, and iron mines are common in this country; a copper mine at Roraas is thought to be the richest in Europe. Norway likewise produces quicksilver, sulphur, vitriol, allum, and various kinds of loam; the different manufactures of which bring in a large revenue to the crown. Besides the wild animals, such as Denmark abounds in, Norway has several other kinds; particularly rein-deer, bears, wolves, lynxes, beavers, martens, ermines, &c. with great variety of birds, of both the land and sea kind. The land eagle here is so strong, that he has been known to carry off a child of two years old. This kingdom abounds with forests, containing great quantities of timber, chiefly fir and oak, of which
large

large cargoes are annually purchased by the English and Dutch. The rivers and lakes are well stocked with all kinds of fish. Several of the lakes contain floating islands, formed by the cohesion of roots of trees and shrubs; and, though torn from the main land, bear herbage and trees. In the year 1702, the noble family-seat of Borge, near Fredericstadt, suddenly sunk into an abyss of 100 fathoms in depth; and its site was instantly filled with a piece of water, which formed a lake 300 ells in length, and about half as broad. This melancholy accident, by which fourteen people and two hundred head of cattle perished, was occasioned by the foundation being undermined by the waters of a river. The seas have many monsters; some of which are scarce heard of elsewhere, as whales, tuella-flynders, sea-devils, sea-scorpions, sea-snakes, and the kraken, which is represented as a monstrous animal, a mile and a half in circumference, &c. The best produce of this country is the fishery, especially that of stock-fish, which are sent all over Europe; and between Norway and Iceland is the whale fishery. The whale is such a voracious animal, and sometimes devours such an incredible number of small fish, that his belly is ready to burst; in which case he makes a most tremendous noise, from pain. The smaller fish have their revenge: some of them fasten on his back, and incessantly beat him; others, with sharp horns, or rather bones, on their beaks, swim under his belly, and sometimes rip it up; some are provided with long sharp teeth, and tear his flesh. Even the aquatic birds of prey declare war against him when he comes near the surface of the water; and he has been known to be so tortured, that he has beat himself to death on the rocks.

The king of Denmark sends hither a viceroy: and in all the edicts published in Norway, the king styles himself king of Norway and Denmark; while in those published in Denmark, he styles himself king of Denmark and Norway. In all respects, the civil and ecclesiastical government of both countries is the same. The bishopricks are Aggerhuys, Christiansand, Bergen, Drontheim, Skalholt, and Høla: the first mentioned is the metropolitan, and the two last are in Iceland.

The natives of Norway are strong and well-sized; have the character of being honest, industrious, and valiant; are naturally ingenious and hardy; and both men and women furnish themselves with household goods and apparel of their own making.

They

They live to so great an age, and retain their strength and vigour so long, that a person even an hundred years old is supposed not to be incapable of labour; and in 1733, four couple, whose ages, when joined, exceeded 800 years, danced before his Danish Majesty at Fredericshall.

Among the curiosities of this country is a dangerous whirlpool, called Moskoeftrom, formed by the flux and reflux of the sea, running between the island Moskoe and the coast, on each side, with a noise louder than a cataract; by the violence of which, whales and ships, if they come too near, are irresistibly drawn in, and dashed to pieces against the rocks at the bottom.

The history of Denmark and Norway is obscured with fiction till about the ninth century; from which period a series of martial exploits and expeditions took place, till under the celebrated *Margaret Walodimir* (called the *Northern Semiramis*) Sweden, Denmark, and Norway were united in one sovereignty in the year 1387. For want of ability in her successors, they again became separate; and in 1488, the crown of Denmark fell (in the person of Christian I.) into the house of *Oldenburg*, with which family it has since continued. The power of the crown was formerly very limited; but from the oppressions and insolence of the *nobles*, the clergy and commons united with the crown; and Frederick III. in 1660, had the address to procure a voluntary surrender of the power of the three estates into his hands. To the honour of him and his descendants, their government, though absolute, has been extremely mild.

L A P L A N D

EXTENDS from the North Cape, between the 69th and 75th degree of north latitude, to the White Sea; and is divided among the Danes, Swedes, and Russians; but the boundaries of each particular district are not exactly defined. That part which belongs to his Danish majesty is included in the Norwegian province of *Wardhuys*, and contains 28,400 square miles, being 285 long, and 172 broad. That part possessed by the Swedes is, including *West Bothnia* 76,000 square miles, being 420 miles long, 320 broad; and Russian Lapland is reckoned 72,000 square miles, being 405 in length, 270 in breadth. On the coast of Danish Lapland lie several islands, the principal

cipal of which are the isle of Suroe, and the islands forming the North Cape.

The climate is so severe, that people often have their lips frozen to the cup they are drinking out of. The country is almost one continued mass of mountains harbouring great variety of game, separated by rivers and lakes abounding with fish and aquatic birds; and which contain innumerable islands, where roses grow spontaneously for a short time in summer; and which are believed by the natives to be the terrestrial paradise. Among these, the lake of Enara, in Swedish Lapland, is the largest; those of Kola and Top, in the Russian division, the next. The mountain and lake of Niemi are, the most remarkable, and Tenglio the most celebrated river. Gold and silver mines have been discovered here, and likewise beautiful chrystals, some amethysts, topazes, and pearls. The principal riches of the Laplanders consist in their flocks of rein-deer, without which they could not subsist, as their flesh and milk afford the inhabitants food, their skins serve for cloathing, and their sinews and tendons make thread and cordage; and when alive will draw sledges 70 miles a day, subsisting principally on moss, which they discover, under the snow, by their smell. Some rein-deer have lately been brought to England, where they have bred, and seem likely to be prolific. The zibelin, valuable for its fur, is a native of Lapland. The inner bark of the fir-tree is ground along with corn for food: and of the birch-tree, which flourishes in this climate, the Laplanders make fishing-shoes, ropes, baskets, and many other utensils; and also cloaks, which are an excellent defence against the rain. The branches of the dwarf birch, covered with the skin of the rein-deer, form their beds and seats. They likewise burn this shrub to drive away the gnats, by a constant smoke; which, as there is no chimney, pervades every part of the hut, and afflicts the whole nation with blear eyes.

The Laplanders have very little commerce; the most considerable branch of it is carried on with the Norwegians, with whom they exchange their skins and furs for flour, oatmeal, cloth, knives, hatchets, &c.

The natives of this country, as well as those of all the arctic reigons, are from 4 to 4½ feet high; have generally a flattish face, dark grey eyes, brown hair, yellow complexion: are straight and well made, hardy, agile and supple, but lazy. They live in huts in the form of tents. Most of them profess the Christian religion, but mix many Pagan

Pagan ceremonies with it. Those who are Pagans, acknowledge a supreme God whom they call *Joudmel*; but admit many inferior deities; and are much addicted to the study of magic.

EAST GREENLAND, or SPITSBERGEN,

IS claimed by his Danish majesty; and lies between 9 and 20 degrees east longitude, and 76 and 81 north latitude; and was first discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby, in 1553; tho' the Russians have of late years made some attempts to establish colonies upon it, which they are obliged annually to relieve by fresh parties, about the middle of September. Here is a whale fishery. It has two harbours, South Haven and Maurice Bay. In 1630, eight Englishmen, left by accident, passed the winter here in health; but seven Dutchmen, in 1633, and as many in the following year, all perished, through the severity of the climate, though plentifully provided with every necessary.

An attempt has lately been made by the Danes to discover ancient Greenland, but without success. Some, however, are of an opinion, that there is no other country of this name but those now known, many traces of the houses and churches of the old Norwegians being still visible, both in East and West Greenland.

The idea of a passage to the East Indies by the north pole, having been suggested so early as the year 1527, and several attempts to discover it made by private adventurers, without success; in the year 1773, the *Race-horse* and *Carcase* bombs were fitted out by the British government, in order to make another attempt towards the discovery. After passing the Shetland islands, they touched near Spitzbergen, at Møffen Island, situated in latitude 80° north, longitude 12° east, and proceeded till they arrived at the Seven Islands, where, on the 31st of July, in latitude $80^{\circ} 37'$ north, both ships became suddenly fast in the ice; in which situation they continued till the 10th of August; when a brisk north-east wind set them free, and they returned to England, after having found it impracticable to penetrate any farther north than latitude $81^{\circ} 36'$.

WEST GREENLAND,

SITUATED between the meridian of London and 50 degrees west longitude, and 59 and 80 north latitude, is likewise claimed by the Danes, who have some
few

few factories or colonies here, upon account of the fishery; the principal of which are New Herrnhuth, Good Hope, and Frederic's Hope. It contains about 7000 inhabitants, who, in general, lead a wandering life, and bear a great resemblance to the Esquimaux Americans, in aspect, manners, and dress: they are low of stature, few of them exceeding five feet in height, and the generality are not so tall; and they live in huts during the winter, which is incredibly severe. The natives, after all the pains taken by the Danish missionaries, in order to civilize them, are very little better than savages. Notwithstanding their long night, in the middle of winter, the Aurora Borealis, reflected from the snow, affords nearly sufficient light to enable them to pursue their ordinary business. This country is so hot in the long summer days, that the inhabitants are obliged to throw off their garments. About 12 leagues from Frederic's Hope lies the famous Ice Glance, or shining ice; which consists of a vast high field of ice, whose glitter in the air, resembling the Aurora Borealis, may be seen for many leagues at sea. The highest mountain is the *Hiorte-tak*, or Stag's Horn, which serves as a sea-mark, and may be seen from 40 to 60 leagues distance.

The Greenlanders have no trade, though they have a most improveable fishery upon their coasts, and employ the greatest part of the year either in fishing or hunting; which, except making implements necessary for the same, are almost the only occupations the men follow. As it would be accounted beneath their dignity, even to bring their booty from the sea-side, the women are the butchers and cooks, and also the curriers to dress the leather, and make clothes, shoes, and boots, out of it. They also build and repair the houses and tents, as far as relates to the masonry; the men doing only the carpenters work.

The taking of whales in the seas of Greenland, among fields of ice that have been increasing for ages, is one of the greatest curiosities in nature. These fields, or mountains of ice, are frequently more than a mile in length, and 100 feet thick; and when they are agitated by a storm, nothing can be more terrible; the Dutch had 13 ships crushed to pieces by them in one season. Whales are of several kinds, some white, others black; the black, called the grand bay whale, is in most esteem, both on account of his bulk, and the quantity of blubber he yields.

His

His tongue is 18 feet in length, inclosed in long pieces of whalebone, which are covered with hair. The bones of the body are useless, being as hard as those of an ox. He is usually between 60 and 80 feet long; is without teeth; very thick about the head, but grows less from thence to the tail. On the top of the head is what is called the hovel, or bump, in which are two spout-holes, from whence he blows the water so fiercely, that it roars like an organ-pipe. When the seamen see a whale spout, every one hastens from the ship to his boat; four or five boats commonly belong to one ship, and six or eight men to each boat. As soon as they come near the whale, the harpooner, one of which stands at the head of every boat, strikes him with the harpoon, to which a line is fastened; the whale, perceiving himself wounded, plunges into the deep, and would carry the boat along with him, did they not give him line fast enough; and, to prevent the boat taking fire by the swift motion of the rope against it, one keeps wetting it with a mop. After the whale has run some hundred fathoms deep, he is forced to rise for air, when he makes a noise with his spouting as loud as the firing of cannon. As soon as he appears on the surface of the water, another harpoon is fixed in him, whereupon he plunges again; and when he rises a second time, they pierce him with spears, till he spouts out streams of blood instead of water, beating the sea with his tail and fins till it is in a foam, the boats following him for some leagues, till he has lost his strength; and when dying, he turns upon his back, and then is drawn on shore, or to the ship, if they are far from land; there they cut him in pieces, and by boiling the blubber, extract the oil, or barrel them up and bring them home, as is most convenient. Each fish yields between 60 and 100 barrels of oil, valued at 3*l.* or 4*l.* a barrel.

I C E L A N D

LIES between 63 and 67 degrees north latitude, and between 11 and 27 west longitude, extending about 435 miles long, and 185 broad, contains 46,000 square miles, and 46,000 inhabitants; is subject to Denmark, and conforms to the religion and laws of Norway. The principal towns, Skalholt and Hóla, are bishopricks. The people are naturally hardy, honest, and industrious.

The

The Icelanders export dried fish, salted mutton and lamb, beef, butter, tallow, candles, train oil, coarse woollen stockings, boots, shoes, gloves, raw wool, sheepskins, fox furs of various colours, and feathers. Their imports consist of timber, fishing-lines, and hooks, tobacco, bread, horse shoes, brandy, gin, wine, salt, linen, and a little silk; exclusive of some necessaries and superfluities for the more wealthy. As this country affords no bait for avarice or ambition, the inhabitants depend entirely upon his Danish majesty's protection; and the revenue he draws from the country amounts to about 30,000 crowns a year. In the year 1788, the Royal Society of Denmark proposed some plans for the improvement of this island, and obtained a charter for the erection of new towns.

This island is noted for a volcano, called Hecla, and several hot springs; some of which, by the force of subterraneous fire, throw up water, with a roaring noise, to a considerable height in the air; particularly one called Geyser, which spouts like a fountain, to the height of 92 feet. The water of this, and some other springs, are so hot, that the neighbours often boil their victuals by suspending a pot in the water. The cows which drink at these fountains give extraordinary quantities of milk.

Immense mountains of ice frequently arrive upon the coast from Greenland. When these masses are floating together, the wood, that is often drifted along between them, is so much chafed, and pressed with such violence together, that it takes fire; which circumstances has occasioned fabulous accounts of the ice being in flames. In the summer of 1783, soon after the earthquakes that desolated Sicily and Calabria, an island, said to contain two volcanos, arose out of the ocean, about three hours sail from Skalholt; and during the time it was emerging from the sea, a most remarkable eruption of Mount Hecla took place; when one of the streams of burning lava, which flowed from it, extended forty miles in length, and 16 in breadth; and in some places was between four and five hundred feet deep. Several months previous to this event, a heavy, dark, bluish, sulphureous fog, which at times spread all over Europe, had been observed to rest on the island.

Iceland, supposed to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, abounded with learning and science, at a time when great part of Europe was involved in ignorance.

T H E

THE FERRO ISLANDS

LIE in a cluster; and are so called from the inhabitants ferrying from one island to another. They are about 24 in number, and lie between 61 and 63 degrees north latitude, and between 5 and 8 west longitude. The space of this cluster extends about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth to the westward of Norway; having Shetland and the Orkneys on the south-east, and Greenland and Iceland upon the north and north-west. The trade and income of the inhabitants, who are near 5000 in number, add little or nothing to the revenues of Denmark.

HIS DANISH MAJESTY'S GERMAN DOMINIONS.

HOLSTEIN, situated in the circle of Lower Saxony, was formerly divided between the empress of Russia, who possessed Ducal Holstein; the king of Denmark, who had Ditmarsh and Stormaria, and the imperial cities of Hamburg and Lubec; but, on the 16th of November, 1773, the Ducal Holstein, with all the rights, prerogatives, and territorial sovereignty, was formally transferred to the king of Denmark, by the present grand Duke of Russia, on being declared successor to the throne of his mother, in exchange for the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, which were given to the Prince Bishop of Lubec. Keyl, the capital, is well built, has a harbour, and neat public edifices. The North Sea and the Baltic, have lately been joined by a canal, which begins at this place. The capital of Ditmarsh is Meldorp; and Gluckstadt, a well-built town and fortress, in a marshy situation, on the right of the Elbe, which has some foreign commerce, is the metropolis of Stormaria; in which likewise is Altena, a large, populous, and handsome town, of great traffic, commodiously situated on the Elbe, in the neighbourhood of Hamburg. Being a free port, and the staple of the Danish East India company, great numbers flock thither from all parts of the north. Danish Holstein, contains upwards of 224,000 inhabitants.

S W E D E N,

SITUATED between 10 and 30 degrees east longitude, and 55 and 70 degrees north latitude, is bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the north; by Russia, east; by the Baltic Sea, the Sound, and the Scaggerac, on the south;

south; and by the Dofrine mountains, which are impassable, and divide it from Norway, on the west; being about 800 miles in length, and 500 in breadth; and contains nearly 3,400,000 of inhabitants, upon a surface of above 220,000 square miles; on which are 104 towns, 8250 villages, 1200 estates of nobles, and 2538 parishes. This kingdom is divided into five provinces:—1. Sweden Proper; which is subdivided into ten parts, viz. Upland, Sudermanland, Westmanland, Nerike, Gestrike Helsingia, Dalecarlia, Medelpedia, Angermania, and Jemptia. 2. Gothland, into 8 parts; East and West Gothland, Smaland, Warmeland, Dalia, Schonen, Bleking, (Carlsrone, a handsome sea port, containing 18,000 inhabitants, where the fleets are fitted out, is situated in Bleking) and Halland. 3. Finland, into 6; as East Bothnia, Cajania, Savoloxia, Nyland, Travastia, and Finland Proper. 4. Lapland and West Bothnia into 6; five of which are named according to the rivers which flow through the country into the Gulf of Bothnia, viz. Uma, Pithea, Lulhea, Tornaö, and Kimi; and the 6th is West Bothnia. 5. Islands in the Baltic Sea.

In Sweden Proper is Stockholm, 760 miles north-east from London, the capital of the whole kingdom, and residence of the king; built on six small islands, which are joined together by wooden bridges. The city contains about 85,000 inhabitants, and makes a grand appearance, having many stately palaces covered with copper. The harbour is very large and commodious, but difficult to come at, on account of the numerous islands between it and the sea, and because there are no tides here, which renders several winds necessary to carry the ships in or out. Twenty-eight miles from Sockholm, is Upsal, the most ancient city in Sweden. Here is an archbishop's see, as likewise an university, rendered famous by the great Linnæus. Gassle, situated on the river of that name, is the capital of Gestrike, and one of the most ancient cities in Sweden. In this province also are Orebro, Kopping, Hedamora, and Fahlun, or Coppenberg; all large cities. In the province of Gothland are Nordkoping, Lidkoping, Calmar, (remarkable for the union of Calmar, in 1387, by which the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, were, in future, to have remained under one sovereign) Westerwick, Gottenburg, Lunden, Malmoe, Christianstadt, and Carlstadt. The inhabitants of Finland, which is stiled the Grand Duchy, were formerly a barbarous people; and had kings of their

their own, till conquered by the Swedes. It extends from the polar circle, or Kimi-Lapland, in the north, to the Gulph of Finland, in the south. In that part of the province belonging to Sweden, are Abo, Cajenburg, Raseborg, Borgo, Helsingfors, Wasa, Louisa and Sweabourg. Not far from Louisa is the fort of Swartholm, situated on a rock in the sea. Lapland does not contain any towns, but five of similar names to the principal rivers and divisions of the country, are situated in West Bothnia, at the mouths of the said rivers.

The principal Swedish isles are Gothland, Oeland, Aland, and Rugen: the chief town in the isle of Gothland is Wisby, and Borkholm in that of Oeland; Castleholm of Aland, and Bergen of Rugen. On the coasts are almost innumerable rocks and islands, called by the general name of Sheers, and inhabited by fishermen. Their seas are the Baltic, and the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, which are arms of the Baltic; and on the west of Sweden, at the entrance of the Baltic, are the Cattegat Sea and the Sound, a strait about four miles over, which divides Sweden from Denmark. These seas have no tides, and are frozen up usually four months in the year; nor are they so salt as the ocean, which never mixes with it; because a current sets always out of the Baltic into the ocean.

The principal rivers are, Dal-Elbe, which is the largest, and rises in Dalecarlia; Gull-Spang, which divides West Gothland from Warmeland; Gothische-Elbe, which issues from Lake Wenner, and falling into the North Sea, and about 45 miles from its mouth, has a remarkable cataract, called Trolhætta, consisting of four cascades, in all, about 100 feet; from the last of which, the water falls into such an abyss, that large pieces of timber precipitated down, are half an hour before they rise to the surface; Stang, which separates East Gothland into two parts; Metala, which originates in the Wetter Lake, and discharges itself by a cataract into the Baltic. The lakes are very numerous, of which seventeen are large; among these, Wenner is 84 miles long, and 42 broad, and ebbs and flows like the sea; Mæler, 72 miles long, and containing above 1000 islands; and Wetter, 90 miles long, and 15 broad; and lately some inland navigations have been attempted to be made.

The longest day and night, in the northern parts of this climate, is almost three months. The winter commonly begins very soon, and summer succeeds it so immediately,

mediately, as to leave very little space that can be called spring. The heat in summer is so intense, as sometimes to set the forests on fire; and the cold in winter is so excessive, that it often causes the noses of the inhabitants, and the extreme parts of their bodies, to mortify. Vegetation is here much quicker than in southern climates. In the summer, not only various kinds of fruit are produced, but even melons are brought to great perfection. The Swedes formerly had very little corn; but of late years they have raised almost as much as they consume. The chief wealth of this country arises from the mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron; which, with the exportation of timber, pitch, tar, flax, hemp, furs, cordage, fish, and train-oil, make the balance of trade greatly in their favour. This country produces chrystals, amethysts, topazes, porphyry, agate, &c. Low priced brandies are here distilled from rye, and a very large species of black ant, commonly found at the roots of fir trees: this kind of ant is also reckoned a delicacy, and eaten raw, being of a fine acid taste, like lemons.

The military force of Sweden consists of 50,400 men; and their navy of 27 ships of the line, and 16 frigates (several of these, however, are old and unserviceable) for which 18,000 seamen are enrolled.

The ecclesiastical government of Sweden is by one archbishop, of Upsal, whose revenue is about 400l. sterling. He has under him the bishoprics of Gottenburg, Lunden, Lidkoping, Abo, Wexio, and Streng; besides superintendants, at moderate stipends. Lutheranism is the established religion of this country, and professed by all ranks of people, except in Lapland. The universities are that of Upsal, instituted near 400 years ago, and patronized by several successive monarchs, particularly by the great Gustavus Adolphus, and his daughter queen Christina; another at Abo, in Finland, not so well endowed, nor so flourishing; and there was a third at Lunden, in Schonen, which is now fallen to decay. An academy of arts and sciences was some years since established at Stockholm, and is now in a flourishing condition. They have published several volumes of memoirs; which have been well received by the public. Every diocese is provided with a free school, in which boys are qualified for the university.

The Swedes formerly, especially in the reigns of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. were esteemed the best soldiers in Christendom; after which, their military spirit

spirit seemed much on the decline ; but appears to have revived during the present reign.

His Swedish majesty's titles are, king of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals ; great prince of Finland ; duke of Schonen, Sundermanland, Pomerania, &c. The orders of knighthood, are those of the Seraphim, Sword, and Polar Star. The wealth of Sweden, by the unfortunate wars of Charles XII. was greatly reduced, but of late years has been encreased ; the annual revenue, at present, is rather above 1,012,000*l.* sterling ; the expenditure nearly 1,068,000*l.* Her gold and silver specie, in the last reign, arose chiefly from the king's German dominions. Payments made in copper, which is here the chief medium of commerce, are extremely inconvenient, some of the pieces being as large as tiles ; and a wheelbarrow or cart is often required to carry home a moderate sum. In this respect they somewhat resemble the ancient Spartans. The Swedes have some gold ducats, and eight-mark pieces of silver.

Great efforts have, within a few years past, been made for the improvement of literature. The fine arts are encouraged, agriculture is studied, and natural history has, in some branches, been carried to the highest pitch by Linnæus and his pupils.

The condition of women here is not to be envied ; for they go to plough, thresh out the corn, row upon the water, serve the bricklayers, carry burdens, and do all the common drudgeries in husbandry.

Among the artificial curiosities of this kingdom, is a public clock, of excellent workmanship, belonging to the church of St. Laurence, in Lunden ; which shews, not only the day, hour, and minute, but also the remarkable motions of the celestial bodies, with all festivals, both fixed and moveable.

This kingdom was elective till the middle of the fifteenth century ; from that time the kings of Sweden were hereditary and absolute, till after the death of Charles XII. when the government was settled on the ancient footing. But the oppressions and intrigues of the senators occasioned a revolution in 1772, by which the constitution of this country was made somewhat similar to that of Great Britain, with this difference, that the Swedish parliament (called the states) meets only once in six or eight years ; and in the year 1789, another revolution took place, by which greater power was granted to the sovereign.

His

His Swedish majesty's German dominions consist of part of Pomerania, in the circle of Upper Saxony, being 47 miles long, 24 broad, and containing about 960 square miles. The capital of this district is Stralsund.

R U S S I A, or M O S C O V Y,

IN its most extensive sense, comprehends Russia in *Europe* and Russia in *Asia*, and contains an extent of country nearly equal to all Europe; and greater than the Roman Empire in the zenith of its power, or the Persian empire subdued by Alexander, or indeed, than both put together: the number of inhabitants being, according to some 23, to others, 27,000,000, dispersed over a surface of between 4 and 5,000,000 square miles, and consisting of near 50 different nations, or tribes.

Russia in *Europe*, situated between 23 and 65 degrees of east longitude, and 45 and 72 degrees of north latitude, is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, by Asiatic Russia, on the east; by Little Tartary and Turkey, on the south; and by Poland, the Baltic Sea, and Sweden, on the west; being about 1500 miles in length, and 1100 in breadth, containing 1,111,685 square miles, and above 20 millions of inhabitants. Geographers and historians vary in their accounts of the provinces or governments of this empire; but the principal divisions are generally allowed to be,

	From W. to E.	Chief towns.
2 North	Lapland, —	Kola.
	Dwina, or Archangel, —	Archangel.
	Finland, — —	Wyburg.
	Esthonia, — —	Revel.
6 Middle	Ingria, — —	Petersburg.
	Livonia — —	Riga.
	Novogorod, — —	Novogorod.
	Moscow, — —	Moscow.
3 West	Polotsk — —	Polotsk.
	Mohilef — —	Mohilef.
	Ukraine Cossacks, S. W.	Kiow.
	Belgorod, — —	Belgorod.
4 South	Waronetz, — —	Waronetz.
	Don Cossacks, S. E. —	Tscherkask.
	Crim Tartary, or Taurida,	Cassa.
	with the isle of Taman,	
	and part of Cuban,	

According

According to some accounts, this empire is divided into 39 governments in *Europe*, viz. Lapland and Archangel, including the provinces of Mezen and Dwina, on the north; Wyburg, including Finland and Carelia; Ingria, or Peterburg; Esthonia, or Revel; Livonia, or Riga; Polotsk, Mōmieſ; Tchernigof and the Ukraine, containing the governments of Kiow, Little Ruſſia, and Karkof, to the weſt; New Ruſſia, Azoph, including the Don Caſſacks; and Crimea, with the Cuban, lie ſouthward; and in the middle, or bordering eaſtward on the Aſiatic provinces, are the governments of Onega, Kargapol, Waga, Yarenſk, Uſtiug, Novogorod, Bielozero, Vologda, Koſtroma, Pleſkoſ, Tver, Yaroflaſ, Volodimir, Niſhnei-Novogorod, Smolensko, Moſcow, Kaluga, Tula, Reſan, Tamboſ, Novogorod-Severſkoi, Orel, Kuſrk, including Belgorod and Waronetz; all which governments are called from their principal towns, except Little Ruſſia, New Ruſſia, Crimea, and Onega; whole capitals are Pereaslavel, Cherſon, Caſſa, and Olonetz.

Peterſburg, the capital of Ruſſia (ſituated in latitude 59°, 56') ſtands on both ſides the river Neva, between the lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland. This city was founded in the year 1703, by Peter the Great, and conſiſted of a few ſmall fiſhing-huts, on a ſpot ſo ſwampy, that the ground was formed into nine iſlands. It now extends about ſix miles every way, and contains as many magnificent ſtructures, of every kind, as are to be found in the moſt celebrated cities of Europe. The number of inhabitants is ſuppoſed to be 175,000. *Moſcow*, the ancient capital, is 26 miles in circumference, ſtands on a river of the ſame name, in 55-degrees of north latitude, and contains ſo many gardens, groves, lawns, and ſtreams, that it has rather the appearance of a well cultivated country than a city. It is divided into five parts, the Kremlin, Khitaigorod, Bielgorod, Semlainogorod, and Sloboda, inhabited by 250,000 people. In this city are 1600 churches and convents, and 43 ſquares. Fires often make dreadful havoc here, as the houſes are, for the moſt part, built of timber. On the contrary, the palaces, churches, and other public buildings, are magnificent. Here are many very large bells, one of which is 19 feet high, 23 in diameter, 64 in circumference, and two in thickneſs; and weighs 432,000 pounds. The Kremlin is the imperial palace, ſituated in the middle of the city, containing the old palace, pleaſure-houſe, and ſtables, a victualing-houſe, a palace formerly belonging to the patriarch, eight

eight cathedrals, two convents, four parish churches, the arsenal, public colleges, and other edifices. All the churches in the Kremlin have beautiful spires, most of them gilt, or covered with silver; the insides of the churches are also richly ornamented.

Cherson, a town situated on the Dneiper, at which ships of war are built, and a considerable trade carried on, has lately been encreased by many new houses of stone, and a church. The inhabitants amount to about 15,000, exclusive of the garrison, which is numerous. Lower down, at the mouth of the same river, lies Kinburn, a strong fort, belonging to the Russians, and opposite to it Oczakow, a place of great importance, lately taken from the Turks. There are computed to be 563 towns in the Russian dominions, 223 of which have been built by the present empress, Catherine II.

The principal rivers in Russia are, 1. The *Dwina*, which rises in the lake Kowinskoe, runs N. W. and falls into the White Sea, below Archangel, after a course of 900 miles; 2. The *Dneiper*, one of the largest rivers in Europe, after running near 1,100 miles S. E. empties itself into the Black Sea, at Kinburn; 3. The *Don*, in the S. E. which divides Europe from Asia, runs above 1,200 miles, and falls into the sea of Azoph; 4. The *Volga*, the largest river in the old world, and one that fertilizes the country through which it passes, more than most others; after traversing the greatest part of Russia, and describing a course of 3,000 miles, falls into the Caspian Sea, near Astrachan, by upwards of 70 mouths. The three last mentioned rivers rise in the forests of Volkonski, on the borders of Poland. Besides these, there are the Tobol, Irtis, and Oby, which run into the Frozen Ocean; Moscow and the Yausa, which pass through Moscow. The Don and Volga approach so near in one part, that a scheme was formed by Peter the Great to connect them by a canal; but it was not carried into execution. The principal lakes are the *Ladoga*, which is reckoned the largest in Europe, being 150 miles long and 90 broad; it abounds with fish; but being full of shifting quicksands, Peter the Great began, in 1718, a canal from the south-west extremity of it, which was finished in 1732; is near 70 miles long, and 70 feet broad, and communicates with the mouth of the Neva, that runs through Petersburg into the Gulf of Finland; *Onega*, near the White Sea, 150 miles long, and 50 broad, which has a communication with the Ladoga, by the river Swir;

Ilmen, which communicates with the Ladoga, by the river *Völkof*, and from which the canal of *Stara-Roussa* leads to some salt works; *Piepus*, in Livonia, which joins the Gulph of Finland, by means of the river *Narva*, is 70 miles long and 40 broad. Besides the foregoing, there are *Bielozero*, *Kubinskoi*, *Saima*, or *Lapuwesi*, a collection of small lakes in Finland, which communicate with that of *Ladoga*; and likewise a number of smaller ones lying near the *Ladoga* and *Onega*.

There is no nation, perhaps, where inland navigation is carried through a greater extent of country than in Russia. It is possible to convey goods by water 4,472 miles from the frontiers of China to Petersburg, with an interruption only of about 60 miles; and from Astrachan to the same capital, through a tract of 1,434 miles, without once landing them; the communication between the latter, or between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic, is formed by means of the celebrated canal of *Vishnei-Voloshok*. A scheme has been lately projected to unite the Baltic and the White Sea; but it is only in part executed.

Nova Zembla is a large uninhabited island in the Northern Ocean, between latitude 69 and 77, and separated from the Russian province of *Petzora*, in the government of *Archangel*, by the Straits of *Waygatz*. In the same ocean, near the White Sea, lie the islands of *Kolgoi* and *Candinos*; and at the mouth of the Gulph of Finland are those of *Oselle* and *Drago*.

The Peninsula, called the *Crimea*, or *Taurida*, was formerly very populous; the number of its inhabitants, in Tartars, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and others, amounted to near a million; at present they do not exceed a quarter of that number, besides the Russian troops stationed there, which are 30,000, including 5,000 *Cossacks*; but the population is annually encreasing by new settlers. The principal towns therein, are *Batchiserai*, which contains about 5000 Tartar inhabitants, and where there is a considerable trade carried on for blades of swords, hangers, and knives: it formerly was the residence of the *Khans*, and consisted of 3,000 houses. *Cassa*, anciently *Theodosia*, to which name it is now restored, stands on the shore of the Black Sea, has a good harbour, and is well fortified; *Karasubazar*, formerly a rich city, at present a large town, famous for its trade in horses; *Atchmetchet*, a large place, at present the residence of the Governor; *Sebastopole*, the harbour of which is a long creek.

creek, formed by the Black Sea, and so deep, that the largest of the Russian men of war lie close to the shore; Sudak, where the foundations still remain of a very considerable town, with fortifications, and which is famous for its excellent wine, resembling Champagne, but at this time little is made that is good; Inkerman, once a considerable town, with a commodious harbour: besides these, Eupatoria, or Kezlow, Leucopolis, Kertsch, and Enikale, are places of some note. On the isthmus, which joins the Crimea to the continent, and which is about six miles across, from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azoph, stands the fortress of Perekop; and at the entrance of a long neck of land, between the Suafch and the Sea of Azoph, stands the Fort of Arabat, built by the Turks.

The principal rivers are the Karasu, or Black Water, and the Salghar. The soil is good, the climate mild and healthy, and abounds with orchards of fine fruit; but the waters are in general brackish; and many lakes yield considerable quantities of salt, spontaneously formed at the bottom, during the summer months.

Among the productions of the Crimea, is an earth, like soap, of which, as it is reckoned very good for the skin, great quantities are used by the women of Constantinople. At Tchadirdagre was a valuable gold mine. Wild asparagus grows in great plenty all over the peninsula, and a wild kind of horseradish, strong and well flavoured, the root of which is as big as a man's leg.

In the Isle of Taman, are some salt springs, which produce Naptha; and hillocks that emit a saline mud; the latter are on the tops of mountains, composed of an argillaceous earth, and throw out the mud from an opening in the summit; the ground about the hillocks is barren, full of cracks and chasms, and shakes like a bog.

The provinces allotted to Russia, in the partition of Poland, comprize Polish Livonia, that part of the Palatinate of Polotsk which lies to the east of the Duna, the Palatinates of Vitepsk, Micislaw, and two small portions of the north-east and south-east of the Palatinate of Minsk. This tract of land, Polish Livonia excepted, is situated in White Russia, and is now divided into the two governments of Polotsk and Mohilef; its population amounts to 1,600,000 souls; and its productions are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, timber, pitch, and tar.

Russia, except towards the north, is a flat country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers; and, from the great extent

of the empire, partakes of variety of climates. Towards the more northern parts, the cold is sometimes so intense, that the thermometer frequently stands from 40 to near 60 degrees below the freezing point. When a person walks out of that severe weather, the cold makes the eyes water, which freezing, hangs in little icicles on the eye-lashes; and, as the common peasants usually wear their beards, they often hang at their chins like a solid lamp of ice. Boiling water, thrown up into the air by an engine, so as to spread, will fall down perfectly dry, and formed into ice. But towards the southern parts of the empire the climate is mild, the soil fruitful, and the country well inhabited.

One advantage which the Russians derive from the severity of their climate, is the preserving provisions by the frost; for this is so intense as to put a stop to all putrefaction, as well as vegetation. Good housewives, as soon as the frost sets in, about the end of October, kill their poultry, and keep them in tubs, packed up with layers of snow between them, and take them out for use as occasion requires; by which means they save the expence of maintaining the animal for several months. Veal frozen at Archangel, and brought to Petersburg, is esteemed the finest; nor can it be distinguished, at the table, from what is freshly killed. The markets of Petersburg are by this means supplied, in winter, with all manner of provisions, at a cheaper rate than would otherwise be possible; and it is not a little curious to see the vast stacks of whole hogs, sheep, fish, and other animals, which are piled up in the markets for sale. The method of thawing frozen provisions, is by immersing them in cold water; for when they are thawed by heat, a violent fermentation, and almost an instant putrefaction takes place: but when thawed by cold water, the ice seems to be attracted out of the body, and forms a transparent incrustation round it. The bodies of the dead are preserved in the same manner till the spring, when they are buried; for during the winter it is impossible to open the ground, in order to make a grave.

The exports of this country are timber, wax, honey, rhubarb, cavear (which is made of the roes of sturgeons) tallow, train-oil, salt, furs of various kinds, leather, pitch, tar, hemp, flax, iron, copper, &c. Besides birds and beasts similar to those of other northern countries, this has hyenas, lynxes, fables, dromedaries, and camels.

The established religion of the Russians is that of the Greek church; they receive the communion in both kinds, and give it to children of seven years old; they go to confession, pray for the dead, make pilgrimages, observe many superstitious rites in their funerals; and their fasts and lents make near one half of the year. They have monasteries of nuns and friars; and their principal saint or patron is St. Nicholas. They have five metropolitan patriarchs, fourteen archbishops, seventeen bishops; and in the city of Moscow there are about 4,000 of the inferior clergy. They have five universities, viz. Moscow, Petersburg, Pleskof, Ischernikof and Penza. The Jesuits have lately been re-established in this empire, and seminaries of theirs opened in White Russia.

The punishments in Russia are remarkably severe, which the natives bear as if their sense of feeling differed from that of the rest of mankind.

The Russian army consists of upwards of 400,000 men; the navy of 54 ships of the line, and 43 frigates, sloops, and galleys; the sailors, &c. about 20,000. The chief harbours are those of Cronstadt, on the Gulph of Finland; Revel on the Baltic; Archangel on the White Sea; and Cherson on the Black Sea. The annual revenue is 6,537,500*l.* sterling; the general expence about 6,300,000*l.* sterling.

The method of travelling in the northern parts, is in sledges, drawn by rein-deer, when the snow is frozen hard enough to bear them. These deer run as fast as a race-horse; flying, in a manner, from one hill of snow to another. In the middle of Russia they travel also in sledges, but drawn by horses. The sledge-way is best beaten in February, when they travel night and day, in a kind of coaches, fixed upon sledges, so expeditiously, that they go from Petersburg to Moscow, which is 400 miles and upwards, in three days and three nights, there being a convenient place in the coach to lie down and sleep; but the horses are changed every fourteen or fifteen miles. Her Imperial Majesty, in her journies, is drawn in a house, which contains a bed, a table, chairs, and other conveniences for four people, by 24 post-horses; and the house itself is fixed on a sledge.

The government of this empire is arbitrary; though the natives have a code of laws, published by the present empress, in 1768, which serve as rules to guide them by, both in criminal and civil causes, when the sovereign does not interfere.

Many of the Russians have but a weak sight, probably owing to their eyes being dazzled with the whiteness of the snow for a great part of the year. Their sovereign's titles are, Empress of all the Russias; Sovereign Princess of Moscow, Kiow, Volodimir, and Novogorod; Czarina, or Queen of Siberia, Casan, and Astrachan; Great Duchess of Smolensko; Duchess of Esthonia, Letonia, Carelia, Ingermania, and Kexholm; Chief and Protectress of the Greek Church; to which is lately added, Queen of Taurida.

This empire dates its commencement in 861; but scarcely any thing is known of it till the introduction of Christianity in the 10th century, nor from thence till 1450, when *John Basilides* conquered the Tartars. A successor of his, *Demetrius II.* was assassinated; and the family seeming extinct, there were various candidates and contests for the sovereignty. But in 1613, the Boyars, or nobles, proclaimed *Michael Feodorowitz*, son of the archbishop *Philarete*, by a lady of the *Basilides* family, CZAR; and from *Michael*, most of the sovereigns since have proceeded, either directly or collaterally. Several of them displayed ability and genius; but the exertions of Peter were greater, and more to the advantage of the empire than those of all the sovereigns united, excepting the present Empress.

The orders of knighthood in Russia, are those of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newski, St. Anne, St. George, and that of St. Catherine, appropriated to the ladies. A new order, called St. Vladimir, has lately been instituted.

For the Russian Dominions in Asia, see TARTARY.

The NETHERLANDS,

SITUATED between 49 and 54 degrees north latitude, and 2 and 7 degrees east longitude, consist of 17 Provinces; bounded by the German Sea on the north; by Germany on the east; by France, south; and by the English Channel, west; being about 360 miles long, and 160 in breadth; containing about 13,000 square miles, and 5,000,000 inhabitants. These provinces are divided into two great parts, 1st The northern, containing the Seven United Provinces, with their dependencies, generally called *Holland*; 2d. The southern, containing the Austrian, French, Dutch, and Prussian Netherlands.

The

The United Netherlands, situated between 51 and 54 degrees north latitude, and 2 and 7 degrees east longitude, are bounded on the east by Germany, on the west and north by part of the German Ocean, and on the south by Flanders; being about 150 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth, and contain 10,000 square miles, and 3,000,000 of inhabitants, of which one half are supposed to reside in the province of Holland; which for its size is certainly the most populous spot in the world. The Seven United Provinces are, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, Holland, Utrecht, Guelderland, and Zealand, besides Drenthe, and the territories of the generality. The chief places in Friesland are Leuwarden, the capital, Dockum, Franeker, where there is an university, Harlingen, and Slooten. In Groningen is the capital of the same name, which has an university, and Dam. In Overijssel are Deventer, the capital, Zwoll, Campen, and Otmarfen. The principal places in the province of Holland, which with West-Friesland makes but one government, and is the most considerable of all the provinces, are Haerlem, a noble city, in which there is a great manufactory of fine Holland, flowered silks, and lace: Amsterdam, the capital, built upon piles of wood, one of the richest and noblest trading cities in the world, 118 miles east of London: Leyden, next to Amsterdam, is the finest city in Holland: here is a large woollen manufactory; and an university which has always been famous for learned men: The Hague, though only a village, deserves to be ranked with the cities, both on account of its size, and for being the residence of the foreign ambassadors, and the place where the states-general of the United Provinces assemble: Delft, noted for a manufactory of porcelain, called Delft china. In the great church is a fine monument of brass, in commemoration of the Prince of Orange: here is also a great arsenal, out of which 100,000 men may be armed: Rotterdam, the birth-place of Erasmus, and where there is a statue in brass erected in honour to his memory, upon a stone-bridge; Helvoetsluys, in the island of IJsemond: and the Brill, in the island of Voorn: beside these are Gouda, Gorcum, Schiedam, Schoonhoven, and Alkmaar, in Holland, Hoorn, and Enchuysen in Friesland. In the province of Utrecht is a fine and strong city of the same name, in which is a famous university, founded in 1635, and in this city the Protestant order of Teutonic Knights have a house or college. Here the union of the Seven Provinces was begun in 1579. In 1672, this city was taken by

the French, when Lewis XIV. came to sing *Te Deum* in the cathedral. In 1713, peace between France and the Allies was concluded here. The other towns are Amerfort, Wyk, Rhenen, and Montfort. Guelderland is divided into two parts, Upper and Lower: the latter part, which possesses an ancient precedency over the other provinces, forms one of the United Provinces, and the principal towns are Nimeguen, Arnheim, Zutphen, Harderwyk, Hattem, and Elbourg. Upper Guelderland contains Guelders, belonging to the King of Prussia; Ruremond, to the house of Austria; Venloe and Stephenswaert, to the States; the principal towns are of the same names as the districts into which the country is divided. The province of Zealand consists of five islands, viz. Walcheren, Schowen, Duyveland, South Beveland, and North Beveland; the principal towns of which are Middlebourg, Flushing, Ziriczee, Goes, Tolen, and Veere. The inhabitants of this province are at infinite pains to keep the sea from overwhelming them. The county of Drenthe, bordering on Friesland, Groningen, and Overysfel, is a small district, not represented in the States General, but yet an independant state, possessing an assembly; the principal towns are Assen and Covorden.

For the Generality, see the DUTCH NETHERLANDS.

The most noted rivers of the Seven Provinces are the Rhine, which rises in Swisserland, and, soon after its entrance into Guelderland, is divided into several channels; the two largest are called the Waal and Lech, which run east and west, and fall into the Maele; the Maele, which rises in Champagne, and after a course from E. to W. falls into the German Sea; the Scheld (of late the cause of so much dissension between the emperor and the Dutch) rises in Picardy, takes a course N. E. and falls into the German Sea; the Issel rises in Westphalia, runs N. and falls into the Zuyder Zee; as does the Vecht, which rises in Overysfel, and runs E. to W. The air of these provinces is generally thick and moist, on account of the frequent fogs which rise from the many rivers and canals with which it abounds; and to this are attributed the frequent agues, to which the inhabitants are subject. The soil is naturally wet and fenny, the country lying very low, with scarce any rising ground; but the inhabitants have made it fit for pasture, and in many places for tillage. Though the commodities of this country, proceeding from its own growth, may, generally speaking, be reckoned only butter and cheese; yet, by the industry

dustry of the inhabitants, it is rendered a receptacle for all the rich and valuable productions of other nations; and the Dutch import and export all the commodities that the world produces; and there is hardly a manufacture but what they carry on.

Holland, in proportion to the extent of its territory, and the number of its inhabitants, is the richest country upon earth. The profits of their East-India company were formerly so great, that they have been known to divide 40, and even 60 per cent; but the dividends are at this time much reduced. The Bank of Amsterdam, in cash, bullion, and pawned jewels, is thought to contain about thirty millions sterling.

Since the great advantages of the carrying trade have been generally understood, and practised by most European nations, the consequence of the Dutch, and their navy, has considerably declined.

The military force of these provinces, in time of peace, consists of about 40,000 men; their navy formerly was almost equal to that of Great Britain; but at this time, it consists of 43 ships of the line, 47 frigates, and 11 cutters; 6,000 seamen are kept in pay, besides a regiment of marines and a corps of naval artillery. Their annual revenue is about 3,900,000*l.* sterling, and their general expence upwards of 4,000,000*l.* sterling.

The usual method of travelling, is in covered boats, called *treckschuits*, which are divided into two apartments, one for the gentry, the other for the commonalty.

The United Provinces form, as it were, several commonwealths; each province being a distinct state, with an independent power within itself, to judge of all causes, of what kind soever; but all, joined together, make up one republic, which is governed by the assembly of the states-general, consisting of seven voices, each province having one. Matters are not determined in this assembly by plurality of voices, but all the provinces must come to an unanimous consent before any thing can legally be done.

The government of Holland, however, partakes more of an oligarchy than a republic, as the people have really no share in the management of public affairs, and do not chuse either their representatives or their magistrates. In Amsterdam the magistracy is lodged in thirty-six senators, who are chosen for life; and every vacancy among them is filled up by the survivors. The same senate likewise elects the deputies to represent the cities in the province of Holland; but of late, the people, in almost every

province, have made vigorous attempts to have a share of the government, and choice of their representatives; which has nearly produced a civil war.

The Dutch lived upon good terms, and generally in close alliance, with the English, from their first becoming a sovereign power; but in 1780 they separated themselves from their old allies, and entered into close connections with the court of France: their alliance with the English was, however, renewed in 1788.

The established religion of this country, is Calvinism; yet all sects and religions are here tolerated in the open profession of their respective tenets.

The greatest curiosities of the United Provinces, are the dykes (made to protect the inhabitants against inundations) which are seventeen ells thick, and yet have not been found sufficient to resist the impetuosity of the sea; which has often broken in, and done almost incredible mischief.

The titles of their prince is, the Stadtholder; Prince of Orange and Nassau-Dietz; Captain General and Admiral to their High Mightinesses the States-General; Marquis of Flushing; Earl of Vianden, Striegelberg, and Bergen; Baron of Breda and Grave. The Stadtholder is head of the army, under whom, in time of war, a field marshal is sometimes appointed; likewise, as High Admiral, he presides over the five chambers of admiralty, and has a tenth share of all prizes.

The Austrian, French, Dutch, and Prussian Netherlands (situated between 49 and 52 degrees north latitude, and 2 and 7 degrees east longitude) are bounded by the United Provinces on the north; by Germany, east; by France, south; and by France and the English Channel, west; being nearly 200 miles square; and consist of ten provinces, and part of Guelderland, viz.

From W. to E.

Chief Towns.

Brabant,	{ Dutch,	{ Bois le Duc, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom.
	{ Austrian,	{ Brussels.
Antwerp,	{ Austrian,	{ Antwerp.
	{ Dutch,	{ Sluys.
Flanders,	{ Austrian,	{ Ostend, Bruges, Ghent.
	{ French,	{ Dunkirk, Lille.
Malines,	{ Austrian,	{ Mechlin.
Limburg,	{ Austrian,	{ Limburg.
	{ Dutch,	{ Maastricht, Dalem.
		Artois,

From W. to E.		Chief Towns.
Artois,	French,	Arras, St. Omer.
Cambresis,	French,	Cambray.
Hainault,	{ French,	Valenciennes.
	{ Austrian,	Mons.
Namur,	Austrian	Namur.
Luxemburg,	{ Austrian,	Luxemburg.
	{ French,	Thionville.
	{ Prussian,	Guelders.
Upper Guelderland	{ Austrian,	Ruremonde.
	{ Dutch,	Venloe, Stephenswaert

The walls of Ghent form a circuit of ten miles; but is now very poorly inhabited. Bruges, so noted for its trade and manufactures, is an inconsiderable place. Ostend is now no more than a convenient harbour for traders; and Ypres, till lately, a strong garrison town. Louvain, formerly the capital of the Austrian Brabant, instead of its flourishing manufactories and places of trade, now contains pretty gardens, walks, and harbours. Brussels retains somewhat of its ancient manufactories; and being the residence of the governor or viceroy of the Austrian Netherlands, is a populous, lively place. Antwerp, once the emporium of the European continent, is now degenerated into a tapestry and thread-lace shop, with the houses of some bankers, jewellers, and painters adjoining. One of the first exploits of the Dutch, after their throwing off the Spanish yoke, was to ruin at once the commerce of Antwerp, by sinking vessels, loaded with stone, in the mouth of the Scheld; thus shutting up for ever the entrance of that river to ships of burden. The emperor lately made some attempts to restore Antwerp to its former consequence; but was obliged to give up the enterprise.

The archbishoprics are, Cambray, Malines, or Mechlin; the bishoprics, Ghent, Bruges, Antwerp, Arras, Ypres, Tournay, St. Omer, Namur, and Ruremonde. The universities are, Louvan, Douay, Tournay, and St. Omer: the first was founded in 1426, by John IV. duke of Brabant, and enjoys great privileges. By a grant of Pope Sixtus IV. this university had the privilege of presenting to all the livings in the Netherlands; which right they still enjoy, except in Holland. Some Roman monuments are to be found in these provinces. Many curious bells, churches, and the magnificent old edifices of every kind, seen through all their cities, give evidence of their former grandeur.

The

The principal rivers are the Maese, the Scheld, the Sambre, which last rises in Picardy, and after a N. E. course falls into the Maese; the Scarp and Lis rise in Artois, take the same course, and fall into the Scheld; the Demer, which rises in Liegeois, runs a western course, and falls into the Scheld; the Dyle, Rupple, Dender, and Geet; all have their rise in Brabant, and after a northern course fall into the Scheld. The air of these provinces is bad on the sea-coast, and the dampness of the soil frequently occasions thick fogs in the winter, which would prove very pernicious to the inhabitants, were it not for the dry easterly winds from the continent, which purify the air, and occasion hard frosts for several months. As to the soil of the country, it is not the same in every part, though tolerably good in all: so fertile it is in grain, roots, and many kinds of fruits, that it is hardly to be paralleled by any spot of ground in the same climate. In Luxemburg, Limburg, and Namur, are found some mines of iron, copper, and lead, and several pits of excellent coal. The principal commodities of this country being the product of their own manufactories, are their cambrics, lawns, wrought silks, tapestry, worsted stuffs, linen cloth, &c. with which they carry on a valuable trade, though greatly fallen from what it was. Provisions are extremely cheap in this country: a stranger may dine in Brussels on seven or eight dishes of meat for less than a shilling English. St. Peter's Hill, near Maestrich, on which the Dutch have a strong fort, contains an horizontal quarry, with an entrance close to the river Maese, within which are long passages, supported by square pillars, twenty feet high, or more, with vent holes for air, and reservoirs for water; and here the country people take refuge in time of war.

In the reign of the emperor Charles V. this country was united to the empire of Germany, under the title of the Circle of Burgundy; and the whole consisted of seventeen provinces. After his death they descended to his son, Philip II. king of Spain; but he endeavouring to deprive the natives of their liberties and privileges, they revolted in 1579; and after 70 years war, he was at last obliged to part with seven of the provinces: so that this country was divided into the Spanish Netherlands and the United Netherlands. In 1700, at the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the Spanish Netherlands fell to the house of Austria; since which time they have undergone

dergone various revolutions, but are now in the state before mentioned.

The Austrian Netherlands are still considered as a circle of the empire, of which the archducal house, as being sovereign of the whole, is the sole director and summoning prince. The circle contributes its share to the imposts, and sends an envoy to the diet; but is not subject to the judicatories of the empire. It is under a governor-general, appointed by the emperor, who once wished to exchange these provinces for Bavaria; but his scheme was prevented by the late king of Prussia. The face of an assembly, or parliament, for each province, is still kept up, and consists of the clergy, nobility, and deputies of towns, who meet at Brussels. Each province claims particular privileges, but they are of very little effect; and the governor seldom, or never, found any resistance to the will of his court, till lately; when great disputes have taken place. Every province has a particular governor, subject to the supreme governor; and causes are here decided according to the civil and canon law.

The prevailing religion of the ten provinces is Popery, excepting in those parts subject to the Dutch.

The inhabitants, who amount to about 2,000,000 souls, being a mixture of Germans, French and Dutch, differ very little in manners and genius from the natives of those three nations.

GERMANY; or, *The Holy Roman Empire.*

GERMANY, situated between 5 and 18 degrees east longitude, and 45 and 55 degrees north latitude, is bounded on the north by the Baltic Sea, Denmark, and the German Ocean; on the east, by Prussia, Poland, and Hungary; on the west, by France and the Netherlands; and on the south, by Italy and Swisserland; being about 600 miles in length, and above 500 in breadth; comprehending 190,000 square miles, and near 26,000,000 of inhabitants; and is divided into nine circles, viz.

From W. to E.

Chief towns.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 3 North. 3 Mid. | { | Westphalia, | — | Liege, Munster, Aix La Chapelle. |
| | | Lower Saxony, | — | Hamburg, Hanover, Lubec. |
| | | Upper Saxony, | — | Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, Potsdam. |
| | | Lower Rhine, | — | Manheim, Cologne, Mentz, Worms |
| | | Upper Rhine, | — | Cassel, Frankfort, Spire. |
| | | Franconia, | — | Nuremburg, Mergentheim. |
| | | | | Swabia, |

From W. to E.

Chief towns.

3 South

- { Swabia, — Stutgard, Augsburg, Constance.
- { Bavaria, — Ratisbon, Munich, Sultzbach.
- { Austria, — Vienna, Gratz, Inspruck, Trieste.

1. *Circle of Westphalia* is divided into many small parts, of which Embden, or East Friesland, whose capital is an imperial city, Minden, Ravensburgh, Lingen, Cleves, Meurs, Mark, part of Lippe, Gulich, and Tecklenburg, are subject to Prussia; Hoyer, Diepholt, and Bentheim belong to Hanover; Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, to the Prince Bishop of Lubec; Westphalia to the Elector of Cologne; Berg and Juliers to the elector Palatine; Munster, Paderborn, Osnaburg, Ritberg, the rest of Lippe, Schawenburg, Liege, and Steinfurt, are subject to their respective counts and bishops. Every division has a capital of its own name, except Mark, Westphalia, Berg, Juliers, and Lippe, whose principal towns are Ham, Arensburg, Dusseldorf, Aix la Chapelle, an imperial city, and Lipstadt. Osnaburg belongs to its bishop, the Duke of York, his Britannic Majesty's second son, and yields a revenue of 30,000l. sterling. The duchies of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst contain about 75,000 inhabitants; the revenue 40,000l.; and are celebrated for their breed of strong horses.

2. *Circle of Lower Saxony*, of which the grand divisions are, the Hanoverian dominions, Holstein, Mecklenburg, and Brunswic. The dominions of the elector of Hanover are Lawenburg, Calenburgh, Grubbenhagen, Göttingen, famous for its university, Lunenburg, Zell, Bremen, and Verden; Hanover, the capital, is in the duchy of Calenburgh. The whole electorate contains above 10,000 square miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants; the troops amount to 20,000; the annual income is about 800,000l. sterling; and the established religion is Lutheranism. Holstein is divided between the king of Denmark and the imperial cities of Hamburg and Lubec; the king of Denmark possesses Holstein Proper, Ditmarsh, and Stormar; whose capitals are Keyl, Meldorp, and Gluckstadt; Hamburg has a district of its own name, and Lubec is the capital of Wagerland. The famous city of Hamburg lies on the verge of Stormar, and has the sovereignty of a small district of about ten miles circuit: it is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in Europe; and though the kings of Denmark still lay claim to certain privileges, within its walls, it may be considered as a well-regulated commonwealth. The number of its

its inhabitants amount to 100,000; and it is furnished with a vast variety of noble edifices, both public and private. It has two spacious harbours, formed by the river Elbe, which runs through the town; and 84 bridges are thrown over its canals. In the middle of the city is a small lake, called the Alsterfluss. Mecklenburg is divided into two duchies, Schwerin and Gustrow, which contain about 200,000 inhabitants, and possess a revenue of 400,000 rixdollars; of which the line of Schwerin enjoys three-fourths. The dominions of the duke of Brunswic Wolfenbuttle, consist of Brunswic Proper, Wolfenbuttle, and Blankenburg. Brunswic is a handsome city, containing 24,000 inhabitants, and possessing a considerable trade; the annual revenues of the duke are about 130,000*l*. The smaller divisions of this circle are Hildesheim, subject to its bishop; the duchies of Magdeburg and Halberstat, and county of Rheinstein, subject to Prussia. The chief towns are of the same names as the districts, except those of the divisions of Lower Saxony, already particularised. The imperial free cities in Lower Saxony are five, viz. Lubec, the capital of the Hanse towns; Hamburg, Bremen, Hildesheim, and Goslar, where gunpowder was first invented. The word *Hanse* has its derivation from *An See*, or Neat Sea, because most of them were sea-port towns. Their number was about eighty, and the alliance continuing for above 300 years, arrived to that power that the northern princes stood in awe of them; but now they are quite dwindled away, so that, at present, there is only a shadow left in the three cities, which were the first establishers thereof, viz. Lubec, Hamburg, and Bremen.

3. *Circle of Upper Saxony*, the principal dominions of which are Anhalt, Saxony, Thuringia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania. The house of Anhalt is divided into four branches, Dessau, Bernburg, Kothen, and Zerbst. The four divisions give name to each of the capital cities. Saxony is divided into three parts; duchy of Saxony, marquissate of Lusatia, and Misnia. The chief towns are Dresden, the capital, in Misnia; Wirtenburg, where Luther preached his first sermon against the Pope's indulgences; Missein, where there is a manufactory of porcelain, called Dresden china; Leipzig, Bautzen, Gorlitz, and Zittaw. The electorate of Saxony contains 1,750,000 inhabitants on a surface of more than 11,600 square miles. Its annual revenue is about 1,150,000*l*. sterling; and the army amounts to about 30,000

30,000 men. The sovereignty is hereditary to males only; the established religion Lutheranism. In Thuringia is Erfurt, the capital city, which has two forts and an university; was formerly a free city, but is now subject to the elector of Mentz. Brandenburg is divided into Altmark, Middlemark, and Newmark; the capital is Berlin, in Middlemark, one of the finest and largest cities in all Germany, well fortified, populous, and the residence of the king of Prussia. The other towns are Francfort on the Oder, Spandaw, Potsdam, Custrin, and Stendel. The dukedom of Pomerania is divided into Swedish and Brandenburg Pomerania. The principal places in Swedish Pomerania are Stralsund, the capital, Gripshald, Gultrow, and Wolgast. In Brandenburg Pomerania is Stettin, the capital; also Camin, Anclam, Stargart, Colberg, and the island of Usedom, which has a town of the same name.

Besides these there are many small territories, as Voigtland and Merzburg, subject to Saxony; Halle and Hohenstein, belonging to Prussia; eight dukedoms, subject to different branches of the house of Saxe, viz. Meiningen, Zeitz, Altenburg, Weimar, Gotha, Eisenach, Saalfeldt, and Naumburg, and the bishopric of Saxe Hall; the counties of Schwartzburgh, Belchingen, Mansfeldt, and Stolberg, subject to their respective counts. The chief towns are of the same names as the divisions, except Voigtland and Hohenstein, whose capitals are Plawen and Northausen.

4. *Circle of the Lower Rhine* is divided into four electorates; the Palatinate of the Rhine, Mentz, Triers or Treves, and Cologne. The Palatinate is one of the most fruitful countries for corn, wine, and pasture, in all Germany. Heidelberg, noted for a great tun which contains 800 hogshheads, is the capital; the other principal towns are Mannheim, containing 24,000 inhabitants, and which is the residence of the elector; Phillipsburg, Frankendal, and Veldentz. The electorate of Mentz is divided into 26 districts. Its sovereign is the first of the electors and president of the diets of the empire. The chief towns are Mentz, the capital, and Aschaffenburg. The art of printing is said to have been found out at Mentz, by John Faustus, a native of that place, in 1440. The electorate of Triers is divided into 37 small districts. Triers, the capital, is the oldest city in all Germany. The electorate of Cologne is one of the most fruitful and considerable countries in Germany. The capital is Cologne,

logn, an imperial city, nine miles in circumference : the inhabitants, however, do not exceed 25,000; and the elector general resides at Bonn. Besides the above-mentioned four electorates, this circle contains the bishopric of Worms, a sovereign state and imperial city ; the duchy of Simmeren, subject to a duke ; county of Meurs, belonging to Prussia ; and Rhinegravelstein, Spanheim, and Leyningen, to counts. Each of the above divisions has a capital of the same name, except Spanheim, of which Creutznach is the principal town.

5. *Circle of the Upper Rhine* is divided into four districts, subject to their respective landgraves of the house of Hesse, viz. Cassel, Marburg, Darmstadt, and Homberg. Eleven counties, belonging to counts of the house of Nassau, viz. Dillenburg, Dietz, Hadamar, Kerburg, Sigen, Idstein, Weilburgh, Wisbaden, Biellsteid, Otweiler, and Usingen. Rhinesfeldt, Catzenelbogen, Hanau, and Hirschfeld, subject to Hesse Cassel. Territory of Frankfurt on the Maine, and bishopric of Spire, both sovereign states and imperial cities ; but the bishop resides at the town of Bruchsal ; Deuxponts, subject to a duke, who is heir to the elector palatine. Counties of Wonfeldt, Erpach, Waldec, Solms, Eysenburg, Sayn, Wied, Wittenstein, Hatzfeld, Westerburch, belonging to counts ; and Fulda to an abbot, who has about 700,000 subjects. Each of the above-mentioned divisions has a capital of its own name. Hesse Cassel is a very handsome city, containing 32,000 inhabitants. The whole number of subjects of the landgrave is 430,000 ; his annual revenue about 270,000*l*.

6. *Circle of Franconia* lies in the centre of Germany, and is a populous and fruitful country. It is divided into the territories of the Catholic branch of the Teutonic order, wherein is Mergentheim, the capital, and residence of the grand master ; the bishoprics of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, and Aichstat ; the marquises of Cullenback, Bareith, and Anspach, subject to margraves ; the principality of Henneburgh ; the duchies of Coberg and Hilburghausen ; burgravate of Nuremburg, a sovereign state and imperial city ; counties of Reineck, Papenheim, Wertheim, Cassel, Schwartzburg, and Holach. Each division has a capital of the same name.

7. *Circle of Swabia* is divided among the duke of Wurtemberg-Stutgard, whose possessions contain 560,000 people in about 900 square miles : his annual income amounts to 300,000*l*. Stutgard, the capital, has 20,000 inhabitants ;

inhabitants: the marquises of Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach; the bishops of Augsburg and Constance; the imperial cities of Ulm, Nordlingen, Memmingen, and Rotweil; the princes of Mindelheim, Furstenburg, and Hohenzollern; the counts of Oeting, Koningseck, and Hohenrichburg; the barons of Waldburg and Limburg; the abbots of Kempten, Buchaw, and Lindaw; and the house of Austria, which possesses the country of Rhinefield, marquise of Burgaw, and territory of Brisgaw. All the above-mentioned districts have capitals of the same names, except Baden-Baden, Hohenrichburg, and Brisgaw, whose principal towns are Baden-Weiller or Carlsruhe, Gemund, and Friburg. Mindelheim is the principality which the emperor Joseph gave to the great duke of Marlborough, in the reign of queen Anne.

8. *Circle of Bavaria*, the greatest part of which belongs to the elector palatine, who succeeded to it on the death of the late elector, in 1778, and possesses the duchy of Bavaria Proper, the palatine of Bavaria, and the duchy of Neuburg. The rest is subject to the archbishop of Saltzburg, and the bishops of Passau, and Freisingen, and a small territory to the emperor. In the duchy of Bavaria are Munich, the capital, Landshut, Ingoldstat, Donawert, Ratisbon (a free imperial city, containing 22,000 inhabitants, and the place where the general diets of the empire meet). Amberg and Sultzbach, are the principal towns of the palatinate; and the other districts have capitals of their own names. The dominions of the elector palatine of the Rhine and Bavaria contain near 17,000 square miles, 2,250,000 people, and produces a revenue of more than a million sterling.

9. *Circle of Austria* is divided into the arch-duchy of Austria; the duchies of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Cilley, and Goritia; the county of Tyrol; and the bishoprics of Brixen and Trent, the last famous for the council there, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. At Schwafs, in Tyrol, are silver and copper mines; and at Halle are extensive salt-works. This circle belongs to the present emperor of Germany, to whom it fell by virtue of the pragmatic sanction; and contains above 27,000 square miles, with 2,500,000 inhabitants. The principal cities are Vienna, the capital, and residence of the emperor, distant from London 600 miles S. E.; Gratz, Cilley, Glagenfurt, Lavemund, Laubach, Zerknitz, Trieste, Gortz, Inspruck, Boffen, Brixen, and Trent. Carinthia is famous for the steel made there; the inhabitants

bitants of the mountainous parts of Styria, Carinthia, &c. are much afflicted with goitres or wens, supposed to arise from the snow-water they drink.

The government of Germany is very peculiar. The sovereign princes of it, amounting to about 300, are arbitrary with regard to the government of their own dominions; but most of them are homagers to the emperor. The supreme power is in the *Diet*, which is composed of the emperor, and of the three colleges of the empire; namely, the electoral, that of princes, and that of imperial towns. The first consists of eight votes; in the second there are 100, of which 33 are ecclesiastical, 61 secular, and 6 collective; and the college of imperial towns, or the states, contains 51. All these sovereign powers maintain, in time of peace, upwards of 600,000 soldiers. The whole of the emperor's dominions in Germany, and the neighbouring kingdoms and states, contain more than 180,000 square miles, and near 20 millions of people; his revenues are 10 millions sterling, and his army consists of 280,000 men; but the whole that he receives as Emperor, is about 6000l. sterling per annum, from the Black Forest; and when the Empire is at war, each prince and state furnishes a certain quota of men and money,

Germany is in general a level country, and has no mountains of any consequence, except the Schwartzwald and the Alps, which divide it from Italy. The principal rivers are, the Danube, which rises in Swabia, flows about 1,400 miles north-east, and falls into the Black Sea (not navigable at its mouth, owing to cataracts); the Rhine, which rises in the Grisons, flows north-west, and runs into the German Ocean; the Maine, which rises in Franconia, runs west, and falls into the Rhine; the Weser, which flows by the Netherlands towards the north, into the North Sea; the Elbe, which rises in Silesia, runs north-west, and falls into the same sea; the Oder, which falls into the Baltic; the Ems, which rises in Munster, runs north, and discharges itself into the German Ocean; the Moraw, which rises in Moravia, runs from north to south, and falls into the Danube; the Iser, which rises in Tyrol, and runs east into the same river; as does the Drave, which rises in Bavaria, and runs east as well as the Save, which rises in Carniola; the Theysse rises in Hungary, runs south, and falls into the Danube; as does the Atlanta, which rises in Turkey; and the Pruthi, which rises in Moldavia; the Lech and the Inn rise in the

the Grifons, run north-east, and fall also into the Danube; the Havel rises in Mecklenburgh, the Moldaw in Bohemia, and the Elmenau in Zell, which all take a north-west course, and fall into the Elbe; the Moselle rises in Lorrain, runs north-east, and falls into the Rhine; as does the Neckar, which rises in Swabia, and runs a western course; the Lhon rises in Hesse, runs south-west, and falls into the Rhine; as do the Roer and Lippe, which rise in Westphalia, and have a west course; the Spree rises in Lusatia, runs from south to north into the Havel; and the Penn, which rises in Pomerania, and runs from east to west into the Baltic. The principal lakes are the Chiemsee or Lake of Bavaria; those of Constance, Bregentz, and the Zirchnitzer-see, which last, situated in Carniola, is near four miles long, and two broad, surrounded by vast mountains. Eight rivers empty themselves into it, and yet the lake never runs over, the water being discharged by two large holes at the side, and carried off under the adjacent mountains. Near the end of July, the lake usually begins to sink through eighteen holes at the bottom; and in about a fortnight is quite dry, in which state it commonly continues till the middle of November, when it fills again. A great variety of large fish and fowl are brought up when the water returns, and are deserted at its going off, and then they become a prey to the neighbouring inhabitants, who, during its being empty, gather rushes, make hay, and afterwards sow millet in the soil at the bottom. This phenomenon is supposed to be occasioned by the lake communicating with others under the neighbouring mountains, and from the rise and fall of the waters in these, it is affected. At Lauffen, near the lake of Constance, there is the celebrated fall of the Rhine, where the descent is near 50 feet. This country contains more mineral waters than all Europe besides; the principal are those of Spa, Pyrmont, Aix la Chapelle, Embs, Schwalback, Wildungen, Brakel, Carlsbad, and Baden; all which are of great efficacy in the cure of many diseases. The mineral springs of Brakel are said to intoxicate as soon as wine.

The principal cities in Germany are, Vienna, the capital, supposed to contain 280,000 inhabitants; Berlin, 160,000; Dresden, 70,000; Leipzig, 30,000; Bremen, 25,000; Breslaw, 60,000; Frankfort, 40,000; Munich, 35,000; Potsdam, 30,000; Augsburg, 34,000; Gratz, 30,000; besides some others mentioned in the account of the different circles. The



Russian Orthodox used for conveying baggage &c in winter



The air of this country differs considerably, according to the situation of the various parts. It is generally very cold towards the north, but in the southern provinces it is nearly of the same temperature with those places in France which lie under the same parallels. In the southern circles, and in the middle part of the empire, there is hardly any country that excels them for plenty of fruits, corn, and wine; but towards the north the land is not near so fertile. On the whole, there is no great difference between the soil and seasons of this country and those of Great Britain, except that the latter is much better cultivated than the former.

The German manufactures of steel, iron, brass, &c. which they sell extremely cheap, are thought to excel all others in Europe. The natives are famous for clock-work, guns, and locks of all kinds. They export large quantities of Moselle and Rhenish wines, corn, cheese, linen, toys, turnery ware, timber, cannon, tin plates, copper, &c. Germany contains mines of silver, copper, tin, iron, salt, and coals, quarries of marble, &c.; and in some parts are found carbuncles, amethysts, jasper, sapphires, agate, pearls, turquois stones, and fine rubies. Of the divisions of this empire the Electorate of Saxony bears the pre-eminence for the industry, wealth, and civilization of the natives, as well as for the rich productions and manufactures of the country. The forests are yet very numerous, owing to the strong passion which the natives have for hunting, and abound with wild beasts; as gluttons, boars, bears, several kinds of deer, hares, foxes, wolves, &c. with great variety of wild fowl.

The religion of this country is various; some states are Catholics; others follow the tenets of Luther, or Calvin; and others are over-run with sectaries. There are five archbishoprics, viz. Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Saltzburgh, and Vienna, which have among them 28 suffragans, some of which are secularised; viz. Under *Mentz* are thirteen: the bishops of Augsborg, Spire, Worms, Strasburgh, Wurtzburg, Aichstadt, Verden, Coire, Hildesheim, Paderborn, Constance, Halberstadt, and Bamberg: Under *Triers* or *Treves* are three; Metz, Toul, and Verdun, all subject to France: Under *Cologne* are three; Liege, Munster, and Osnaburgh: Under *Saltzburgh* are eight; Freisingen, Ratibon, Passaw, Chiemsee, Seckaw, Lavant, Brixen, and Gurckz: Under *Vienna* there is only Newstadt. There are 19 universities,

fities, viz. Altorf, Cologn, Dillingen, Erfurt, Francfort, Friburg, Gießen, Gottingen, Gratz, Gripswalt, Heidelberg, Helmstadt, Jena, Ingolstadt, Keyl, Lawingen, Leipfic, Liege, and Mentz ; and many academies of arts and sciences. The Protestant clergy are governed by consistories under the sovereign of each state.

The Germans are a very grave and honest people, and extremely fair in their dealings. In arts and arms they equally excel ; they have a particular turn for mechanics, and are famous for some singular inventions, particularly that of the fatal instrument the gun.

The titles of the emperor are, Emperor of Germany, and King of the Romans ; he is also Titulary Duke of Lorrain and Barr ; King of Hungary and Bohemia ; Duke of Lothier, Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Milan, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Mantua ; Marquis of Antwerp and Burgaw ; Earl of Tyrol, Gortz, Hainault, and Namur ; Baron of Swabia ; Lord of Slavonia, Posnaw, and Mecklin. Though an absolute sovereign in most of his hereditary dominions, he is a limited monarch in regard to the empire, which was formerly hereditary ; but since the year 912 has been elective. The emperor claims three sorts of dominions, viz. that of Austria as hereditary, Bohemia as his right, and Hungary by election. In his lifetime he causes his son or brother, or failing these, one of his nearest kinsmen, to be crowned king of Hungary, afterwards king of Bohemia, and then, if the electors are willing, he is chosen king of the Romans, whereby he becomes successor presumptive to the empire. The electors are eight in number, viz. the archbishop of Mentz, who is chancellor of the empire in Germany ; the archbishop of Treves, who is chancellor of the empire in France ; the archbishop of Cologn, who is chancellor of the empire in Italy ; the king of Bohemia, who is cup-bearer to the emperor ; the elector of Bavaria is grand sewer, and, as elector palatine, is grand steward also ; the elector of Saxony is grand marshal ; the king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg, is grand chamberlain ; the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover, is arch-treasurer of the holy Roman Empire. Since the death of the last elector of Bavaria, a ninth elector is expected to be chosen, either from the house of Wurtemberg or Hesse-Cassel. The orders of knighthood are, the Golden Fleece, Maria Theresa, and Starry Cross, belonging to the empire ; St. George, belonging to Bavaria ; St. Hubert, to the palatine ; St. Michael

Michael the archangel, to Cologne; La Chasse, to Wurtemberg; and St. Anne, to Holstein Gottorp.

The curiosities of this country, both natural and artificial, are too numerous to mention. Among the former is a cave (in Hartz Forest, near Blankenburg, in the dominions of the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbottle) of such extent, that the end has never been discovered, though some persons are said to have advanced 20 miles into it. In May, 1787, a meadow in the village of Saukenrodt, between Rosenheim and Wasserbourg, suddenly sunk 15 fathoms deep, and became a lake, about 140 paces square; at the same time, part of an adjacent road sunk considerably; and a hill was observed to shake, though without any other appearance of an earthquake.

In the neighbourhood of Stadhausen, a chain of mountains named Henberg (some parts of which separated about 24 years ago, and filled up a valley) on the 14th of May, 1787, cracked all along the top, from whence large masses of stone rolled down, and continued to do so during the ensuing summer.

B O H E M I A,

SITUATED between 48 and 52 degrees north latitude, and 12 and 19 degrees east longitude, is bounded by Saxony and Brandenburg on the north, Poland and Hungary east, Austria and Bavaria south, and the Palatinate of Bavaria west; being 478 miles long, and 322 broad; it contains about 28,000 square miles, and more than 3,500,000 inhabitants.

This country is divided into three parts, viz. 1. Bohemia Proper, mostly subject to the house of Austria; 2. Silesia, mostly subject to the king of Prussia, who possesses the duchies of Crossen and Jagendorf, and territory of Glatz; and, 3. Moravia, entirely subject to the house of Austria. That part of Bohemia Proper, subject to Austria, is divided into 5 circles, viz. Rakonitz, D'Elnborg, Prachen, Buntylau, and Leutmerisser.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, situated 600 miles east of London, is one of the most magnificent cities in Europe, famous for its noble bridge, which is 1850 feet long, 34 feet broad, consists of 16 arches, and is adorned on each side with 28 statues of saints. The circumference of this city is so large, that the grand Prussian army, in its last siege, never could completely invest it. The inhabitants are by no means in proportion to the extent of the

the place, as they don't exceed 70,000 Christians, and about 10,000 Jews. It contains ninety-two churches and chapels, and forty cloisters; is a place of little trade, but the Jews carry on a large commerce in jewels, particularly garnets. In Bohemia are likewise Koninggratz, a large and well-fortified city; Egra, where are mineral waters of great virtue; and Glatz, a strong town belonging to the king of Prussia. In Silesia is Breslaw, the capital, a large and well built city. Schweidnitz is the next in point of size and beauty: the magistrates are Roman Catholics, but most of the inhabitants Protestants. Glogaw is a small city on the frontiers of Poland. The other places of note in Silesia are Crossen, Jagendorf, Tropaw, Teschen, and Pless; the three last of which belong to Austria. Olmutz, Brin, and Igla, are the three most remarkable places in Moravia.

The principal rivers in Bohemia are, the Elbe, which rises in Silesia, runs a north-west course, and empties itself into the German Ocean; a new channel to this river has lately been made in the environs of Pless; the Moldaw, which rises in this kingdom, takes a northern course, and runs into the Elbe; as does the Eger, which rises in Franconia, and runs from west to east; the Moraw rises in Moravia, runs from north to south, and empties itself into the Danube; the Igla and Teyra rise in Bohemia. Proper, run from east to west, and fall into the Moraw. The air of this country, not being exposed to sudden changes, is generally esteemed healthful, tho' the woods and mountains which surround it, rather obstruct the passage, and break the force of the wind; but there are no lakes or morasses to cause unwholesome vapours. The soil is similar to that of Germany, and produces in great abundance all the comforts of life, except salt and wine. The rivers are stored with fish, the woods with fowl, deer, and wild boars, and the pasture-grounds are covered with horses and tame cattle. In the mines are found silver, iron, copper, tin, allum, lead, and several sorts of precious stones. Their principal manufactures are glass and linen; of the last mentioned, the Silesians particularly export great quantities by the Elbe.

Bohemia is by some geographers reckoned as part of Germany, because its kings, for a long series of time, have been emperors, and rank the first of the secular electors; but in other respects, these countries are nowise connected. The revenues are whatever the sovereign is pleased to exact from the states of the kingdom,
when

when they are annually assembled at Prague, and may perhaps amount to 650,000. a year.

The established religion is Popery; but there are many Protestants among the inhabitants, who are now tolerated in the free exercise of their religion; and some of the Moravians have embraced a visionary unintelligible Protestantism, which they have propagated in several parts of the globe. The ecclesiastical government consists of an archbishop of Prague, and three suffragans, Koninggratz, Leutmerisser, and Olmutz. The manners of these people differ little from those of their neighbours, the Germans, excepting that their gentry are more inclined to arms than arts. The boors, or peasants, are a strong-built active race, little better than slaves to their respective lords.

Near Trautenau is a natural curiosity, consisting of a great number of towers, formed of a hard quarry stone, from 60 to 150 feet high, mostly shaped into squares, nearly regular, which are generally thought to be the skeleton of a hill that has had all the soft parts washed away.

The Bohemian nobility used to elect their own princes, though the emperors sometimes imposed a king on them; and at length usurped the throne themselves. In 1414, John Hus and Jeremie of Prague, two of the first reformers, were burnt at the council of Constance, though the emperor of Germany had given them his protection. This occasioned an insurrection in Bohemia: the people of Prague threw the emperor's officers out of the windows of the council chamber; and the famous Zisca, assembling an army of 40,000 Bohemians, defeated the emperor's forces in several engagements, and drove them out of the kingdom. The division of the Hussites among themselves, enabled the emperor to recover Bohemia, though an attempt was made to throw off the imperial yoke, by electing a Protestant king, in the person of the prince palatine, son-in-law to James I. of England; but he was driven from Bohemia by the emperor's generals, and, being stripped of his other dominions, was forced to depend on the court of England for a subsistence: and the Bohemians, since that time, have remained subject to the house of Austria.

H U N G A R Y.

SITUATED between 17 and 23 degrees east longitude, and 45 and 49 degrees north latitude, is bounded by Poland north, Transylvania and Walachia east, Sclavonia south, and Austria and Moravia west; being about 300 miles from east to west, and 200 from

north to south; containing 36,060 square miles, and 3,600,000 inhabitants. The principal places in Upper Hungary are Presburg, the capital, 800 miles east of London, containing 35,000 inhabitants; and Tokay, noted for the excellent wine so called, which is produced in the neighbourhood; Port and Offen, each of which are reckoned to contain 30,000 inhabitants. The chief town of Lower Hungary is Buda: to which may be added Temeswar, the capital of a district of that name, which was incorporated with this kingdom in 1778. In this last province are many faraos, or gypsies, supposed to be the real descendants of the ancient Egyptians. They still retain many of the customs and peculiarities of their ancestors, particularly that of hatching eggs, by laying them in dung.

The principal mountains are the Carpathian, which divide Hungary from Poland, on the north-east; and Irongate, on the south. The rivers of most note are the Danube, Drave, and Theysse (for which see Germany); the Meriss, which rises in Transylvania, runs from west to east, and empties itself into the Theysse; as does the Kaloo, which rises in Upper Hungary, and runs southward; the Raab rises in Stiria, runs north-east, and empties itself into the Danube; as does the Waag, which rises in Upper Hungary, and runs a south-west course; the Temes rises in the Irongate mountains, runs a western course, and empties itself into the Boker Lake. This country contains several lakes, particularly that of Neufiedler, near Presburg, and four among the Carpathian mountains, of considerable extent, and abounding with fish. The Hungarian baths and mineral waters are esteemed among the most sovereign of any in Europe; but the magnificent buildings, raised over the baths by the Turks, when in possession of the country, are suffered to go to decay. For some years past, hot vapours have issued from a hill in the lordship of Diosgyor; some workmen digging on the spot, in the year 1786, discovered pit-coal, which was not in any degree heated; but underneath they found a yellow soil so hot, that they were unable to proceed. The air of the southern parts is unwholesome, on account of the many lakes and marshes with which it abounds; but towards the north it is mountainous and healthful. The soil, tho' in many parts uncultivated, is fertile in corn, fruits, wines, tobacco, and saffron; affording also excellent pasturage; and several of its mountains produce gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, &c. Cattle, and the products of

the soil, are the principal commodities with which the inhabitants deal with their neighbours; and they export copper and iron, both wrought and unwrought, to a considerable amount. This kingdom is surrounded by high hills, which inclose immense deserts, abounding with very strong and active wild horses; the forests are filled with wolves; the horned cattle are large, and of a white colour. The palaces of the nobles are most magnificent structures, and the habitations of the peasants, on the contrary, as miserable; they, in many parts, dwelling under ground in caverns: but, as by an edict of the emperor lately issued, vassalage is totally abolished, the condition of the lower classes may in time be greatly improved.

The Hungarians are more given to arms than arts, and are generally looked upon as good soldiers, being men of a strong and well-proportioned body, valiant and daring in their undertakings, but cruel and insulting when conquerors. The military force of this country consists of 50,000 men. This kingdom was almost wholly recovered from the Turks, by the successful progress of the imperial arms, under the late empress-queen, whom the natives, disliking the term of Queen, called King Theresa. They have a diet or parliament; a Hungarian-office, or chancery, which last is at Vienna; and the stadtholder's council, which comes pretty near the British privy council, at Presburg. Every royal town has its senate; and the Gespan-chafts resemble justices of peace. The emperor has lately introduced a new regulation into the government of this country. Instead of the fifty-six counties, into which it and its dependent provinces were formerly divided, it is now distributed into ten circles, which are committed to the care of as many Hungarian gentlemen. The supreme courts retain their former titles and privileges at a general diet of the nation; but their jurisdiction in their respective counties is entirely suppressed. The courts of judicature in the ten districts having been found insufficient, inferior tribunals have been established in 38 of the counties for the decision of all causes between individuals.

The established religion of this country is the Roman Catholic, though the greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, Calvinists, and Greeks.

Here are three archbishoprics, viz. Presburg, Gran, and Colocza; and five bishoprics, namely, Great Waradin, Agria, Vespriin, Raab, and Five Churches. In

Fernau, Buda, Raab, and Caschaw, are seminaries of learning, which are sometimes called universities.

The artificial curiosities of this country consist of its bridges, baths, and mines. The bridge of Essék, built over the Danube and Drave, is a continuation of bridges, five miles in length, fortified with towers at certain distances. It was an important pass during the wars between the Turks and Hungarians. A bridge of boats runs over the Danube, half a mile long, between Buda and Pest; and about twenty Hungarian miles distant from Belgrade, is the remains of a bridge erected by the Romans. One of the most remarkable natural curiosities of Hungary, is a cavern in a mountain near Szelitze; the aperture of this cavern, which fronts the south, is eighteen fathom high, and eight broad; its subterraneous passages consist entirely of solid rock, stretching away further south than has been yet discovered; as far as it is practicable to go, the height is 50 fathoms, and the breadth 26. In the Bannat of Temeswar, on the banks of the Danube, lies the famous cavern of Veterani, in a stupendous rock, where are two large openings, one of which commands the passage of the river, and which, in time of war, is made use of by the Austrians as a garrison.

TRANSYLVANIA, SCLAVONIA, CROATIA, DALMATIA, MORLACHIA, &c.

THESE countries are put under one head, because no authentic account of their extent and boundaries is to be got; and it is very difficult to fix what part of them belongs to the house of Austria, what to the Turks, or Venetians. Transylvania, which belongs to Austria, is bounded on the north by the Carpathian mountains, which separate it from Poland; on the east by Moldavia and Walachia; on the south by Walachia; and on the west by Hungary. It lies between 22 and 25 degrees of east longitude, and 45 and 48 of north latitude. Its length is about 180, its breadth 120, and contains 14,000 square miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants; but surrounded on all sides by high mountains. The air is wholesome and temperate; the produce, vegetables, and animals, are almost the same with those of Hungary; but the mines, especially those of gold and silver, are superior; and the wine is not equal to the Hungarian. Its chief city is Hermanstadt, a large, strong, and

and well-built city; as are Cronstadt, Clausenburg, and Wisseburg. Its interior government still partakes greatly of the ancient feudal system, being composed of many independent states and princes. Papists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arians, Greeks, Mahometans, and other sectaries, here enjoy their several religions. Transylvania adds but little to the Austrian revenue, though it exports some metals and salt to Hungary. All sorts of provisions are very cheap, and excellent in their kinds. The seat of government is at Hermanstadt; and the governor is assisted by a council made up of Roman Catholics, Calvinists, and Lutherans. The diet, or parliament, meets by summons, and receives the commands of the sovereign, to whom of late they are entirely devoted, though they have a liberty of making remonstrances and representations in case of grievances.

This country is part of the ancient Dacia; the inhabitants of which long employed the Roman arms, before they could be subdued. Their descendants retain the same military character; and during the last two wars, in which the house of Austria was engaged, the Transylvanians did great services; its military force now consists of six regiments, of 1,500 men each. Hermanstadt is its only bishopric; and the Transylvanians at present seem to trouble themselves little, either about earning or religion, though the Roman Catholic is the established church. The various revolutions in their government prove their impatience under slavery; and in 1784 about 16,000 of them assembled, and committed great outrages, on pretence of their being oppressed by the nobles.

Sclavonia, situated between 16 and 23 degrees east longitude, and 45 and 47 north latitude, is about 200 miles long, 60 broad, and contains 10,000 square miles. This province produces some silk. The capital is Posega, a bishopric; besides which, there is another large and strongly fortified town, named Peterwaradin, containing 125,000 inhabitants.

Croatia, situated between 15 and 17 degrees east longitude, and 45 and 47 north latitude, is about 80 miles long, and 70 broad. The natives are in general six feet high, strong, active, and capable of supporting the greatest fatigue. The principal towns are Carlestat, the capital, and Zagrab, a bishop's see.

Austrian Dalmatia and Morlachia, lie on the upper

part of the Adriatic Sea, and consist of 5 districts. The principal towns are Segna, the capital, situated near the coast, which is a bishop's see, under the archbishop of Spalatro; and Ottoschatz, a frontier town on the river Gatzka, in which the greatest part of the buildings are erected on piles in the water.

Hungary and these regions, the four last mentioned of which have 1,400,000 inhabitants, contain a great variety of people, differing from each other in every respect; being either descendants of the remains of various nations driven hither by the Romans; or of others who afterwards helped to overthrow the Roman empire, besides Turks, Greeks, Arminians, Jews, Gypsies, and some German colonies.

Besides the aforementioned kingdoms and provinces, the emperor possesses the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria, formed of about four-fifths of Red Russia, with part of Little Poland and Podolia; districts seized by the late Empress Queen, at the partition of Poland. These kingdoms, the capital of which is Lemberg, together with the Buckowine, a province taken from the Turks, are inhabited by about 2,800,000 people. The mountainous parts contain fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn; the mines produce lead, iron, copper, and salt, the latter called Wielitska, eight miles from Cracow, are of amazing extent, being above 11,000 feet broad, 7,700 long, and 750 deep. Many of the excavations are of immense size; and there are several small chapels, in which the altar, crucifix, and ornaments, are carved out of the salt. They have been worked ever since the year 1237, and are inhabited by a large body of people, many of whom are born and pass their lives there. In these salt-works is a considerable town, with a church, a market-place, and a river; and also a remarkable pillar of salt, called Lot's Wife; by the moisture or dryness of which, the people in the mines can tell whether it be fair or rainy above ground.

For other Provinces subject to Austria, see the NETHERLANDS, and ITALY.

P R U S S I A,

EASTERN or Ducal, and Western or Royal, or as sometimes called Polish Prussia, situated between 52 and 56 degrees of north latitude, and 16 and 23 degrees of

of east longitude, are 270 miles long, and 150 broad, containing 16,350 square miles, and above 1,700,000 people; and are bounded on the N. by Samogitia and the Baltic; on the S. by Warlovia, Polachia, and Great Poland; on the E. by Lithuania; and W. by Upper Saxony.

Since the year 1719, it is computed that about 34,000 colonists have removed thither from France, Swisserland, and Germany. These emigrants have built 400 small villages, 11 towns, 86 seats, 50 new churches, and have founded 1000 village-schools.

The capital city is Koningsberg, 940 miles east of London (near the Gulph of Dantzic) where there is an university, a good harbour, and a citadel, called Fredericksburg. Memel is a sea port on the Baltic. The towns of Dantzic, Thorn, and Elbing, though called free cities under the protection of Poland, may be reckoned as part of the Prussian dominions, as the king has seized upon the territories round them, and treats them as he thinks proper.

The Prussian dominions, great part of which were acquired by his late majesty, are in general situated in Poland, on the N. W.; Saxony, on the N. E.; Bohemia, on the E.; Westphalia, on the N. W.; and the Netherlands, and Swisserland, on the W.; containing in the whole near 60,000 square miles, and about 6,000,000 of inhabitants. The following are the principal territories thereof: Ducal and Royal Prussia, situated in Poland, the first 260 miles long, and 112 broad; the other 112 long, and 104 broad: the Electorate of Brandenburg, in Germany, 215 miles long, and 110 broad, containing Altmark, Middlemark, and Newmark: Brandenburg, or Lower Pomerania, 150 miles long, and 63 broad: part of Swedish or Upper Pomerania, 90 miles long, and 48 broad: Embden, or East Friesland, 46 miles long, and 32 broad: Minden, 42 miles in length, and 26 in breadth: Gulich, 44 miles long, and 24 broad: Duchy of Magdeburg, 63 miles long, and 53 broad: Counties of Hohenstein and Rheinstein, the first 15 miles long, and 10 broad; the latter 10 miles long, and 5 broad: County of Tecklenburg, 12 miles long, and 6 broad: Principality of Halberstat, 42 miles long, and 17 broad: Duchy of Cleves, 43 miles long, and 21 broad: County of Mark, 52 miles long, and 43 broad: County of Ravensburg, 38 miles long, and 34 broad: the larger part of Guelderland, with the town of Gueldres, 34 miles long, and 23 broad: Principality of Meurs, and

county of Lingen, the first, 10 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth; the latter 15 miles long, and 11 broad: the bailiwick of Montfort, and several other places in the province of Holland: Lordships of Lavenburg and Butan in Poland: Cotbus, and five other towns in Lower Lusatia: the city and territory of Halle in Saxony, and Lipstadt in Westphalia: the patronage of the two Protestant nunneries of Hervorden and Quidlinberg, with some lordships and lands in the counties of Weissenfels, Merisbrug, and Naumburg: Principality of Neufchatel, and county of Valengen, in Switherland, 32 miles long, and 20 broad: and the dukedoms of Crossen and Jagendorf, with the district of Glatz, in Silesia. The principal fortified places in these districts, are Berlin, the capital, containing 160,000 inhabitants, Custrin, Stettin, Magdeburg, Wesel, and Guelders, with four universities of note, viz. Koningsberg, Franckfort on the Oder, Duisburg, and Halle; and in the whole of the Prussian dominions, there are reckoned to be 565 towns.

The chief rivers in that part, properly called Prussia, are, the Niemen and Pregel, which rise in Lithuania; and, taking a N. W. course, fall into the Baltic; and the Vistula: *For an Account of which, see POLAND.*

The king's titles are, King of Prussia; Margrave and Elector of Brandenburg; Chamberlain of the Empire; Duke of Cleves, Magdeburg, Pomerania, and Guelderland. The orders of knighthood are four, viz. Concord, Generosity, the Black Eagle, and Merit. The military force of his Prussian majesty's dominions consists, in time of peace, of above 180,000 men; the annual revenue amounts to upwards of 3,800,000*l.* sterling. The established religions are those of the Lutherans and Calvinists; but all others are tolerated.

The face of the country, and its productions, are similar to those of Germany and Poland. It was formerly subject to the Teutonic knights, and dependant upon Poland; but in the year 1525, Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, grand master of the Teutonic Order, put an end to the sovereignty of the knights, and was acknowledged duke of the east part of Prussia, which he was to hold as a fief of Poland. In 1657, it was freed from the vassalage of Poland; and in 1701 was raised, by a solemn assembly of the states of the empire, to the dignity of a kingdom.

P O L A N D,

SITUATED between 16 and 34 degrees east longitude, and 46 and 57 degrees north latitude, is bounded on the north by Livonia, Moscovy, the Baltic, and Prussia; on the south, by Hungary, Turkey, and Little Tartary; by Moscovy on the east, and Germany on the west; being 700 miles in length, 680 in breadth, comprising above 160,000 square miles; and containing 8,500,000 inhabitants, among which are an amazing number of Jews; particularly in Lithuania; where many of them are farmers.

Poland is divided into 12 districts, viz. Lithuania in the E. whose capital is Wilna, in this duchy is Grodno, where the diets were formerly held; Podolia, S. E. whose chief town is Caminieck; Polish Ukraine, S. E. the principal town of which is Cзыrcassy; Volhinia, S. E. whose chief town is Lucko; part of Red-Russia, S. W. whose chief town, now subject to the emperor, is Lemburg; Great Poland, W. whose chief town is Guesna; Little Poland, W. whose chief town is Cracow; Warsovia, near the centre, whose chief town is Warsaw, the capital of the kingdom, 760 miles E. from London, and has above 80,000 inhabitants; Polesia, near the middle of the kingdom, whose chief town is Bressici; Polachia, near the centre of the kingdom, whose chief town is Bielh; Samogitia, in the north, whose chief town is Rasiem; and Courland, in the north, whose chief town is Mittaw. This duchy, though accounted a part of Poland, depends entirely upon Russia.

Poland is, in general, a level country; and the only mountains worthy of note are the Carpathian, which separate it from Hungary. The principal rivers are the Dwina, which rises in Lithuania, takes a western course, and falls into the Baltic Sea; the Wilia, which rises also in Lithuania, takes a western course likewise, and falls into the same sea; the Vistula rises in Silesia, takes a northern course, and falls also into the Baltic Sea; the Dneiper, which rises in Moscovy, and the Niester, which rises in Red Russia, both take a S. E. course, and fall into the Black Sea; the Warta rises near Cracow, takes a course from E. to W. and empties itself into the Oder; the Bog rises in Volhinia, takes a S. E. course, and runs into the Dneiper. The lakes of most note, are that of Gopto, and another called Birals, which is reckoned to

dye those who bathe in it of a swarthy complexion. Its seas and gulfs are, the Baltic on the N. W. Livonia on the N. and Dantzic on the W.: and its capes are those of Gopto, on the W. and Olha on the E. In the palatinate of Cracow is a spring which increases and decreases with the moon; and by applying a candle, may be set on fire; and if not speedily extinguished, communicates itself by subterraneous passages to the roots of trees in a neighbouring wood; and about 35 years ago, the flames are said to have lasted for three years, before they could be entirely extinguished.

The air of this country is healthy, moderately temperate, and not so unsettled as might be expected from its northerly situation. The north-west provinces are very fertile, affording grain and fruits, not only enough for the inhabitants, but also to supply the wants of their neighbours. In the middle part of this kingdom are mines of silver, copper, iron, salt, and coals; amethysts, topazes, garnets, black agate, and other precious stones, besides great quantities of yellow amber; and forests, which furnish great quantities of timber and turpentine, wild oxen, bears, wolves, lynxes, beavers, gluttons, &c. Among the birds is a very singular sort called remiz, which builds a large pendulous nest, shaped like a long purse, at the extremity of slender twigs of trees hanging over water.

The Poles seldom trouble themselves with traffic, but leave it to the city of Dantzic, and other towns on the Vistula and Baltic, which formerly possessed a considerable share of commerce; but since the Prussians obtained the controul of the navigation of the Vistula, they have acquired most of the maritime consequence of this country. Dantzic is a republic, governed by its own magistrates; though its privileges have lately been so much encroached on by the king of Prussia, that it may be said in reality to depend upon him.

The Polish gentry are handsome, tall, and well proportioned, of good complexions, and of strong and vigorous constitutions. They are generally reckoned very affable and courteous to strangers; extremely jealous of their liberties and privileges; but most tyrannical to the meanest sort of their people, treating the peasants no better than mere slaves, over whom they have the power of life and death. One remarkable quality of this people, is their singular care in instructing their youth in the Latin tongue; which people of most ranks usually speak
very

very fluently, and even many of the fair sex are proficient therein. The Polish women keep a watchful eye over the conduct of their daughters; and in the province of Samogitia particularly, they make them wear little bells before and behind, to give notice where they are, and what they are doing.

The principal curiosities of Poland are the wild people that are sometimes found in the woods, whither it is supposed their parents carried them in their infancy, to avoid the Tartars, who often make incursions into Poland, and carry off whole villages into slavery: these children are found among the bears, by whom they are nourished. Those that have been taken go upon all-fours, though they sometimes stand upright. They have not the use of speech at first: but have been taught to speak, by being brought into towns and used kindly: they retain no memory of their former savage lives when they come to be humanized and made conversable. Under the mountains adjoining to Kiow, are several grottos, where a great number of human bodies are preserved, though they have been buried many ages; and they are neither so hard nor so black as the Egyptian mummies. It is thought this preserving quality is owing to the nature of the soil, which is dry and sandy.

The crown army was fixed at above 18,000 men; but in 1788 was increased to 100,000. The troops belonging respectively to Poland and Lithuania, are independent of each other, and commanded by separate generals. Besides the abovementioned force, there is a numerous militia, called the *Polspolite*. The annual revenue of this country is only 320,000*l.* sterling, exclusive of the king's privy purse, which is 100,000*l.*; for by the dismemberment, Poland lost near one half of her revenue.

The doctrine of the church of Rome is the prevailing profession here, though all religions have been tolerated. Here are two archbishops, viz. Guesna and Lemburg; under Guesna are the bishops of Cracow, Vilenski, Ploetzko, Wormia, Posnania, Lucko, Samodika, Zemblin, Culm, Breslaw, Lebus, Camin, and Smolensko; under Lemburg are Przemyzl, Chelm, Kiow, and Caminiecz: and three universities, Cracow, Wilna, and Posna.

The constitution of Poland not only resembles a republic, but is really so, and styled such by the Poles themselves in their acts of state; for the legislative power is lodged in the three estates of the realm, the king, senate,

senate, and equestrian order, assembled in national diet; but the executive power resides only in the senate, in which the king presides when present; and they can meet and consult without him. The king is elected by the clergy and gentry, who meet on horseback, in the plains of Warsaw, attended by a numerous armed retinue; and if the minority should be so hardy to insist on their dissent, the majority would fall upon them, and cut them in pieces.

In the partition of Poland, in 1771, the provinces taken by Russia were the largest, by Austria the most populous, and by Prussia the most commercial. The Russian provinces contain 1,500,000 inhabitants; the Austrian, 2,500,000; and the Prussian, about 860,000; amounting to about 5,000,000 of souls, separated from their ancient kingdom.

The titles of the king are, King of Poland; Grand Duke of Lithuania; Duke of Russia, Prussia, Warovia, Samogitia, Kiovia, Volhinia, Podolia, Polachia, Livonia, Smolensko, and Czernikow. The orders of knighthood are, the White Eagle, and St. Stanislaus, instituted by the present king in 1765.

Poland was originally governed by dukes. One named Piastus, elected in 830, lived to the age of 120 years; and his reign was so auspicious, that every native Pole who has been since elected, is called a Piaste. At the end of the 10th century the title was changed for that of King. In 1380 the duke of Lithuania, Jaghello, was chosen; and the crown continued in his family till it became extinct in 1572; since which the kings have been elected from different families and nations; but in 1775, it was established as a fundamental law, that in future, foreigners should not be eligible.

F R A N C E,

SITUATED between 5 degrees west and 8 east longitude, and 42 and 51 degrees north latitude, is bounded by the English Channel and the Netherlands on the north; by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, on the east; by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenean mountains, south; and by the Bay of Biscay, west; being 600 miles long, and 500 broad; and divided into 34 provinces, or governments, containing near 158,000 square miles, and 25,000,000 of inhabitants.

Provinces.

FRANCE.

85

Provinces.

Principal Towns, with the Number of Inhabitants.

Picardy,	Amiens, 44,000; Calais.
Isle of France,	Paris, 760,000; Versailles, 65,000.
Normandy,	Rouen, 73,000; Caen, 33,000.
Champagne,	Troyes, 33,000; Rheims, 31,000.
Bretagne,	Rennes; Nantz, 60,000; Brest, 31,000.
Orleannois,	Orleans, Chartres, Blois.
Lyonnois,	Lyons, 160,000.
Provence,	Aix; Marseilles, 80,000; Toulon, 28,000; Orange.
Languedoc,	Thoulouse, 100,000; Nismes, 45,000; Montpellier, 33,000.
Guienne,	Bordeaux, 85,000; Perigueux.
Gascony,	Aux, Bayonne.
Navarre and Bearn,	St. Jean pié de port, Pau.
Roussillon,	Perpignan.
Dauphiné,	Grenoble, Vienne, Briançon.
Burgundy,	Dijon, Trevoux.
Lorrain,	Nancy, Bar le Duc.
Alsace,	Strasbourg, 47,000.
Franché Comté,	Besançon, Dole.
Poitou,	Poitiers, 18,000; Luçon.
Saintonge,	Saintes, St. Jean d' Angeli.
Aunis,	Rochelle, Rochefort.
Angoumois,	Angouleme, Cognac.
Foix,	Foix.
French Netherlands,	Lille, 65,000; Dunkirk.
Berry,	Bourges, Issoudan.
Marche,	Gueret.
Limosin,	Limoges, Tuelle.
Mayne,	Mans, Laval.
Perche,	Mortagne, Bellesme.
Anjou,	Angers, Saumur.
Touraine,	Tours, 25,000; Amboise.
Nivernois,	Nivers, Clamecy.
Bourbonnois,	Moulins, Bourbon.
Auvergne,	Clermont, St. Flour.

For the FRENCH NETHERLANDS, see page 58.

Paris, the capital of the kingdom, is situated on the Seine, 200 miles south-east from London. The houses are high, and the streets narrow, without any pavement on the sides; which renders it extremely inconvenient for foot-passengers. Lille, in French Flanders, is thought

to be the most regular and the strongest fortification in Europe, and was the master-piece of the famous Vauban; and, for its magnificence and beauty, is commonly called Little Paris. The chief port towns in France are, in the *north*, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, Cherbourg, and St. Maloes, all in the Channel; *west*, Brest, L'Orient, Nantes, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, and Bayonne, on the Atlantic; *south*, Marseilles and Toulon, in the Mediterranean. The towns of Avignon, near which is the famous fountain of Vaucluse, with a territory called the Venaissin, and Carpentras, with a territory of its own name, though situated in Provence, are subject to the Pope, whose right to them was firmly established by a formal cession made in 1774, at the termination of a dispute between the French court and the Holy See. The chief palaces in France are, Versailles, St. Germain, Marli, and Fountainbleau, in the Isle of France; the Louvre, Luxembourg, and Les Tuilleries, in Paris.

The principal mountains are, the *Pyrenees*, which divide France from Spain; the *Alps*, which separate it from Italy; *Jura*, which divides Franché Comte from Switzerland; *Auvergne*, in the province of that name; and the *Cevennes*, in Languedoc. The rivers of most note are, the *Seine*, which rises in Burgundy, and running N. W. by Paris and Rouen, falls into the English Channel at Havre de Grace; the *Loire*, which, running N. and afterwards N. W. by Orleans, falls into the Bay of Biscay, below Nantes, its course being about 500 miles; the *Garonne*, which rises in the Pyrenees, and running N. W. falls into the Bay of Biscay; the *Rhone*, which rises in Switzerland, runs S. W. to Lyons, and then running on due S. falls into the Mediterranean; on the banks of this river small pieces of solid gold are found; the *Var*, which rises in the Alps, runs S. and falls into the Mediterranean; the *Charante*, which rises in Limosin, runs W. and falls into the Bay of Biscay; as does the *Adour*, which rises in Gascony, and runs from E. to W.; the *Soane* rises in Picardy, runs a N. W. course, and falls into the English Channel; the *Rhine* rises in the Grisons, and runs N. W. into the German ocean; the *Meuse* rises in Champagne, runs N. and empties itself into the same ocean; as does the *Scheld*, which rises in Picardy, and runs a N. E. course. The vast advantage which arises to France from those rivers, is improved by the artificial rivers and canals, which form the chief glory of the reign of

of Lewis XIV. That of Languedoc was begun in the year 1666, and completed in 1680: it was intended for a communication between the ocean and the Mediterranean, for the speedier passage of the French fleet; but though it was carried on at an immense expence, for 100 miles, over hills and vallies, and even through a mountain, in one place, it has not answered that purpose. By the canal of Calais, travellers easily pass by water from thence to St. Omer, Graveline, Dunkirk, Ypres, and other places: The canal of Orleans runs a course of 18 leagues, to the immense benefit of the public and royal revenue. France abounds with other canals of the like kind, which render her inland navigation inexpressibly commodious and beneficial. Few lakes are found in this country. There is one at the top of a hill near Alégre, which the vulgar report to be bottomless. There is another at Issoire, in Auvergne; and one at La Besse, in which, if a stone is thrown, it causes a noise like thunder. The principal mineral waters are, those of Bagnères, Baresges, and Bagueiis, which lie near the borders of Spain, under the Pyrenees; Sultzbach in Alsace, Forges in Normandy, and Aigne in Auvergne. At the latter place is a spring which boils, with a noise like that of water thrown upon lime, and is of so poisonous a nature, that it instantly kills those birds that drink of it.

The air in the interior parts is mild and salubrious, but in the northern provinces, the winters are colder than in England. The soil is excellent, and produces plenty of corn, and many excellent sorts of wine, and oil.

The manufactures of France consist of toys, hats, paper, thread, lawns, lace, cambrics, woollen and silk manufactures, tapestry, velvets, &c. This country produces alabaster, black marble, jasper, iron, copper, tin, lead, chalk, oker, and turquois stones.

There is no nation where the art of war is better understood than in France. There is a royal military academy, established purposely for training up 500 young gentlemen at a time. In time of peace, the crown of France maintains above 130,000 regulars, and 70,000 militia; but at a very small expence, the pay of the common men being little more than two-pence half-penny per day. In time of war, 400,000 have been brought into the field. Their navy consists of above 250 vessels of war. The nett revenue is about 18 millions sterling.

Few countries can boast of more valuable remains of antiquity than France. Father Mabillon has given a
most

most curious account of the sepulchres of the French kings, as far back as Pharamond; and some of them when broke open, were found to contain ornaments and jewels of value. At Rheims, and other parts of France, are to be seen triumphal arches; but the most entire is at Orange, in Provence, supposed to be erected on account of the victory obtained over the Cimbri, and Teutones, by Caius Marius, and Lucatius Catullus. After Gaul was reduced to a Roman province, the Romans adorned it with magnificent edifices, both civil and sacred; some of which are more entire than any to be met with in Italy itself. The ruins of an amphitheatre are to be found at Chalons, and likewise at Vienne. Nîmes, however, exhibits the most valuable remains of ancient architecture of any place in France. The famous Pont du Garde was raised in the Augustan age, by the Roman colony of Nîmes, to convey a stream of water between two mountains, for the use of that city, and is fresh to this day: it consists of three bridges, or tiers of arches, one above another; the height is 174 feet, and the length extends to 723 feet. The moderns are indebted for this, and many other stupendous aqueducts, to the ignorance of the ancients, that all streams will rise as high as their heads. Many other remains of antiquity are found at Nîmes; but the chief are, the temple of Diana, whose vestiges are still visible; the amphitheatre, called Les Arènes, thought to be the finest and most entire of the kind of any in Europe; above all, the house erected by the emperor Adrian, called the *Maison Carrée*. The architecture and sculpture of this building is so exquisitely beautiful, that it enchants even the most ignorant; and it is still entire, being very little affected either by the ravages of time or the havoc of war. At Paris may be seen the remains of the palace, or *Thermae*, which was built by the emperor Julian, surnamed the Apostate, about the year 356, after the same model as the baths of Dioclesian. The remains of this ancient edifice are many arches, and within them a large saloon. It is fabricated of a kind of mastic, the composition of which is not now known, intermixed with small square pieces of free-stone and bricks. At Arles in Provence, is an obelisk, of oriental granite, which is 52 feet high, and seven feet diameter at the base, and all of one stone. At Lyons are the remains of a temple, built by the sixty nations in Gaul, in honour of Augustus and the Romans. The passage cut through the middle of a rock near Briançon,

ançon, in Dauphiné, is thought to be a Roman work, if not of greater antiquity. The round Buckler of massy silver, taken out of the Rhone in 1665, being 20 inches in diameter, and weighing 21 pounds, containing the story of Scipio's continence, is thought to be coeval with that great general. Near Poitiers is a stone of a prodigious size, supported by four pillars; but the cause of its erection is not known. It would be endless to recount the different monuments of antiquity to be found in France.

Among the natural curiosities are the following:—Near Grenoble, there is a fountain which emits red and blue flames, that burn paper, straw, and wood; but have no effect on gun-powder. About 8 leagues from this place is an inaccessible mountain, in the form of a reversed pyramid. At Tremoulac is a rivulet, said to be inflammable. In the year 1788, a hill in the peninsula, called Cotencin, in Normandy, suddenly burst, and poured forth a torrent of water mixed with sand, earth, and broken stones. In the environs of Briançon, manna, which falls in the night and dissolves at sun-rise, is gathered from a kind of fir-tree.

Their universities and public colleges have received an irreparable loss by the expulsion of the Jesuits, who made the languages, arts, and sciences, their particular study, and taught them all over France. The universities are in number 26; Aix, Angers, Arles, Avignon, Besançon, Bourdeaux, Bourges, Caen, Dol, Douay, Fleche, Montauban, Montpellier, Nantes, Orange, Orleans, Paris, Perpign, Poitiers, Point Mouson, Richlieu, Rheims, Soissons, Strasburg, Thoulouse, and Valence. There are six academies in Paris, namely, the French academy, that of painting and sculpture, of belles lettres, of the sciences, of architecture, and of surgery; two royal societies, of agriculture and physic; with about 30 academical institutions in various capitals. There are 142 archbishops and bishops; the principal of which are, Lyons, who is a count and primate of France, under whom are the bishops of Autun, Langres, Macon, and Chalton; 2. Sens, who is primate of France and Germany, under whom are Troyes, Auxerre, and Nivers; 3. Paris, a duke and peer of the realm, under whom are Chartres, Orleans, and Meaux; 4. Rheims, a duke, peer, and legate of the Holy See, under whom are Soissons, Laon, Chalons, Noyons, Beauvais, Amiens, Senlis, and Boulogne; 5. Rouen, the primate of Normandy,

mandy, under whom are Bayeux, Evereux, Avranches, Sées, Lisieux, and Coutances; 6. Tours, under whom is Mants. It is computed that there are 750 great convents of monks, 300 of nuns, besides many inferior; and the number of ecclesiastical persons, of both sexes, is estimated at 200,000, who enjoy a revenue of five millions sterling.

The French in general are nimble and active; a gay sprightly people, who bear misfortunes patiently, and usually preserve their vivacity in the lowest circumstances. They are most of the Roman Catholic persuasion; for such as were Protestants were obliged either to turn Papists or quit that country; on which account several thousand families settled in England, Holland, and other Protestant countries, carrying with them several valuable manufactures.

The French nobility are of four kinds; 1. the princes of the blood; 2. dukes and counts, peers of France; 3. the ordinary nobility; 4. the nobility lately made. The first prince of the blood is the person who stands next to the crown after the king's sons. The knights of the Holy Ghost are ranked among the higher nobility, as are the governors and lieutenants general of provinces. In France there are three orders; first, that of St. Michael, instituted in 1469, and though originally composed only of thirty-six knights, was afterwards enlarged to a hundred. A person must be a knight of this order before he can enter into that of the Holy Ghost, which is the second order. This was founded in 1578, by Henry III. and is composed of a hundred persons, exclusive of the sovereign; and conferred only on princes of the blood, and persons of the highest rank. Thirdly, the order of St. Lewis, which was instituted in the year 1693, by Lewis XIV. merely for military merit, and is worn by almost every officer.

This kingdom was founded by Pharamond, in the year 420, under whose descendants it continued to 752, when Pepin became king; his family governed till 987, when it fell to Hugh Capet, whose descendants reigned till 1328, when the house of Valois ascended the throne, with which it continued till 1589, when Henry the IVth, justly stiled the Great, introduced the branch of Bourbon.

The French were a free people till the reign of Lewis XIII. and almost every province had its parliament, without whose consent no business of consequence could be done; but cardinal Richlieu, by his political intrigues, rendered

rendered Lewis XIII. absolute over his subjects. No edict, however, is valid till it is registered by the parliaments. In 1789, the three estates being assembled, by an almost unanimous rising of the people, the arbitrary power of the French monarch has been greatly curtailed, and some new regulations adopted for the greater security of the liberty of his subjects. No female is ever suffered, by their law, to ascend the throne. The king's title is, King of France and Navarre; and he is addressed by the stile of His Most Christian Majesty; and his eldest son is stiled the Dauphin.

S W I S S E R L A N D,

SITUATED between 6 and 11 degrees east longitude, and 45 and 48 degrees north latitude, is bounded by Germany on the north and east; by Italy on the south; and by France on the west; being 260 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, containing near 13,000 square miles, and 3,000,000 of inhabitants. It is divided into 13 cantons, and the Swiss allies and subjects; namely, The Protestant cantons of Zurich, Bern, Basil, and Schaffhausen; the Roman Catholic cantons of Lucern, Friburg, Soleure, or Solothurn, Switz, Uri, Underwalden, and Zug; Glaris; and Appenzell, in which both religions are tolerated. Each canton has a capital of its own name, except Uri and Underwalden, whose chief towns are Altorf and Stantz. The first of the cantons is Zurich, the capital of which, situated on a lake of the same name, is one of the finest cities of Switzerland, and famous for its manufactures of crapes. In the arsenal of this town is shewn the arrow of the famous William Tell, the author of the Swiss independence, which was brought about in the following manner: In the year 1300, Gressler, the Austrian governor of the country, set up a hat upon a pole, to which he ordered the natives to pay the same respect as to himself. Tell being observed to pass frequently without taking notice of the hat, the tyrant condemned him to be hanged, unless he hit an apple upon his son's head, at a certain distance, with an arrow. Tell hit the apple; and, being asked the meaning of another arrow, stuck in his belt, he replied, that it was intended for Gressler's heart, if he had killed his son. Tell upon this was ordered to prison; but making his escape, he watched his opportunity, and shot the governor; which was the signal for a revolt,

a revolt, that had for some time been concerted. But the largest and most powerful canton is Bern, which is able to raise 100,000 men. It is divided into two parts; the first of which, and the largest, is called the German country, because the inhabitants of it speak nothing but High-Dutch; and the other is called the Roman country, or the country of Vaud, in which the natives speak no other language than the French.

Basil, by many accounted the capital of Swisserland, a fine large city, separated into two unequal parts by the Rhine, is celebrated for being the place where paper was invented, and is also remarkable because all the clocks are set an hour too fast, in commemoration of a conspiracy against its liberties, which was disconcerted by a man setting the town clock forward; by which means the different parties of the conspirators separated, each thinking he had outstayed the appointed time. There are several small districts which were admitted by the 13 Cantons into their covenant, not as confederates or allies, but as mere subjects, viz. Baden, Bremgarten, Mellingen, Rheinthall, Thurgau, Lugano, Locarno, Mendris, and Maggia. The capitals of Rheinthall and Thurgau are Rheineck and Frowanfield; the others are of the same names as the districts they belong to. Baden, so named from the hot-baths wherewith nature has stored it, was formerly a wealthy, well-built, and fortified city, but in the civil war of 1712, the inhabitants having declared for the Roman Catholics against the Protestants, the cantons of Zurich and Bern demolished its fortifications, and seized upon its government. It is famous, however, on account of being the place of the general meeting of the Cantons and their allies, and for the treaty of peace concluded there in 1714, between the German empire and France. There are other districts and governments, called the Swiss Allies, who have made each a separate alliance with the Cantons, and at different times. These are the republics of Grisons, Valais, Geneva, St. Gallen, Tockenbourg, Neufchatel, Mulhausen, and the abbey of St. Gallen, besides the districts of Chiavanna, Bormio, and Valteline, which are subject to the Grisons. Neufchatel, together with the county of Valengin, is under the protection of the king of Prussia, who appoints a governor; but the states make laws, raise taxes, and chuse the magistrates. Geneva is a large and fine city, containing about 24,000 inhabitants, and situated on the lake of that name, which is near 60 miles

miles long, and about 12 broad. This republic became Protestant in 1535, and in 1546 was admitted into the Swiss alliance. By a revolution in the year 1789, the ancient form of government, of which the Genevans had been deprived for some years, was restored.

Switzerland abounds with high mountains, the principal of which are Jura, St. Gothard, and Mount Blanc, which is the highest, and acquired its name because it is covered with eternal snow. Some of them are covered with ice and snow all the year round; others with trees and pasture, where the peasants drive their cattle to feed, as it were, above the clouds. Some mountains are very incommodious to the inhabitants; many of them look with a terrible aspect, as if they were every moment ready to fall; upon others, the thick woods harbour bears and wolves, who do a great deal of mischief among the cattle. In the Alps, the difference of seasons in one and the same climate is very remarkable; for travellers may, in one day, meet with winter on the tops of the mountains; the spring on the lower part of them, with pleasant green pastures; and hay-time and harvest in the vallies.

About two leagues from Friburg, there is a little hermitage, formed by the hands of a single hermit, who laboured upon it for 25 years; and is, perhaps, the greatest curiosity of the kind in the world, as it contains a chapel, a parlour 28 paces in length, 12 in breadth, and 20 feet in height, a cabinet, a kitchen, a cellar, and other apartments, with the altar, benches, flooring, cieling, all cut out of the solid rock. The ruins of Cæsar's wall, which extended 18 miles in length from mount Jura to the banks of the lake Lemán, are still discernible. In 1785, some houses at Vivay, near the lake of Geneva, suddenly sunk into the lake, owing to the ground giving way.

The principal lakes are those of Geneva and Constance; besides which there are those of Lucern, Zurich, Neufchatel, Bienné, Biel, and Thun. The most remarkable rivers in Switzerland are the Rhine, which has its source in the Alps, and from thence takes its course into Germany; the Rhone, which has its source in the mountains near Valais, and takes its course thro' the lake of Geneva into France; about 27 miles from Geneva, it runs under ground for the space of 50 yards; and the Aar, which flows through the middle of Switzerland into the Rhine.

Switzerland has very little trade; the manufactures are linen, lace, stockings, gloves, silks, velvets, and woollens, which, together with the fruits of the earth, are chiefly consumed at home. The mountains contain mines of iron, chrystal, and sulphur; and likewise marcasites, false diamonds, and other stones. Here are five universities, viz. Bern, Basil, Lausanne, Zurich, and Geneva.

The Swiss are a plain honest people, true and faithful to their word; courageous, strong, and excellent soldiers. As to their government, they have neither prince nor stadtholder to preside in their councils of state; each canton, and ally of the canton, is governed by its own magistrates: in some, the government is in the hands of but a few; and in others, it is in the hands of the people. In matters of great importance, not only the cantons, but also the Swiss allies, are convened together. On any great emergency they can raise 300,000 men in a short time; for every Swiss is a soldier for his country, and is enlisted as such when sixteen years of age. When a signal of danger is given by a fire on the neighbouring hills, he must go immediately to his place of rendezvous, and carry with him four pounds of lead, two pounds of powder, and provision for eight days.

P O R T U G A L,

SITUATED between 37 and 42 degrees north latitude, and 7 and 10 degrees west longitude, is bounded on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the north and east by Spain; being about 300 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and contains near 32,000 square miles, and 2,300,000 of inhabitants. This kingdom is divided into eight provinces: 1. *north*, Entre Minho e Douro (between the rivers Minho and Douro), and Tralos Montes, (the other side the mountains); 2. *middle*, Beira and Estremadura; 3. *south*, Entre Tago, (between the Tagus), Guadiana, Alentajo, (the other side the Tagus), and Algarva. The principal towns are, Braga, Oporto (near the mouth of the river Douro) Miranda, Coimbra, Lisbon, Saint Ubes, Evora, Portalegre, Lagos, and Tavora. Lisbon, the capital, is thought to contain 180,000 inhabitants. Great part was ruined by an earthquake, which also set the remainder on fire, upon All-Saints-day, 1755; since which period it has been nearly rebuilt in an elegant, regular manner,

manner, and contains many magnificent palaces, churches, and public buildings. Its situation (rising from the Tagus, in the form of a crescent) renders its appearance at once delightful and superb; and it is accounted the most considerable port in Europe, next to London and Amsterdam. The city of Oporto, containing about 35,000 inhabitants, carries on a great trade with England, especially for the wines so well known by the name of *Port*.

The promontories or capes of Portugal are, Cape Mondego, near the mouth of the river of that name; Cape Roca, at the north entrance of the Tagus; Cape Espichel, at the south entrance of the same river; and Cape St. Vincent, on the south-west point of Algarva. The bays are those of Cadoan, or St. Ubes, south of Lisbon, and Lagos Bay in Algarva. The principal mountains in Portugal are those which separate Algarva from Alentajo, those in Tra los Montes, and the rock of Lisbon. (*For the Rivers, see SPAIN.*) There are some medicinal springs about 50 miles from Lisbon, and hot baths in the province of Algarva.

Portugal abounds in wine and oil; but, on account of its many hills and mountains, corn is scarce; with which it is supplied from other countries. Their fruits are the same as in Spain, but not so high flavoured. In the garden of a capuchin convent, near Castle Branco, in Alentajo, the tea-tree flourishes in the open air. This country contains mines, variety of gems, marbles, and mill-stones, and a fine mine of salt-petre near Lisbon. The cattle and poultry are indifferent, but the sea-fish excellent. The air, especially about Lisbon, is reckoned soft and beneficial to consumptive patients, and not so scorching as that of Spain, being refreshed by the sea breezes. The foreign trade of the Portuguese is very considerable, especially with England, with whom they exchange their wines, salt, and fruit, for British manufactures, which they send to their colonies in Asia, Africa, and America. Their plantations in Brasil, in South America, are immensely rich, yielding gold, silver, diamonds, sugar, tobacco, copper, indigo, dying woods, gums, and drugs. It is computed, that the king's fifth of gold alone, from that country, amounts annually to 300,000*l.* sterling, notwithstanding the vast contraband trade. Their plantations on the east and west coast of Africa are very extensive; from whence they bring gold, ivory, and slaves. They carry on a considerable

siderable trade with the East-Indies, being still possessed of Goa, their capital, and several other places there.

At Lisbon resides a patriarch, who is generally of noble birth, and a cardinal, under whom there are three archbishoprics, Braga, Evora, and Lisbon. The first of these has ten suffragan bishops; the second two, and the last ten, including those of the Portuguese settlements abroad. The universities are Coimbra, founded in 1291, by king Dennis; Evora, founded in 1559; and the college of the nobles at Lisbon, where the young nobility are educated in every branch of polite learning and the sciences. All the books that did belong to the banished Jesuits are kept there; and the English language is taught in this seminary. Here is also an academy where young gentlemen are educated in the science of engineering. The only religion openly professed here is the Roman Catholic; and though there are a great number of Jews, they, as well as the Protestants, must be very reserved.

The curiosities of this country are, the remains of some castles in the Moorish taste; the Roman bridge and aqueduct at Coimbra, almost entire; the walls of Santareen; the church and monastery near Lisbon, where the royal family are buried, and several monasteries dug out of the hard rock. To these we may add, that her present majesty is possessed of the largest diamond, found in Brasil, that ever was perhaps seen in the world. Some very ancient baths have lately been discovered in the village of St. Michael de Caldas, near Guimareans.

The Portuguese were once a valiant people, and noted, not only for their skill in navigation, but for their discoveries and conquests in Africa, Asia, and America; but have degenerated ever since the year 1578, when their king, Sebastian, perished in an engagement with the Moors; soon after which they became tributary to Spain, but freed themselves by a revolution in 1640. At present, Portugal is but little better than a kingdom of priests, monks, and nuns, who amount to more than 250,000, and almost entirely devour the substance of the country, without being in a condition of affording the state the least service in its most pressing exigencies. Those people, of whom excellent troops were once formed, observing the poverty, nakedness, and bad pay of the army, now prefer to that state, idleness, and the ease of a religious life, and are, for the most part, turned priests, monks, or friars. The younger sons of the nobility,

bility, who used to make officers of honour and courage, now aspire to nothing more than a valuable benefice in the church; and he who might at this time, have, perhaps, been viceroy of the Indies, or commander in chief of the armies, is nothing more than an inquisitor-general. This is attributed to the weakness of their monarchy, which renders them inactive, for fear of their more powerful neighbours, and has been the source of many vices. They are represented as ungrateful, treacherous, and revengeful; more superstitious and haughty than the Spaniards, whom in general they very much resemble. The Portuguese nobility live in great state and splendor; but the poorer sort of people are in a most wretched condition; have hardly any furniture at all; and, like the Moors, they sit cross-legged on the ground.

The Portuguese government formerly depended chiefly for protection on England, and therefore neglected both their army and fleet. Their land forces do not exceed 15,000 effective men, and those ill-disciplined; their navy consists but of about 40 vessels. The annual revenue is near three millions sterling. For some years past they have behaved ungratefully to the English, who always were their best friends, and embraced the party of their greatest foes, the Spaniards; and have lately acceded to the family-compact. The crown of Portugal is absolute; but the cortes or states pretend to a right of giving their assent to every new regulation with regard to the succession; and in this they are usually indulged. The king's titles are King of Portugal and the Algarves, Lord of Guinea, and of the Navigation, Conquest, and Commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and Brasil. The last king but one was complimented by the pope, with the title of His Most Faithful Majesty. That of the heir apparent is, Prince of Brasil. The titles and distinctions of the nobility are much the same with those of Spain. The orders of knighthood are that of Christ, the Order of James, and the Order of Aviez. All those orders have very small commanderies and revenues. The order of Malta has likewise 23 commanderies in Portugal.

S P A I N,

SITUATED between 10 degrees west, and 3 east longitude, and 36 and 44 degrees north latitude, is bounded west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean; by the Mediterranean on the east; by the Bay of Biscay

and the Pyrenean mountains on the north; and by the Straits of Gibraltar on the south. Its length is about 800 miles, and its breadth 500, containing near 150,000 square miles, and about 10,500,000 inhabitants. It is divided into 14 parts: 6 *north*, Galicia, Asturia, Biscay, with Guipuscoa and Alava; Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia; 5 *middle*, Leon, Estremadura, Old and New Castile, and Valencia; 3 *south*, Andalusia, Granada, and Murcia. The chief towns are, 1. Barcelona, in Catalonia, a large and handsome sea-port, containing 115,000 inhabitants, and where an extensive commerce is carried on; 2. Salamanca, in New Castile; 3. Escorial, in Leon, famous for a palace, which is said to be the largest and most magnificent in Europe, and cost upwards of 3,300,000l. sterling in building; 4. Madrid, in New Castile, the capital, which stands about the middle of the kingdom, surrounded with high mountains, contains about 140,000 inhabitants. Living here is very cheap, but it is difficult to get lodgings, the Spaniards being extremely shy of taking strangers into their houses; and there is no such thing as either tavern, coffee-house, or news-paper, except the Madrid Gazette, to be found in the whole city; 5. Toledo, in New Castile, on the river Tagus; 6. Seville, in Andalusia, where the principal manufactory of Spanish snuff is carried on, which constantly employs 1,000 men, and 200 mules; is inhabited by 100,000 people; 7. Cadiz, containing near 100,000 people, is situated in Andalusia, near the Straits of Gibraltar, and remarkable for its good harbour, which is frequented by ships from all parts; and where there is a cathedral that was upwards of 70 years building; 8. Gibraltar, in Andalusia, situated upon a rock in the S. W. of Spain, is reckoned one of the strongest castles in the world, and was thought to be impregnable till the year 1704, when it was taken by the English; and it has been in their possession ever since, notwithstanding the united attacks of France and Spain, both by sea and land. On the east side of the rock of Gibraltar, is a stratum of bones, of all sizes, belonging to various animals, incrustated in a yellow calcareous stone. The other towns of note are Compostella, in Galicia; Oviedo, in Asturia; Bilbao, in Biscay; Pampeluna, in Navarre; Saragossa, containing 35,000 people, in Arragon; Leon, in the province of that name; Badajos, in Estremadura; Burgos, in Old Castile; Valencia, inhabited by 80,000 people; and Alicante, in Valencia; Granada having upwards of 50,000 inhabitants,

inhabitants, and Malaga, in Granada, 40,000; Murcia 45,000 people, and Carthagená, in Murcia. On the east of Spain are the islands of Yvica, Majorca, and Minorca. The capital of Minorca is Citadella, though Port Mahon is a town of greater consequence, on account of a very commodious harbour.

Excepting during the equinoctial rains, the air of Spain is dry and serene; but excessive hot, in the southern provinces, in June, July, August, and September. The vast mountains that run through Spain, are, however, very beneficial to the inhabitants, by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the southernmost parts; though those towards the north and north-east are in the winter very cold. The principal mountains are the Pyrenees, which extend near 200 miles in length, from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean; the Cantabrian, which extend from the Pyrenees to the Atlantic Ocean, S. of Cape Finisterre; the hill of Gibraltar, at the south point of the kingdom; the mountains of Oca, Guadarrama, which separate the two Castiles; Sierra-Morena, and Cardona, which last is an immense rock of salt; and Montserrat, an enormous mass of spiring rocks, resembling steeples, fourteen miles in circumference, situated in the middle of a plain thirty miles from Barcelona, and inhabited only by monks and hermits, who have here a famous convent, to which seven thousand pilgrims have resorted in a day. Over the Pyrenees there are only five narrow passages into France; that over the pass that separates Roussillon from Catalonia has been greatly improved, as it formerly required the strength of 30 men to support, and nearly as many oxen to drag up a carriage; which four horses now do with ease. A handsome bridge, 247 feet long, and 206 high, has lately been erected across a frightful precipice at Ronda, in the province of Andalusia.

The most remarkable rivers are, 1. Minho, which runs S. W. through Galicia, 2. Douro, running W. through Portugal; 3. Tajo, or Tagus, which likewise runs N. through Portugal; 4. Guadiana, which rises in New Castile, runs eight leagues under ground, and afterwards enters Portugal; 5. Guadalquivir, which runs through Seville. All these rivers fall into the Atlantic Ocean; 6. Ebro, which rises in Leon, runs S. E. and falls into the Mediterranean, near Tortosa; 7. Segura rises in Andalusia, and runs eastward thro' Valencia; 8. Guadalaviar has its source in Arragon, and falls into

the sea near the city of Valencia ; 9. Tinto, the qualities of which are extraordinary, rises in Sierra Morena, and empties itself into the Mediterranean near Huelva, having the name of Tinto given it from the yellow colour of its waters, which harden the sand in a most surprising manner. If a stone happens to fall in, and rest upon another, they both become in a year's time perfectly united. No trees or plants will grow on the banks of this river, nor any fish live in its stream. The waters kill worms in cattle ; but no animals willingly drink of it, except goats. By the influx of other streams, it changes its nature and appearance long before it falls into the sea. At Segorbe, in Valencia, is a remarkable copious fountain of clear wholesome water, which petrifies wood ; and in the same province, near the sea-coast, is the lake of Abulfera. Near Aranjuez, a royal palace, on the Tagus, is the lake of Antigola, surrounded by mountains, to which lake, in 1789, a brigantine and frigate, each of 14 guns, besides several smaller vessels, were conveyed a quarter of a league over land, by order of the king of Spain. A canal has lately been begun near the Escorial, which is to join the Tagus, afterwards the Guadiana, and terminate at the Guadalquivir. The chief bays are those of Biscay, Ferrol, Corunna, commonly called the Groyne, Vigo, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Carthage, Alicant, Altea, Valencia, Roser, and Majorca, in the island of that name. There are some excellent mineral waters, which, especially those of Alhama, in Granada, and Archena, in Murcia, become more and more in repute.

Spain is much infested with locusts, which sometimes appear in such quantities as to darken the air ; and their sense of smelling is so keen, that they can discover a corn-field, or a garden, at a considerable distance.

Though there are large tracts of uncultivated land, especially towards the south, yet the vallies in general are very fruitful, and the mountains are covered with trees and herbage to the very top. They abound in variety of rich wines, oils, and fruits. Rice and barilla are likewise cultivated here ; the latter is peculiar to the kingdoms of Valencia and Murcia ; where 150,000 quintals are annually gathered, most of which is exported to France and England. Besides silk, fine wool, flax, cotton, indigo, saffron, and various drugs, which Spain produces in abundance, there are quarries of marble and alabaster ; mines of quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, lapis

lapis calaminaris, allum, cobalt, salt, and saltpetre, with great variety of precious stones and minerals; and formerly there were silver and gold mines, now entirely neglected. Those mines were formerly so productive, that, when the Carthaginians took possession of Spain, the domestic and agricultural utensils were of silver. At Almaden in La Mancha, in the province of New Castile, is a rich cinnabar mine. Their manufactures are few, as they are principally supplied by the English, Dutch, and French; but the steel of Toledo and Bilboa is esteemed the best in Europe; and at Barcelona and Seville are great cannon founderies.

Here are all the animals, both wild and tame, which are found in the neighbouring countries, with great plenty of wild bulls, which are very fierce; and the baiting of them, called bull-feasts, furnished the most magnificent spectacle in Spain; but during the last and present reigns, has been much discountenanced. Spanish sheep are supposed to yield the finest wool of any in the world; though the wool in the Highlands of Scotland, if properly managed, would be equal, if not preferable. Of this Highland wool, stockings for grown-up people have been made so fine that they might be drawn thro' a ring. In the neighbourhood of Barcelona, a coarse sort of black lace is made from the leaves of aloes.

The land forces of this kingdom consist of 70,000 regulars, and 20,000 militia; the ships of war are above 200. The revenues of Old Spain amount to 5,625,000*l.*; the expence to 5,750,000*l.*; but the total Spanish revenue, including that of America and the Indies, is said to be near 18 millions sterling.

Spain is governed by an absolute hereditary monarch; who has several councils, viz. the council of state, the council of war, the council of Castile, of Arragon, of the Indies, of the orders of the chamber, of the finances, of the croisades, and of the inquisition. A shadow of the states or cortes yet remains in the different provinces; that of Castile is still of some consequence; and lately application has been made to the sovereign for restoring them to the authority they possessed before the year 1539. But the Biscayners, who are a distinct nation, and have a language of their own, enjoy a greater share of liberty than any other people in Spain.

The Chamber of Castile has the internal administration, and is the supreme court of justice for all the dominions.

The provinces are governed by viceroys, and the 12 tribunals, or chancelleries; besides these there are inferior courts under corregidors, regidores, and alcaldes. The king's titles amount to about thirty; but he is generally styled *His Catholic Majesty*; and the eldest son has the title of *Prince of Asturias*.

The general name for those Spanish nobility and gentry, unmixed with the Moorish blood, is Hidalgo. They are divided into princes, dukes, marquisses, counts, viscounts, and other inferior titles. Such as are created grandees may stand covered before the king; and cannot be apprehended without the king's order; cardinals, archbishops, ambassadors, knights of the Golden Fleece, and certain other great dignitaries, both in church and state, have the privilege, as well as the grandees, to appear covered before the king. The knights of the three military orders of St. James, Calatrava, and Alcántara, are esteemed noblemen; they were instituted in the long wars between the Christians and the Moors, as an encouragement to valour; and have large estates annexed to their respective orders, consisting chiefly of towns or territories recovered from the Moors. The order of the Golden Fleece is generally conferred on princes; but there are no commanderies or revenues annexed to it.

In Spain there are eight archbishoprics and forty-eight bishoprics, 117 cathedral and collegiate churches, 2,146 convents for men, 1,028 for women, and the number of the religious of all denominations is supposed to exceed 200,000. The archbishop of Toledo is styled the primate of Spain; he is great chancellor of Castile, and has a revenue of 100,000l. sterling per annum. The riches of the Spanish churches and convents are the unvarying objects of admiration to every one; but there is a sameness in them all. The inquisition, which formerly struck such terror into the inhabitants of this kingdom, as well as of Portugal, is now disused, though not abrogated: it is still in force against the Moorish and Jewish pretended converts; but the ecclesiastics and their officers can carry no sentence into execution without the royal authority. In this kingdom are 24 universities, the chief of which is Salamanca, founded by Alphonfus IXth king of Leon, in the year 1200. It contains 21 colleges, some of which are very magnificent. Most of the nobility of Spain send their sons to be educated here. The rest are, Seville, Granada, Compostella, Toledo,

Toledo, Valladolid, Alcala, Sigüenza, Valencia, Lerida, Huesca, Saragossa, Tortosa, Ossuna, Onata, Gandia, Barcelona, Murcia, Taragona, Baeza, Avila, Oriuela, Oviedo, and Palencia.

The Spaniards are men of wit, and of an elevated genius, but very little improved by study or conversation: they are admired for their secrecy, constancy, and patience in adversity: they are slow in determining, true to their word, great enemies to lying, and extremely temperate in eating and drinking. On the other hand, they are exceedingly indolent; and most of the labour in this country is performed by strangers. The native Spaniard seldom stirs from home, or puts his hand to work of any kind. He sleeps, goes to mass, and takes his evening walk; while the industrious Frenchman becomes a thorough domestic; he is butcher, cook, and taylor, all in the same family; and, after making himself useful in a thousand different shapes, returns to his own country loaded with dollars. Patriotic societies, however, for the encouragement of arts and agriculture, have lately been instituted in this kingdom, which are annually increasing. There is no country in Europe where the ladies enjoy less liberty than in this; for they are not permitted to appear abroad in public, unless it be at church; and even there they are veiled. At a play they are inclosed within lattice-work, and screened from the sight of men.

The principal antiquities in Spain are chiefly Roman and Moorish. Near Segovia, in Old-Castile, a grand aqueduct, erected by Trajan, extends over a deep valley between two hills, and is supported by a double row of 152 arches. Other Roman aqueducts, theatres, and circi, are to be found at Tarragona, in Catalonia, and different parts of Spain. A ruinous watch-tower near Cadiz, is vulgarly thought to be one of the pillars of Hercules. Near the city of Salamanca are a Roman bridge, of 27 arches, and the remains of a Roman way, paved with large flat stones, which was continued to Merida, and from thence to Seville. At Morviedro, in Valencia, is a Roman theatre, in tolerable preservation. At Toledo are the remains of an old Roman theatre, which is now converted into a church, 600 feet in length, 300 in breadth, and of a proportionable height; the roof, which is amazingly bold and lofty, is supported by 350 pillars of fine marble, in ten rows, forming eleven aisles, in which are 366 altars, and 24 gates. The Moorish antiquities are magnificent and rich, especially the palace

of Granada; the inside is overlaid with jasper and porphyry, and the walls contain many Arabic inscriptions. Many other noble monuments, erected in the Moorish times, remain in good preservation.

Though the Spaniards cannot be deemed a learned people, yet their country has produced some very eminent writers; such as Cervantes, the author of *Don Quixote*; Lopez de Vega, and Calderon, two most voluminous dramatic writers, and Father Feyjoo, alike distinguished for his ingenuity and learning.

Spain was long parcelled into nearly as many kingdoms as it has at present provinces. These, by various revolutions and alliances, towards the conclusion of the 15th century, were united into one state.

I T A L Y,

SITUATED between 38 and 47 degrees north latitude, and 7 and 19 degrees east longitude, is a peninsula, bounded on the north and north-west by the Alps; on the east, by the Gulf of Venice; on the south and west, by the Mediterranean Sea; and is about 600 miles in length, and 400 in breadth; containing 75,056 square miles, and 20,000,000 inhabitants. Its form is nearly that of a boot; is divided among many sovereigns, and, properly speaking, has no capital; but, if any place claims that title, it must undoubtedly be Rome.

Italy may be divided into 13 parts: 10 *north*, Savoy, Piedmont, Montserrat, Genoa, Milan, Venice, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and Lucca; 2 *middle*, Tuscany, and the Pope's territories; 1 *south*, namely, Naples. To these are to be added, the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, and Malta. Savoy, Piedmont, Montserrat, with part of the Milanese, called Alessandrine, the territory of Oneglia, in Genoa, and the island of Sardinia, are subject to the king of Sardinia; Genoa, Venice, and Lucca, are republics; Milan and Mantua, with Mirandola, in the duchy of Modena, which, together from what is now stiled Austrian Lombardy, containing 1,200,000 inhabitants; and part of Istria, whose capital is Fiume, are subject to the emperor of Germany; Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, to their respective princes; Naples, and the island of Sicily, with the Lipari Isles, to the king of Naples, who is stiled King of the Two Sicilies, i. e. of Naples and Sicily, and who likewise possesses part of Tuscany, called the Coast del Presidii, whose capital is Orbitello.

Orbitello. Within the Genoese dominions, is situated the territory of Monaco, subject to its own prince. In Tuscany are the principalities of Massa and Piombino, belonging to princes of the same names; but the latter is dependant on the king of the Two Sicilies. On a mountain, within the Pope's territories, is situated the small republic of St. Marino, now little better than a receptacle for banditti.

The states of the Pope consist of the duchies of Ferrara, Urbino, Spoleto, and Castres; the march of Ancona; the districts of Bologna, Romagna, Sabina, Benevento, and Ponto Corvo; the Campagna di Roma, Viterbia, or St. Peter's Patrimony, all in Italy; the town and district of Avignon, and the Venaissin in France; of which the principal cities are Rome, containing 180,000 people, Bologna, Ancona, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Civita Vecchia. The number of inhabitants of the whole, amount to more than 2,000,000, on a surface of near 14,000 square miles; the papal troops are about 5,000 men; the marine consists only of a few galleys; the net revenue 800,000*l.* sterling.

The duke of Savoy, who is king of Sardinia, is a powerful and absolute prince. Turin, in Piedmont, the capital of his dominions, is one of the finest cities in Europe. Sardinia is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, which produces plenty of corn and wine: its capital is Cagliari, within two miles of which, a mine of the purest fossil salt has lately been discovered.

The whole territories of the king of Sardinia are computed to contain upwards of three millions of souls, on a surface of 20,000 square miles: his army consists of 24,000 men, and he has 33 armed vessels, of 50 guns, and under; his annual revenue is 1,062,500*l.* sterling.

Corfica is an island, about 12 miles north of Sardinia, subject to the French; its capital is Bastia.

Genoa is a republic, the capital of which is Genoa; containing about 150,000 inhabitants; all the magnificence of the Genoese nobility is confined to their palaces; their sumptuary laws, forbidding the use of gold, either on their clothes, carriages, or liveries. The government is aristocratical, *i. e.* vested in the nobility.

Venice is one of the most celebrated republics in the world; but in the strictest sense, an aristocracy. The capital is Venice, a large, rich, and beautiful city, built on seventy-two islands, in the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, and supposed to contain about 200,000 inhabitants.

stants. It has 500 bridges, among which the Rialto is the most grand, being built of fine marble with only one arch, which is very wide, and of a great height. There are 53 squares, among which, that of St. Mark is the finest; 150 magnificent palaces, 115 noble towers, 64 marble statues, 23 monuments, or pillars of brass, 70 churches, 39 friaries, 28 nunneries, and 17 rich hospitals. Out of the arsenal 100,000 infantry, and 25,000 cavalry, may be immediately armed. The Venetians possess several isles in the Adriatic, viz. Great and Little Cephalonia, Corfu, Zante, and St. Maura, whose principal towns are of the same names; also that part of Istria which does not belong to Austria, Capo d'Istria is the capital; and that part of Morlachia not subject to the house of Austria; part of Dalmatia, not subject to the Turks or Austrians; and the isles on the Dalmatian coast: the principal towns belonging to the Venetians in this quarter, with part of Bosnia, not subject to the Turks, the capital of which is called Castel Novo, are Zara and Spalatro. The whole dominions of the republic are supposed to contain 2,600,000 inhabitants; its army consists of 28,000 men; its navy of about 60 vessels; its annual revenue is 1,125,000*l.* sterling.

Lucca is a small republic, containing about 24 square miles, in a most delightful country; the capital is Lucca. Milan, Mantua, Parma, and Modena, are duchies, with capitals of the same names; and in the first are two famous cities, Pavia and Cremona.

The chief places in the dukedom of Tuscany, are Florence, the capital, and residence of the grand duke; a large, magnificent, and beautiful city, containing about 70,000 inhabitants. Leghorn, a well-fortified city and free port, frequented by merchants of all nations.

The dominions of the king of the Two Sicilies consist of Naples, and the Isle of Sicily. The kingdom of Naples borders upon the ecclesiastical state, is about 450 miles in length, and 140 in breadth; and divided into 12 provinces, viz. Terra di Lavoro, Principato Citra, Principato Ultra, Basilicata, Capitanata, County of Molise, Terra di Bari, Terra di Otranto, Calabria Citra, Calabria Ultra, Abruzzo Citra, and Abruzzo Ultra; and contains about 4,500,000 inhabitants. The capital is Naples, one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, rising like an amphitheatre from the sea, having a fine large harbour, and containing about 380,000 inhabitants: besides the capital, there are several other considerable cities,
among

among which are Foggia, Avellino, Ariano, Bovino, Bari, Taranto, Reggio, and Brindisi. The principal mountains of Naples are, the Appennines, Monte Gargano, Barbaro, Miseno, and Vesuvius; the chief rivers, the Garigliano and Volturno; the productions, corn, legumes, hemp, oil, wine, honey, wax, and silk, of which about 150,000 pounds weight is annually exported. In Calabria, there are natural mountains of salt; but they are not permitted to be worked. Sicily is the largest and most fruitful island in the Mediterranean, being 210 miles long, and 130 broad; containing about 1,200,000 inhabitants. It is divided into three provinces, viz. Val di Noto, Val di Mazara, Val Demona; in which are three archbishoprics, and seven bishoprics. Besides Mount Etna, there are Monte S. Guiliano, or Erix, Madonia, Erei, Busamar, and di Peloro; the principal rivers La Giarretta, Fiume Salso, and Belici. Several islands lie round Sicily, the chief of which are Lampedusa, Lipari, Stromboli, &c. The chief towns are, Palermo, the capital, containing upwards of 120,000 souls, and Messina, which, in February 1783, together with great part of the island, was destroyed by an earthquake, that extended itself over the south end of Italy, and occasioned the death of about 40,000 people; more particularly in Calabria, where they were likewise felt in 1785 and 1788, when they destroyed many of the houses that had been rebuilt. The principal cities next to Palermo and Messina, are Catania, a great part of which was overwhelmed by an eruption of mount Etna, in 1693, and 18,000 people perished; and the ancient city of Syracuse. The productions of Sicily are nearly the same as those of Naples; in the diocese of Syracuse, 40 different sorts of wine are made; and the honey of the hills is clear as amber. On the declivity of mount Etna grows a chefnut tree, called from its size, *Cassagno di cento cavalli*, as supposing it capable of sheltering a hundred horse under its enormous branches, which form a canopy near 200 feet in circumference. The Neapolitan troops amount to about 27,000 men; the navy to 32 vessels; the annual revenue is 1,500,000*l.* sterling, the expenditure 1,475,000*l.* The revenue of the clergy amount to 1,500,000*l.* Six hundred persons are supposed to be assassinated yearly in the two kingdoms. The only order of knighthood is that of St. Januarius.

The island of Malta, lying southward of Sicily, belongs properly to Africa, and is now subject to the

knight's of Malta, who choose a grand master for their head and governor, whose residence is at Valetta, the capital. It is remarkable, that it harbours no venomous creatures.

The principal mountains in Italy are, the Alps, on the north and north-west; the Apennines, which run the whole length of Italy, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples; Vesuvius, a famous volcano, near the city of Naples; and *Ætna*, a volcano in Sicily, which is 12,000 feet high, and 150 miles in circumference at its base. The principal rivers in Italy are, the Adige, which has its source in the Alps, and empties itself into the Adriatic Sea; the Po, which from the Alps takes its course through the upper part of Italy into the Adriatic Sea; the Arno, which flows through Tuscany and Florence, and empties itself into the Mediterranean; the Tiber, which flows through Rome, and empties itself into the Mediterranean. The two last have their source in the Apennines: the Anio, celebrated for the cascades at Tivoli, near which is a sulphureous lake, called *Solfatara*. Italy is very uneven, on account of the mountains; but has plenty of wine, fruit, and oil. It produces a great deal of silk, not only sufficient for their own manufactories, but for the supply of other nations; and contains many excellent medicinal springs; and in the mines are found emeralds, agate, jasper, and several other precious stones: it has a great variety of elegant marbles; and corals are found on its coasts, particularly near *Corfica*. Some lead mines have lately been discovered near *Valsana*, about 20 leagues from Milan, where crystals and garnets are also found. The road between Verona and Padua is planted so thick with mulberry-trees, that not only furnish food for vast numbers of silkworms, with their leaves, and feed the swine and poultry with their fruit, but serve as so many props for the vines, which hang all along like garlands, from tree to tree. Italy is a beautiful country, and with some reason is called the Garden of Europe: it is the delight and admiration of travellers; its opulent and magnificent cities, stately palaces, churches, monasteries, convents, treasures, and rarities are surprizing, and furnish the curious with more antiquities in sculpture, medals, and other curiosities, than any other country besides. The animal productions are similar to those of France and Germany.

The military force of the different states of Italy, in time of peace, amount to about 130,000 men, and above



Engraving of Neptune's 1767.





Mount China as it appeared in 1770.



150 vessels of war, principally used to curb the piratical states of Barbary.

The religion of the Italians is the Roman Catholic, though they are not so strict as the Spaniards and Portuguese. Here are 38 archbishops (but the number of suffragans is generally varying, as the Pope creates or suppresses them at pleasure) and 15 universities, viz. Rome, Venice, Florence, Mantua, Padua, Parma, Verona, Milan, Pavia, Bologna, Ferrara, Pisa, Naples, Salerno, and Perusa.

The air is in general very pure, mild, and healthful, except in the Campagna di Roma, where, during the summer season, it is so pestilential, that few or no people remain in it at that time; but from the exertions made of late years, in draining the marshes, is now rendered more healthful than formerly. The Italians are generally well proportioned, and have very expressive countenances. The marriage ties, especially among the higher ranks, are of very little value in Italy. Every wife has her gallant or cicisbeo, with whom she keeps company, without offence. The best quality of the modern Italians is sobriety, and a patient submission to the public government, however severe. With great taciturnity, they discover but little reflection; are rather vindictive than brave, and more superstitious than devout. The middling ranks are attached to their native customs, and seem to have no ideas of improvement. Their fondness for greens, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, contributes to their contentment and satisfaction; and an Italian can be luxurious at a very small expence. They are witty and sprightly, famous for vocal and instrumental music, and for painting and sculpture; but extremely jealous and revengeful: to accomplish their ends, they spare no expence or pains; and have often recourse to treachery, to destroy those whom they deem their enemies; from whence it is, that no country in Europe has more murders committed in it than Italy: to the commission of which, two things very much contribute; the smallness of its states, which make it very easy to fly from one to another; and the conveniency of sanctuaries; the hands of justice not being able to take hold of any murderer who can get into a church, without going through so many formalities as will give the criminal time enough to escape.

The curiosities of Italy, both natural and artificial, would fill a volume, it being the native country of all
that

that is stupendous, great, or beautiful. A library might be filled with descriptions and delineations of all that is rare and curious in the arts. The amphitheatres claim the first rank: that which was erected by Vespasian and finished by Domitian, called the Colisseo, now stands at Rome. Twelve thousand Jewish captives were employed in raising this structure; and it is said to have been capable of containing eighty-seven thousand spectators seated, and twenty thousand standing. The amphitheatre of Verona, erected by the consul Flaminius, is the most entire of any in Italy. The triumphal arches of Vespasian, Septimius Severus, and Constantine the Great, are still remaining. The ruins of the baths, palaces, and temples, particularly that of the Pantheon, answer all the ideas we can form of the Roman grandeur. The pillars of Trajan and Antonine, the former 175 feet high, and the latter covered with instructive sculptures, still exist. A traveller forgets the devastations of the northern barbarians, when he sees the rostrated column erected by Duilius, in commemoration of the first naval victory the Romans gained over the Carthaginians; the statue of the wolf giving suck to Romulus and Remus, with visible marks of the stroke of lightning, mentioned by Cicero; the original brass plates, containing the laws of the twelve tables; and a thousand other antiquities, transmitted unhurt to the present times; not to mention medals, and the infinite variety of seals and engraved stones which abound in the cabinets of the curious. Many palaces, all over Italy, are furnished with busts and statues fabricated in the times of the republic, and the higher empire. The Appian, Flaminian, and Æmilian roads, the first 200 miles, the second 130, and the third 50 miles in length, are in many places still entire. The subterraneous constructions of Italy are as stupendous as those above ground; witness the cloacæ and catacombs, or repositories for dead bodies in the neighbourhood of Rome and Naples. It is not above 50 years since a painter's apprentice discovered the ancient city of Pæstum, or Posidonia, in the kingdom of Naples, still standing; for so indifferent are the country people of Italy about objects of antiquity, that it was a new discovery to the learned. An inexhaustible mine of curiosities are daily dug out of the ruins of Herculaneum, a city lying between Naples and Vesuvius, and first destroyed by an earthquake, in the reign of Nero, and afterwards overwhelmed by a stream of the lava of Vesuvius,

vius, in the reign of Titus, when the same eruption likewise overwhelmed the town of Pompeia. Herculaneum was first discovered in 1713; Pompeia, not till about 40 years after. With regard to modern curiosities, they are as bewildering as the remains of antiquity. Rome itself contains 300 churches, filled with all that is wonderful in architecture, painting, and sculpture. Each city and town of Italy contains a proportionable number: the church of St. Peter, at Rome, is the most astonishing, bold, and regular fabric that ever, perhaps, existed; and, when examined by the rules of art, may be termed faultless. It was 150 years in building, under the direction of 12 successive architects. The house and chapel of Loretto, are rich beyond imagination. The natural curiosities of Italy are not so numerous as its artificial. Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, and Mount Ætna, in Sicily, are remarkable for emitting fire from their tops. At the top of Mount Ætna there is a basin of sulphur, six miles broad, from whence sometimes issue rivers of melted minerals that run down into the sea. There is generally an earthquake before any great eruption. There have been about thirty eruptions of Mount Vesuvius since that which destroyed Herculaneum, in the year 79; one that took place about the latter end of October in 1788, had not ceased, the beginning of the year 1789. Between the lakes Agnano and Puzzuoli there is a valley, called Solfatara, because vast quantities of sulphur are continually forced out of the clefts, by subterranean fires. The Grotto del Cani, so called from its poisonous streams, which kill dogs that enter it, if forced to remain there. The tarantula, a kind of spider, whose poison is said to be removed only by music and dancing; and scorpions, vipers, and serpents, are common in Apulia. In the duchy of Milan, at the seat of Signor Simoneta, is an echo, which is said to repeat sixty times; and not far from Florence, a flame constantly issues out of the ground.

T U R K E Y,

IN its most extensive sense, as being the dominions of the Grand Signor, comprehends, 1. Turkey in Europe. 2. Turkey in Asia. 3. Turkey in Africa.

Turkey in Europe, situated between 15 and 36 degrees of east longitude, and 36 and 49 degrees of north latitude, is bounded on the north by Poland, Russia, and Sclavonia;

nia; on the east by Circassia, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, Straits of the Dardanelles, and Archipelago; on the south, by the Mediterranean; and by the same sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories, on the west; being about 1000 miles long, and 900 broad, and containing above 180,000 square miles, and near nine millions of inhabitants.

On the north coast of the Black Sea, lies Budziac Tarty, whose chief town is Oczakow, situated on the northern shore of the Borysthenes, or Dneiper, opposite the Russian fortress, of Kinburn; north of the Danube are the provinces of Moldavia, whose chief towns are Jazy, Choczim, and Falczin; Bessarabia, whose chief towns are Bender and Belgorod; and Walachia, whose chief towns are Tergovise and Bucharest. South of the Danube are the provinces of Bulgaria, whose principal towns are Widin, Nicopoli, Silistria, and Varna; Servia, whose chief towns are Belgrade and Semendria; Bosnia, whose principal town is Seraio; part of Croatia, whose capital is Vihitz. On the Sea of Marmora, and Straits of the Dardanelles, is the province of Romania, whose principal cities are Constantinople and Adrianople: south of Mount Rhodope, or Argentum, are the provinces of Macedonia, whose chief towns are Scopia, or Sophia; Contessa and Cavalla; Janna, whose chief towns are Janna, Salonichi, and Larissa; and Livadia, whose chief towns are Livadia, Athens, Thebes, and Lepanto. On the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, are the provinces of Chimæra, whose capitals are Chimæra and Larta; Albania, whose chief towns are Scutari, Durazzo, Dulcigno, and Croia; and part of Dalmatia, whose chief towns are Mostar and Herzegovinza. In the peninsula of the Morea are the provinces of 1. Belvidere, whose chief towns are Belvidere, Coron, Modon, Navarino, Longinica, Arcadia, and Trapolizza. 2. Chiarenza, the principal places of which are Chiarenza and Patras. 3. Brezzo-di-Maina, the capital of which are Misitra, on the Basilopotomus, Malvesia, and Maina: the inhabitants of the last mentioned town, and its mountainous neighbourhood, are descendants of the ancient Spartans, now called Mainotes, and have never yet been subdued by the Turks. 4. Scania, containing the towns of Corinth, Argos, Mycene, and Napoli di Romania. Moldavia and Walachia are inhabited by Christians of the Greek church, governed by princes, called Hospodars, appointed by the Grand Signor, who deposes them, and appoints

points others, as he sees fit. In Dalmatia is the small Christian republic of Ragusa, consisting of a city so called, the towns of Gravosa and Stagno, with about thirty miles of territory, and five small islands, the principal of which is Melida; and which was formerly under the protection of the Grand Signor, but now under that of the king of the Two Sicilies. On the borders of Albania, Turkish and Venetian Dalmatia, are the Montenegrins, an independent treacherous people, inhabiting a mountainous country. The Pacha of Scutari, who governs Albania, has lately made himself independant.

Nature has lavished upon the inhabitants of Turkey all her blessings, in regard to soil, air, climate, and water. The soil is luxuriant beyond description: the air is salubrious, unless when it is infected with pestilential blasts from the neighbouring countries, or through the uncleanness of the Turkish manner of living. The seasons are here regular and pleasant, and have been celebrated from the remotest antiquity. The Turks are prompted to frequent bathings, by the purity and wholesomeness of the water all over their dominions.

The mountains of Turkey are the most celebrated in the world. Mount Athos lies on a peninsula, running into the Archipelago Sea; the mounts Pindus and Olympus, celebrated in Grecian fables, separate Janna from Chimæra; Parnassus, famous for being consecrated to the Muses, is situated in Livadia; mount Hæmus, so often mentioned by the poets, separates Janna from Romania; but most of the mountains have lost their ancient names. Its seas are, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azoph, the Sea of Marmora, which separates Europe from Asia, the Archipelago, the Ionian Sea, and the Levant. The straits of the Dardanelles and Constantinople are joined to the Sea of Marmora; its rivers are, the Danube, the Save, the Neister, the Dneiper, and the Don. There are not many remarkable lakes in Turkey. The Lago di Scutari lies in Albania, and communicates with the Lago di Plave and the Lago di Holti; the Stympbalus, so famous for its harpies and ravenous birds, lies in the Morea; and Peneus, from its qualities, is thought to be the lake from which flows the Styx, conceived by the ancients to be the passage into hell.

Turkey in Europe contains a variety of all sorts of mines; and its marbles are esteemed the finest in the world. Its vegetables and productions are excellent, when assisted by the smallest degree of industry. Besides
pot

pot and garden herbs, of almost every kind, this country produces oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, grapes of an uncommon sweetness, excellent figs, almonds, olives, and cotton; likewise many drugs not common in other parts of Europe. The horses are excellent, both for beauty and service. The black cattle are large, especially in Greece. The goats are a most valuable part of the animal creation to the inhabitants, for the nutrition they afford, both of milk and flesh. The large eagles which abound in the neighbourhood of Badadagi, furnish the best feathers for arrows for the Turkish and Tartar archers, which sell at an extravagant price. Partridges are very plentiful in Greece, as are all other kinds of fowls and quadrupeds, all over Turkey in Europe; but the Mahometans in general are not very fond of animal food.

Almost every spot of ground, every river, and every fountain, in Greece, presents the traveller with the ruins of a celebrated antiquity. On the isthmus of Corinth, the ruin of Neptune's temple, and the theatre where the Isthmean games were celebrated, are still visible. Athens, which contains at present above 10,000 inhabitants, is a fruitful source of the most magnificent and celebrated antiquities in the world. The temple of Minerva, the temple of the eight winds, and the lantern of Demosthenes, are still entire. The remains of the temple of the oracle of Apollo are still visible at Castri, on the south side of mount Parnassus; and the marble steps that descend to a pleasant running water, supposed to be the renowned Castalian spring, with the niches for statues in the rock, are still discernible. The famous cave of Trophonius is still a natural curiosity in Livadia.

Constantinople, the capital of this great empire, containing 900,000 inhabitants, three-fourths of whom are Greeks and Armenians, the rest Jews and Turks, is situated in Europe, and was built upon the ruins of the ancient Byzantium, by the Roman emperor Constantine the Great. It became afterwards the capital of the Greek empire, and, having escaped the destructive rage of the barbarous nations, was the greatest as well as the most beautiful city in Europe, and the only one, during the Gothic ages, in which there remained any image of the ancient elegance in manners and arts. While it remained in the possession of the Greek emperors, it was the only mart in Europe for the commodities of the East.

East Indies. It derived also great advantages from its being the rendezvous of the crusaders. Constantinople is even at this day one of the finest cities in the world, by its situation and its port, and is frequently called *the Porte*, by way of eminence. It abounds with antiquities; and the tomb of Constantine the Great is still preserved. The mosque of St. Sophia, once a Christian church, is thought in some respects to exceed in grandeur and architecture St. Peter's at Rome. The city itself is built in a triangular form, with the seraglio standing on a point of one of the angles, from whence there is a prospect of the delightful coast of the Lesser Asia. There are now no universities in Greece, though once the seat of the Muses; but in lieu thereof are some monasteries of Greek monks, of the order of St Basil, who live in a collegiate manner on the famous mount Athos. Christianity is professed here; but the doctrine is very different from that taught in the western churches.

The Greeks, so famous of old, both for arms and arts, and every thing else that is truly valuable, are so wonderfully degenerated from their forefathers, that, instead of those excellent qualities which shone in them, particularly knowledge, prudence, and valour, there is nothing now to be seen among them but the reverse of these, and that in the highest degree. Such is the pressure of the servitude under which they groan at present, that their spirits are quite sunk within them; and their very aspect plainly declares a disconsolate and dejected mind. So many brave and valiant generals did Greece formerly produce, that strangers usually resorted thither to learn the art of war. But such has been the sad reverse of affairs in this country, and so low and lamentable is its condition at present, that nothing of its former glory and grandeur is now to be seen. Its poor and miserable natives are now strangely cowed and dispirited; its once numerous and flourishing cities are depopulated, and mere heaps of ruins; its fertile provinces are laid waste, and lie uncultivated, and groan under the heavy burthen of the Turkish yoke, its various divisions being ruled by their respective sangiaks, in subordination to the Grand Signor.

For a further description of the population, manners, religion, &c. of the Turks, see TURKEY IN ASIA.

The

The ISLANDS belonging to TURKEY in EUROPE are,

NEGROPONT, on the eastern coast of Livadia, which is 90 miles long, and 25 broad, and the rendezvous of the Turkish gallies. Stalimene, 25 miles long and 15 broad, in the north of the Archipelago, is almost a square of 25 miles. Its principal riches arise from a mineral used in medicine, called *Terra Lemnia*, or *sigillata*, because it is sold sealed up. Into this island the poets feign, that Vulcan fell from heaven.—Thasos, 12 miles long and 8 broad, lies on the coast of Jamboli, a district of Macedonia: Tenedos, 10 miles across each way, is remarkable only for lying opposite to old Troy, and being mentioned by Virgil as the place to which the Greeks retired, and left the Trojans in a fatal security: Scyros, which is about 60 miles in circumference, is remarkable chiefly for the remains of antiquity which it contains: Metelin, which is about 60 miles long, is famous for the number of philosophers and poets it produced: Scio, or Chios, which lies 80 miles west of Smyrna, is about 100 miles in circumference. Among the poets and historians said to be born here, the inhabitants reckon Homer, and shew a little square house, which they call Homer's School: Samos lying opposite to Ajafalouc, on the coast of the Lesser Asia, about seven miles from the continent, is 30 miles long, and 15 broad, and gave birth to Pythagoras; and is supposed to have been the native country of Juno. The ruins of her temple, and of the ancient city of Samos, are by some people thought to be the finest remains of antiquity in the Levant: Nicaria, west of Samos, is about 50 miles in circumference. To the south of Samos lies Patmos, about 20 miles in circumference. The few Greek monks who are upon the island, shew a cave where St. John is supposed to have written the Apocalypse: The Isles of the Cyclades, which are about 50 in number, almost midway between Europe and Asia, lie like a circle round Sailles, the chief of them, which, though not above six miles in circumference, is one of the most celebrated, as being the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, the magnificent ruins of whose temples are still visible: Paros 10 miles long and 8 broad, lies between the islands of Naxia and Milo; and is chiefly renowned for the beauty and whiteness of its marble. Other islands of the Cyclades are, Andros,

Tino,

Tino, Antiparos, Zia, Syro, Thermia, Serpho, Siphanto, Nio, Amorgo, Argentiera, &c.—Cerigo, which lies south-east of the Morea, is about 50 miles in circumference, and chiefly remarkable for being anciently regarded as the favourite residence of Venus : Santorin, about 8 miles square, is one of the most southern islands in the Archipelago. Near this island another was raised from the bottom of the sea, in 1707, by an earthquake, and at the time of its first emerging it was about a mile broad, and five miles in circumference ; but has since increased : Rhodes is situated about 20 miles south-west of the continent of Lesser Asia, being about 50 miles long, and 25 broad. The island has a capital of the same name, and was formerly well cultivated, and very populous. The Colossus of brass, which anciently stood at the mouth of the harbour, and was fifty fathoms wide, was deservedly accounted one of the wonders of the world ; one foot being placed on each side of the harbour, ships passed between its legs ; and it held in one hand a lighthouse for the direction of mariners. The face of the Colossus represented the sun, to whom this image was dedicated ; and its height was about 135 feet. The inhabitants of this island were formerly masters of the sea ; and the Rhodian law was the foundation of the Roman law in maritime affairs, and indeed of many of the marine laws in modern Europe. The knights of St. John of Jerusalem, after losing Palestine, took this island from the Turks in 1308, but lost it to them in 1522, and afterwards retired to Malta : Stanchio, 25 miles long, and 10 broad, lies 13 leagues N. W. of Rhodes : Stanpalia, 20 leagues west, is 15 miles long, and 5 broad : Syme, near Rhodes, produces great plenty of sponges, which the natives dive for, and cut from the rocks in the sea : Standia, Casos, and Scarpanto, lie between Rhodes and Candia. Candia, still renowned for its hundred cities, for being the birth-place of Jupiter, the seat of legislature to all Greece, and many other historical and political distinctions, lies between 35 and 36 degrees of north latitude, being 200 miles long, and 60 broad ; almost equally distant from Europe, Asia, and Africa ; and produces great variety of wines, oils, fruits, &c. but does not contain above 350,000 inhabitants, of which rather more than one third are Greeks, who have one archbishop, and eleven bishops. The mountains on the south side of the island are inhabited by the Spachiots, a race who, in some measure, have preserved their independency, as well

as the ancient Phyrriæ dance. The siege of Candia, the capital of the island, was far more wonderful and bloody than that of Troy. The Turks invested it in the beginning of the year 1646, and the Venetian garrison, after bravely defending the place till October 1670, made an honourable capitulation. This place cost the Turks 180,000 men, and the Venetians 80,000. Canea is the next city in rank to Candia, and cost the Turks two months siege, and 25,000 men. About 14 miles from Candia, near the ruins of Cnossus, the natives shew a heap of mouldering stones, supposed to be the tomb of Jupiter; and on the south side of the island, near the ruins of Gortyna, is the river Lethe, and also one of the famous Cretan labyrinths, cut in a rock; and one of those celebrated mountains anciently called Ida, stands in the middle of this island.—Cyprus, situated in the Levant, about 30 miles distant from the coasts of Syria and Palestine, is 150 miles long, and 70 broad, and lies at almost an equal distance from Europe and Africa. It was formerly famous for the worship of Venus, the Cyprian goddess; and, during the time of the crusades, was a flourishing kingdom. Nicosia, the capital, is the see of a Greek archbishop; and Famagusta, its ancient capital, has a good harbour. Richard I. king of England, subdued Cyprus, on account of its king's treachery; and the royal title was transferred to Guy de Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, from whence it passed to the Venetians, who still claim that empty honour. The islands in the Ionian sea are Sapienza, Stivali, and others of smaller note, particularly Isola del Compare, the ancient Ithaca, the birth-place and kingdom of Ulysses.

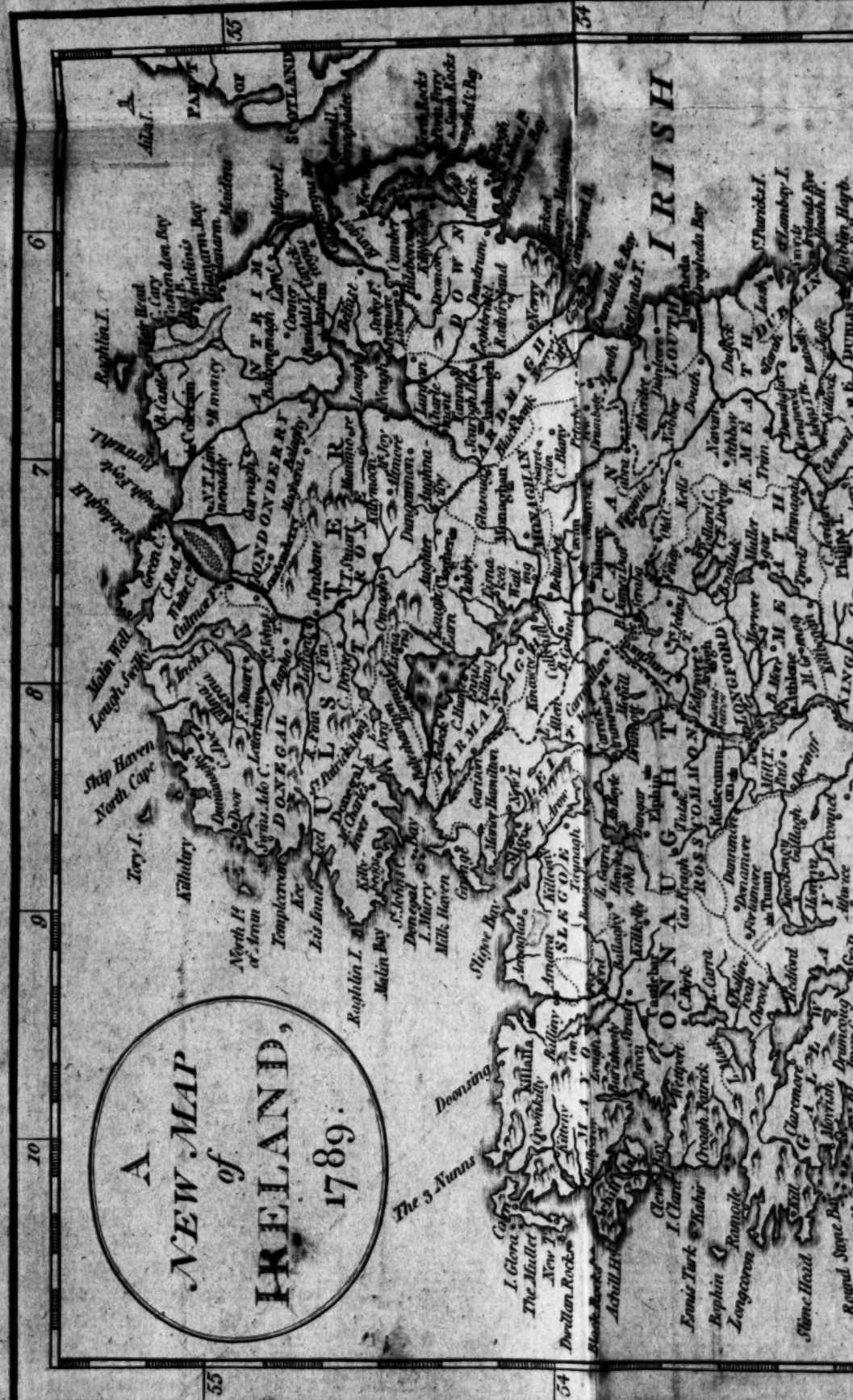
Of the EUROPEAN ISLANDS.

I R E L A N D,

SITUATED between 5 and 10 degrees west longitude, and 51 and 56 degrees north latitude, being about 280 miles in length, and, in many parts, near 100 in breadth, is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the north, west, and south; and by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, which divide it from England and Wales, on the east: and contains 28,000 square miles, and about 3,000,000 inhabitants.

This island is divided into four large provinces, viz. Ulster, N.; Leinster, E.; Munster, S.; and Connaught, W.;

A
NEW MAP
of
IRELAND,
1789.



The 3 Murres

IRISH



Longitude West 10 from London

W. ; which are subdivided into 32 counties, viz. Nine in Ulster ; Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal : Twelve in Leinster ; Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, Longford, East Meath, West Meath, King's County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Carlow : Six in Munster ; Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford : Five in Connaught ; Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway.

The chief places in Ireland are, 1. In the province of Ulster : *Donegal*, on the bay of Donegal ; *Londonderry*, a strong city, containing 18,000 inhabitants : *Carrickfergus*, on the bay of the same name, having a good harbour and a castle ; *Belfast*, a large sea-port, inhabited by above 15,000 people, on the bay of Carrickfergus : *Down*, near Strangford-bay ; and *Newry*, an inland town of good trade. The other towns are Armagh, now little better than a village, Cavan, Antrim, Dungannon, and Iniskillin. 2. In Leinster : Dublin, the capital of Ireland, and the second city in the British dominions, containing about 220,000 inhabitants. This is a large sea-port, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Liffy, over which it has five bridges, and lies 60 miles W. of Holyhead in Wales, and 270 from London. It has a noble college, called Trinity College, which is an university of itself ; the cathedral church, called St. Patrick's, is very ancient and handsome ; and, besides this, there are 18 parish churches, 8 chapels, 3 churches for French, 1 for Dutch Protestants, 7 Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1 for Methodists, 2 for Quakers, and 16 Roman Catholic chapels. Here is also a royal hospital for invalids ; a lying-in hospital ; and an hospital for lunatics, founded by the famous Dean Swift. The parliament-house was begun in 1729, and finished in 1739, at the expence of 40,000 l. It is remarkable, however, that in the whole city of Dublin there is not one good inn, which the hospitality of the inhabitants render unnecessary : *Drogheda*, a sea-port on the river Boyne, having an excellent harbour : *Wicklow*, on the sea-coast, having a narrow harbour : *Kilkenny*, a large, rich, populous, and trading inland town, upwards of 50 miles S. W. of Dublin : *Wexford*, a sea-port with a very commodious harbour : *Longford*, *Kingstown*, *Maryborough*, and *Kildare*. 3. In Munster : *Waterford*, a sea-port, having 18,000 inhabitants, an excellent harbour, and great trade : *Cork*, the second city

in Ireland, contains near 90,000 people, and is the chief port in the kingdom for the exportation of beef, tallow, and butter; ships bound from Great Britain to the East and West Indies put in here to victual, and to complete their lading: *Kinsale*, near Cork, a populous and strong sea-port, having an excellent harbour and great trade; is occasionally a station for the royal navy: *Limerick*, on both sides of the river Shannon, an elegant and rich city, inhabited by 32,000 people, lies 100 miles S. W. of Dublin, and is the strongest fortress in the kingdom: *Clare*, *Ardferi*, and *Cashell*. 4. In Connaught: *Galway*, containing near 10,000 inhabitants, is a sea-port on the bay of Galway, having a good foreign trade: *Sligo*, on the bay of that name: *Roscommon* and *Mayo*.

Ireland has but few mountains, some of which contain mines of iron, lead, and copper, with quarries of stone, slate, and marble. One of the best lead mines is at Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry; and Cronebane mine in Wicklow, is the most celebrated copper one. Some parts contain bogs, many of which are of a large extent; but of late years several of them have been drained, and made good land.

The climate of Ireland differs little from that of England, except that the seasons in general are much wetter, principally owing to its being almost surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, which exposes it to vapours and clouds: the case is the same on the western coast of Scotland, where it sometimes rains for almost nine months in the year. This however enriches and fertilizes the soil, and makes it capable of producing the great quantities of hemp and flax, which it is known to yield; as it equally would all kinds of grain, were it properly cultivated: and particularly covers the Irish meads with those luxuriant crops of grass, which fatten the immense herds of cattle, that supply almost all Europe with salt provisions.

The principal rivers are, the Shannon, which, issuing from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, serves as a boundary between Connaught and the three other provinces; and after a course of 150 miles, forming in its progress many beautiful lakes, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between Kerry-point and Loop-head, where it is nine miles broad. The navigation of this river is interrupted by a ridge of rocks spreading quite across it, south of Killaloe: The Ban falls into the ocean near Celerain; the Boyne falls into St. George's Channel at Drogheda;

as does the Liffy at the bay of Dublin, and is only remarkable for watering that capital, where it forms a spacious harbour; the Barrow, the Noer, and the Suir, water the south part of the kingdom, and, after uniting their streams below Ross, fall into the channel at Waterford haven. But the bays, havens, harbours, and creeks, which every where indent the coast of Ireland, render that country, beyond any other in Europe, the best fitted for foreign commerce. The most considerable are those of Carrickfergus, Strangford, Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, Dublin, Waterford, Dungarvan, Cork, Kinsale, Baltimore, Glandore, Dunmanus, Bantry, Kenmare, Dingle, Shannonmouth, Galway, Sligo, Donegal, Killebegs, Lough Swilly, and Lough Foyle. On the western coast are numerous islands, some of which are large and fertile, but none of them inhabited, except one of those of North Arran, containing about 180 acres, and affording good harbour for shipping; on which a new town has been lately built, called Rutland, in honour of the late Lord Lieutenant.

Ireland contains a vast number of lakes, or, as they were formerly called, loughs, particularly in the provinces of Ulster and Connaught. Many of them produce large quantities of fish. During the summer, Lough Swilly is frequented by shoals of herrings; and the great lake Neagh, between the counties of Antrim, Down, and Armagh, is remarkable for its petrifying quality. The inland navigation of Ireland is very improveable, as appears from the canals that have lately been cut through different parts of the kingdom, one in particular reaching an extent of 60 miles, between the Shannon and the Liffy at Dublin, which opens a communication from the Channel to the Atlantic Ocean. In surveying the grounds for this canal, however, it was found necessary to carry it through a bog 24 miles over, which, from the spongy nature of that soil, became a work of incredible labour and expence.

The chief forests in Ireland lie in Leinster, the King's and Queen's Counties, and those of Wexford and Carlow. In Ulster there are great forests, and in the county of Donegal, and in the north part of Tyrone; also in the county of Fermanagh, along Lough Earne, and in the north part of the county of Down, wherein is some good timber; and the oak is esteemed as good as any of the English growth, and as fit for ship-building. The commodities of this country consist chiefly of cattle,
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hides,

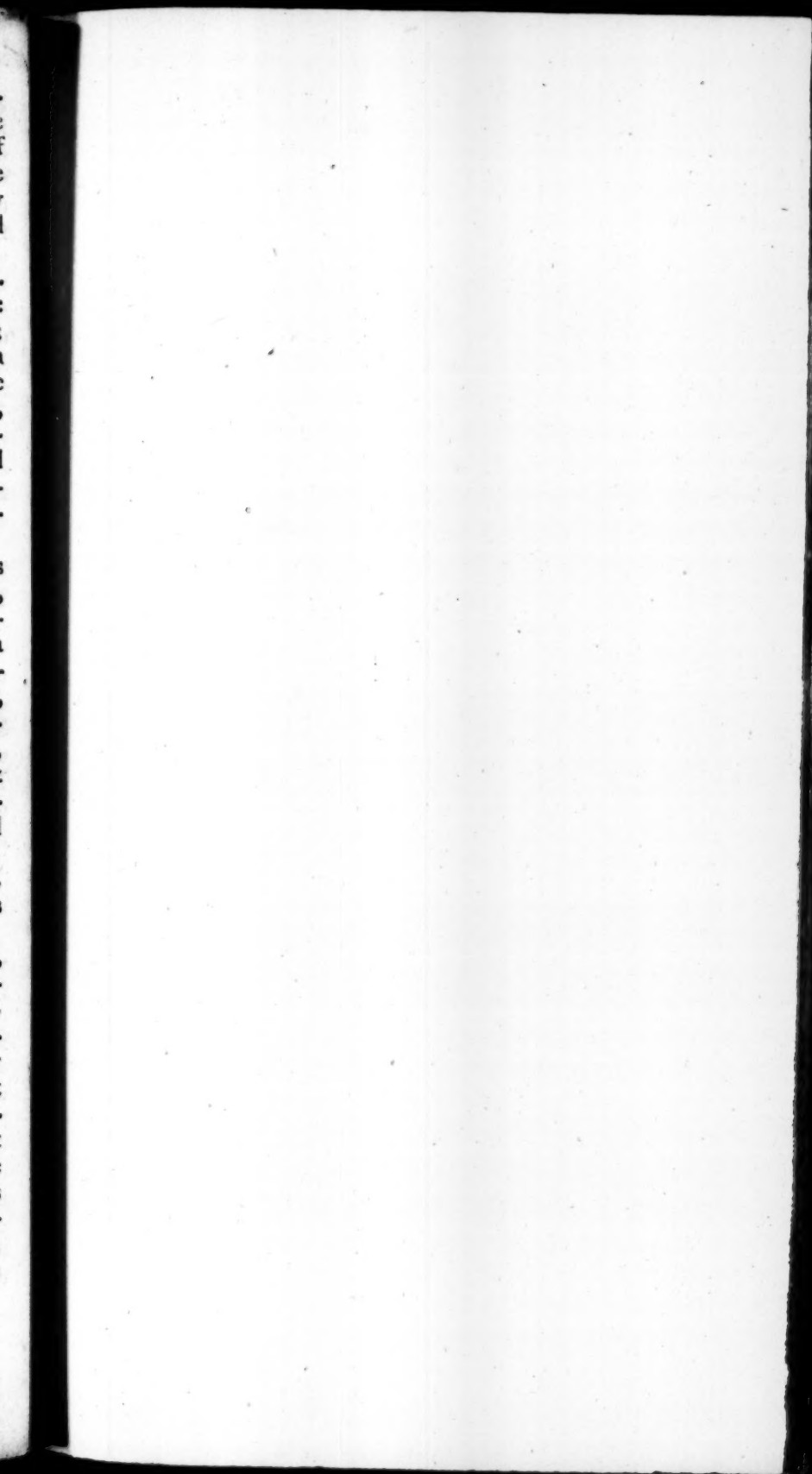
hides, tallow, honey, wax, &c. : linen, lawn, and cambric, are their principal manufactures, which they have brought to great perfection. Immense quantities of provisions are every year exported to England and the colonies, and used to victual ships. There is a very good herring-fishery on the north coast of the island, and a cod-fishery on the south.

The established religion is the same as in England. There are four archbishoprics, one in each province : *Armagh*, in the province of Ulster ; *Dublin*, in Leinster ; *Cashe*, in Munster ; and *Tuam*, in Connaught, of which the first mentioned is primate of all Ireland. There are 17 bishoprics, viz. Clogher, Clonfert, Cloyne, Cork, Derry, Down, Dromore, Elphin, Kildare, Killala, Kilmore, Leighlin, Limerick, Meath, Ossory, Raphoe, and Waterford. The majority of the Irish are Roman Catholics : but the inhabitants of Ulster are chiefly Presbyterians.

It is very remarkable, that there are no venomous creatures in this kingdom ; and if they are carried over, they certainly die. There is a kind of coal dug at Kilkenny that emits very little smoke ; and in that parish a crystalline stream which has no sediment. These peculiarities, added to the serenity of the air in that place, have given rise to the well-known proverb, " That Kilkenny contains fire without smoke, water without mud, and air without fog." At a place called Ticknock, not far from Dublin, a mineral spring has lately been discovered, similar in taste to Strelitz water, and which is said to be efficacious in scorbutic disorders.

An order of knighthood, entitled the Order of St. Patrick, was instituted in Ireland in 1783 ; and consists of the sovereign, and fifteen knights companions.

The greatest natural curiosity is the Giants Causeway, in the county of Antrim, composed of pillars, all of angular shapes, from three sides to eight, an immense regular pile, running from a cliff into the sea, to the distance of 600 feet at low water ; but how much farther is uncertain. It is in some places more than 200 feet wide, and 36 feet high ; and is thought by some naturalists to have been formed by a volcano ; and that it runs along the bottom of the sea till it rises again on the coast of Scotland at the island of Staffa. About two miles from Kilkenny are a number of subterraneous caves, resembling in many respects those of the Peak, in England ;
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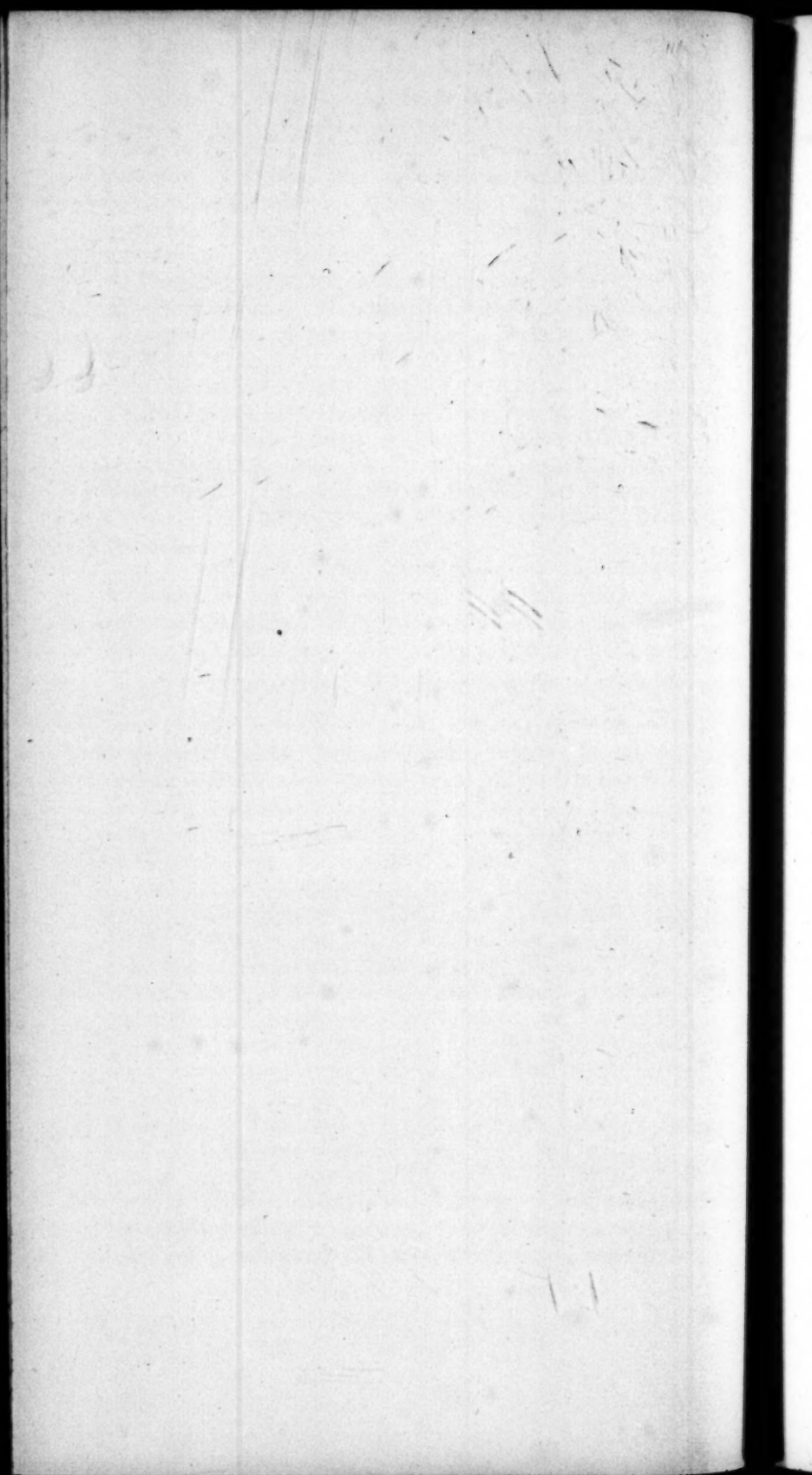


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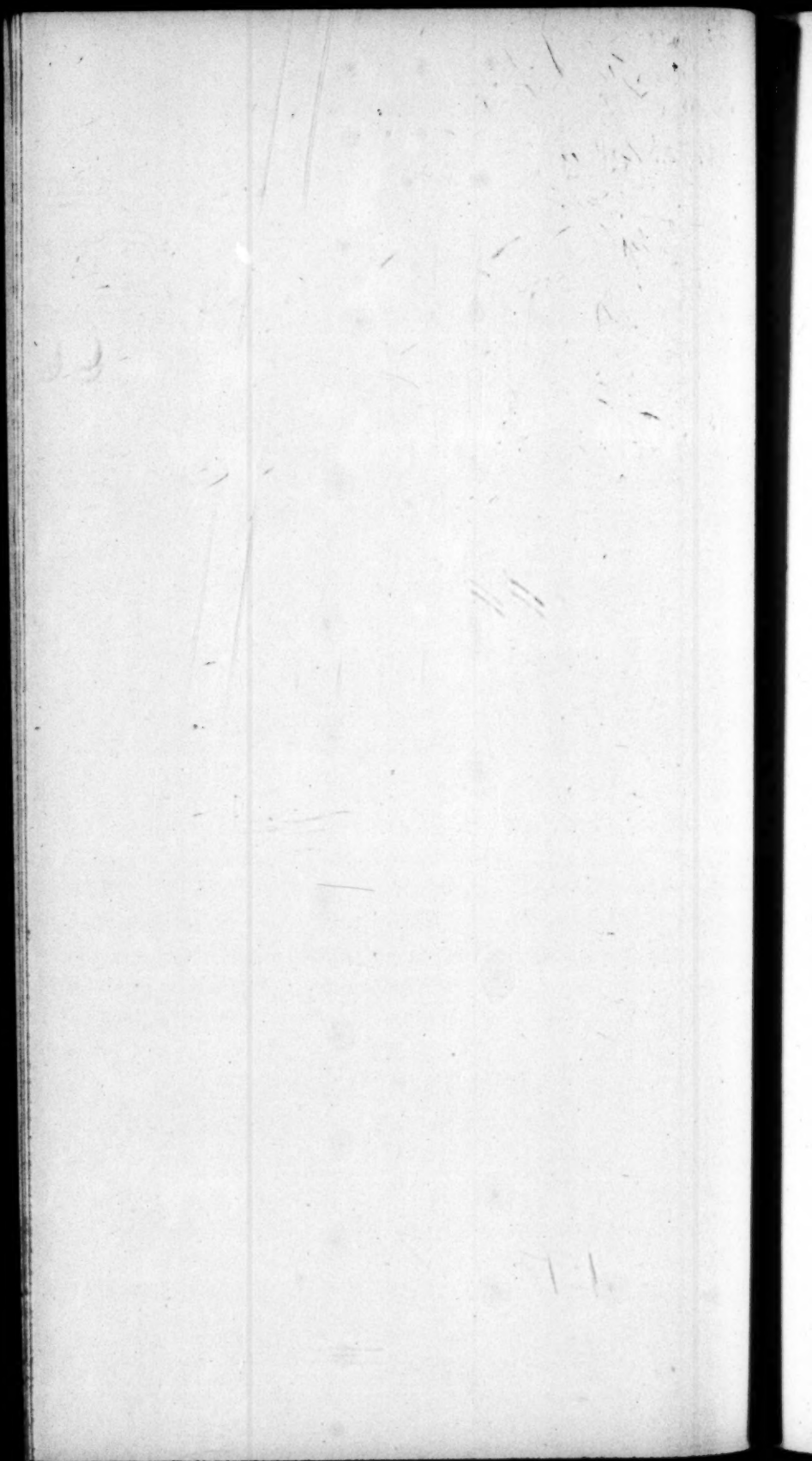
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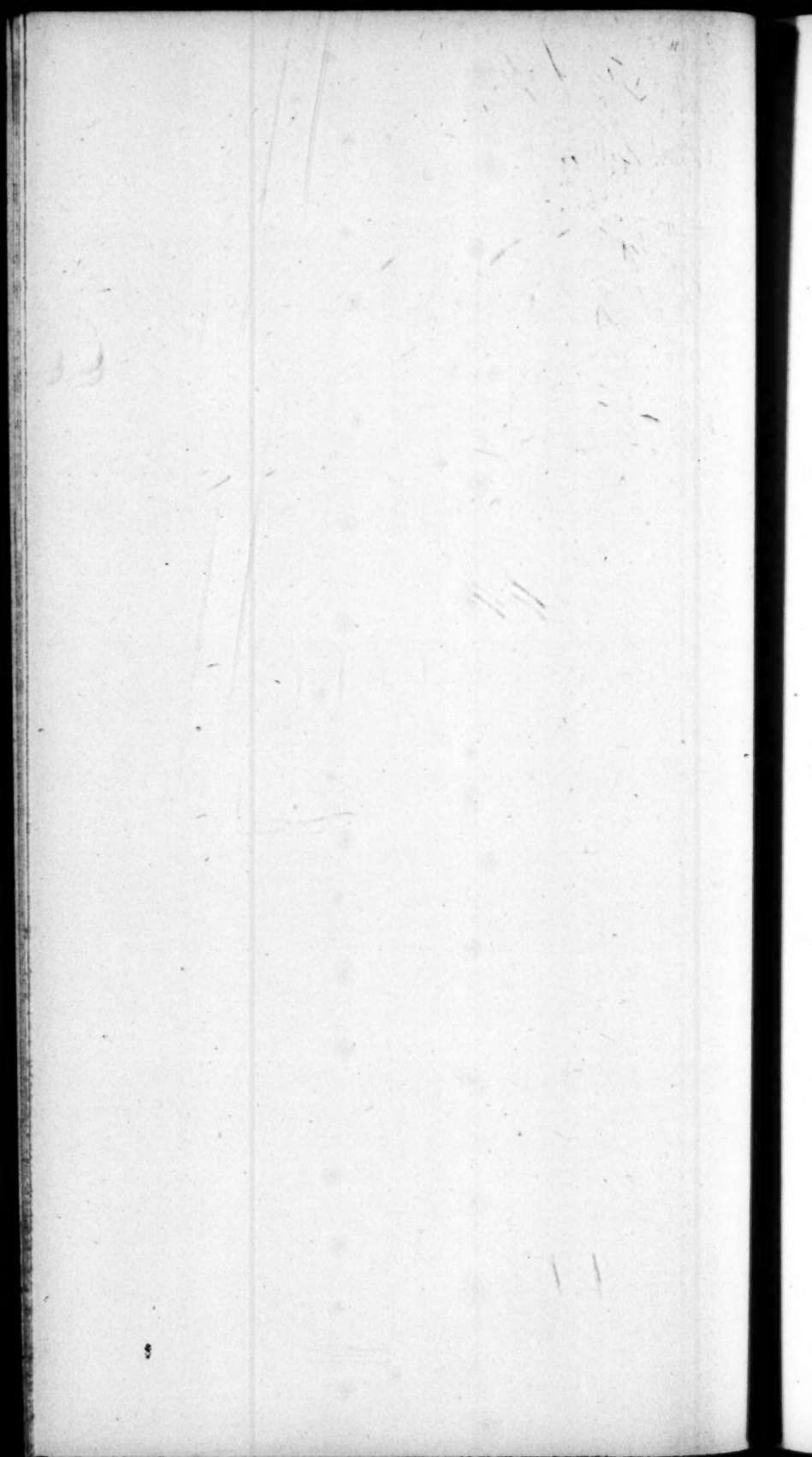
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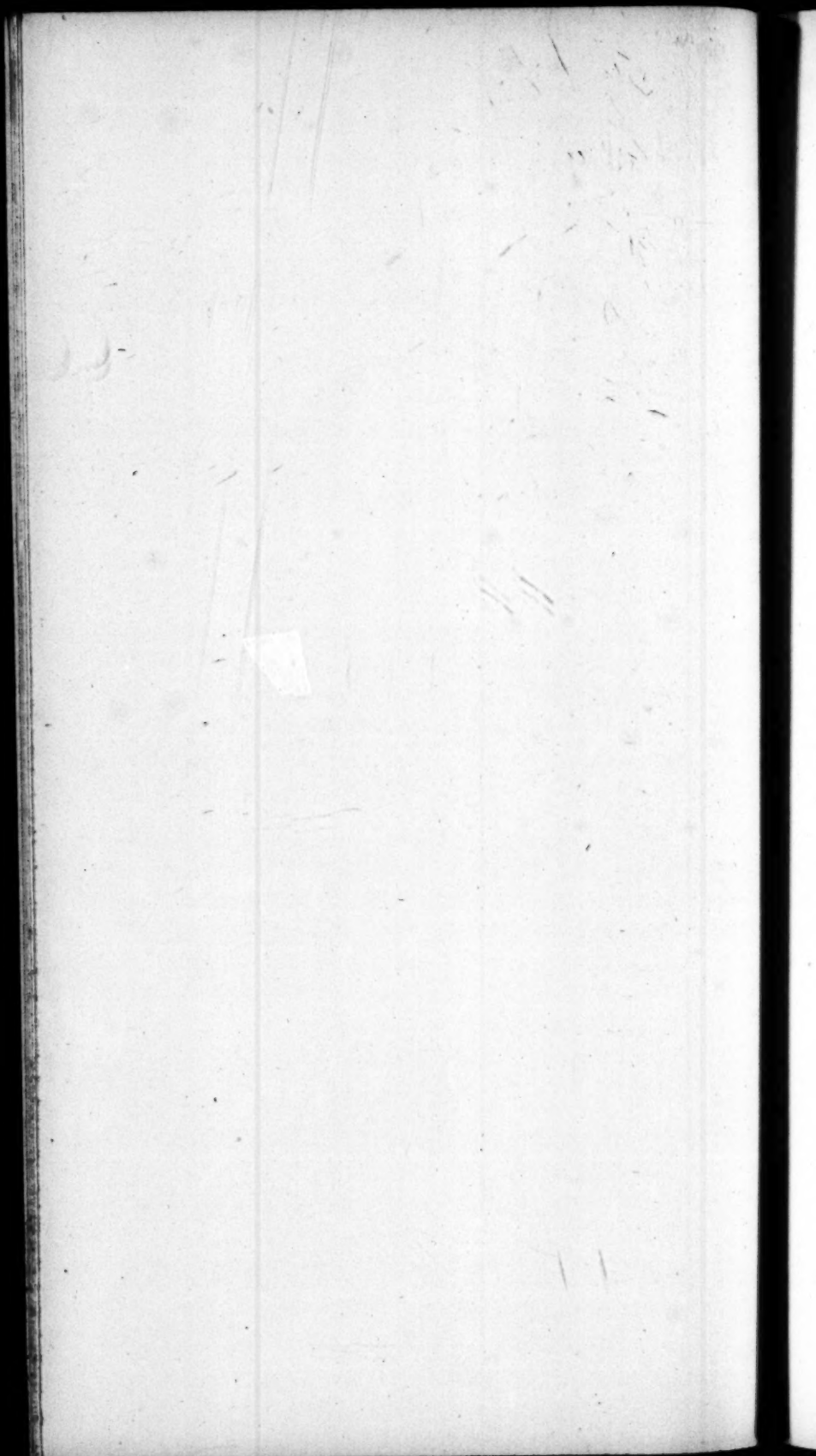


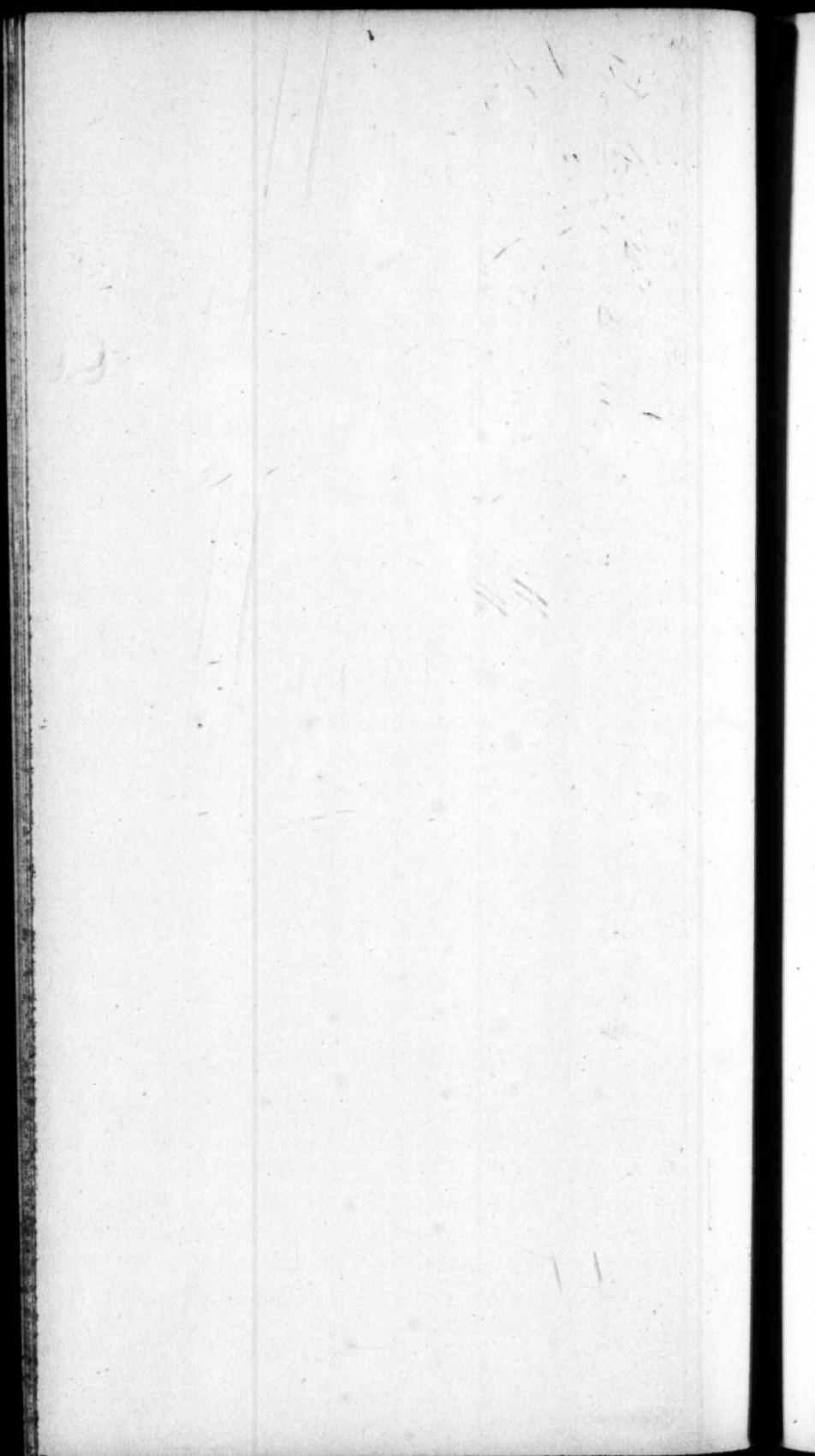


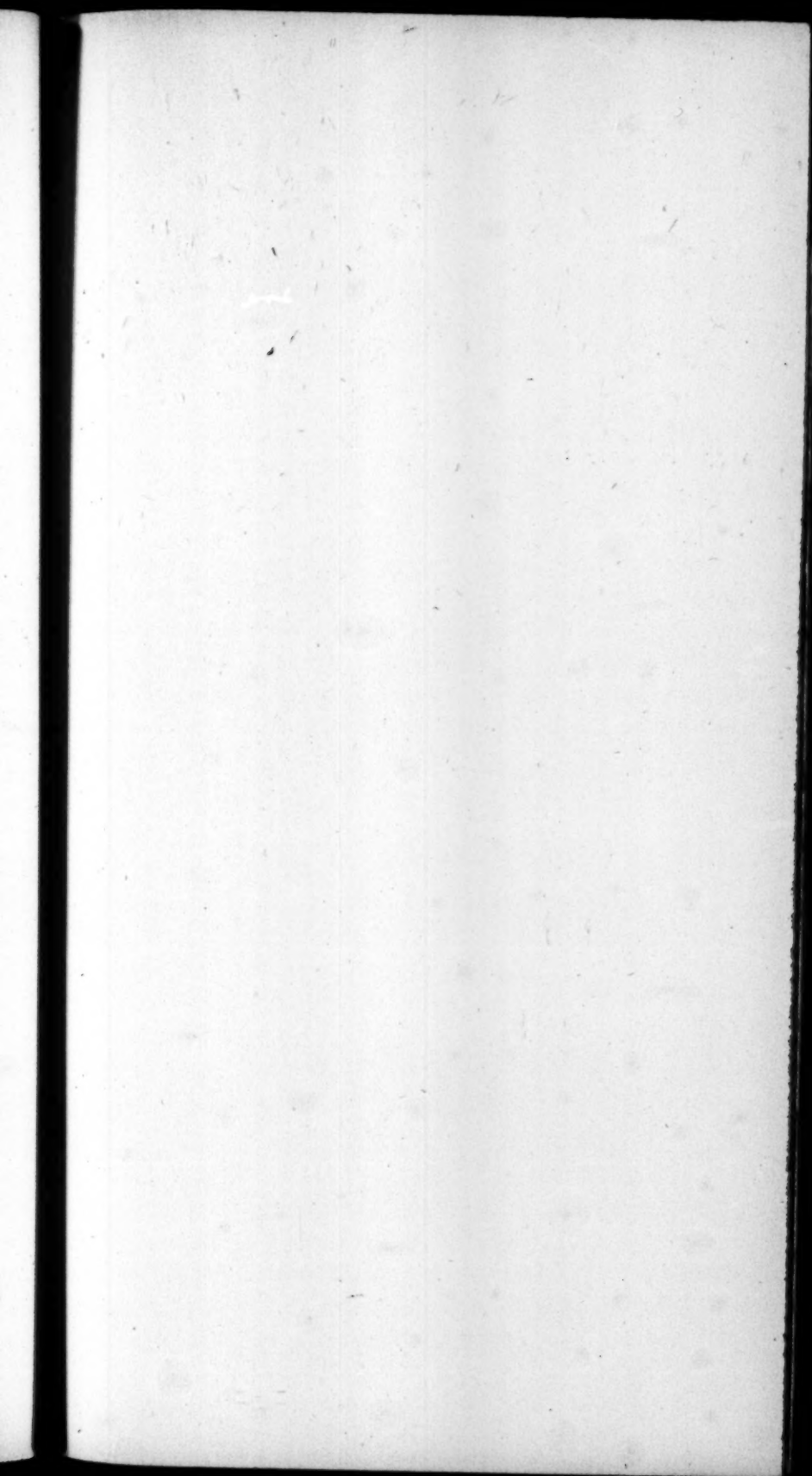
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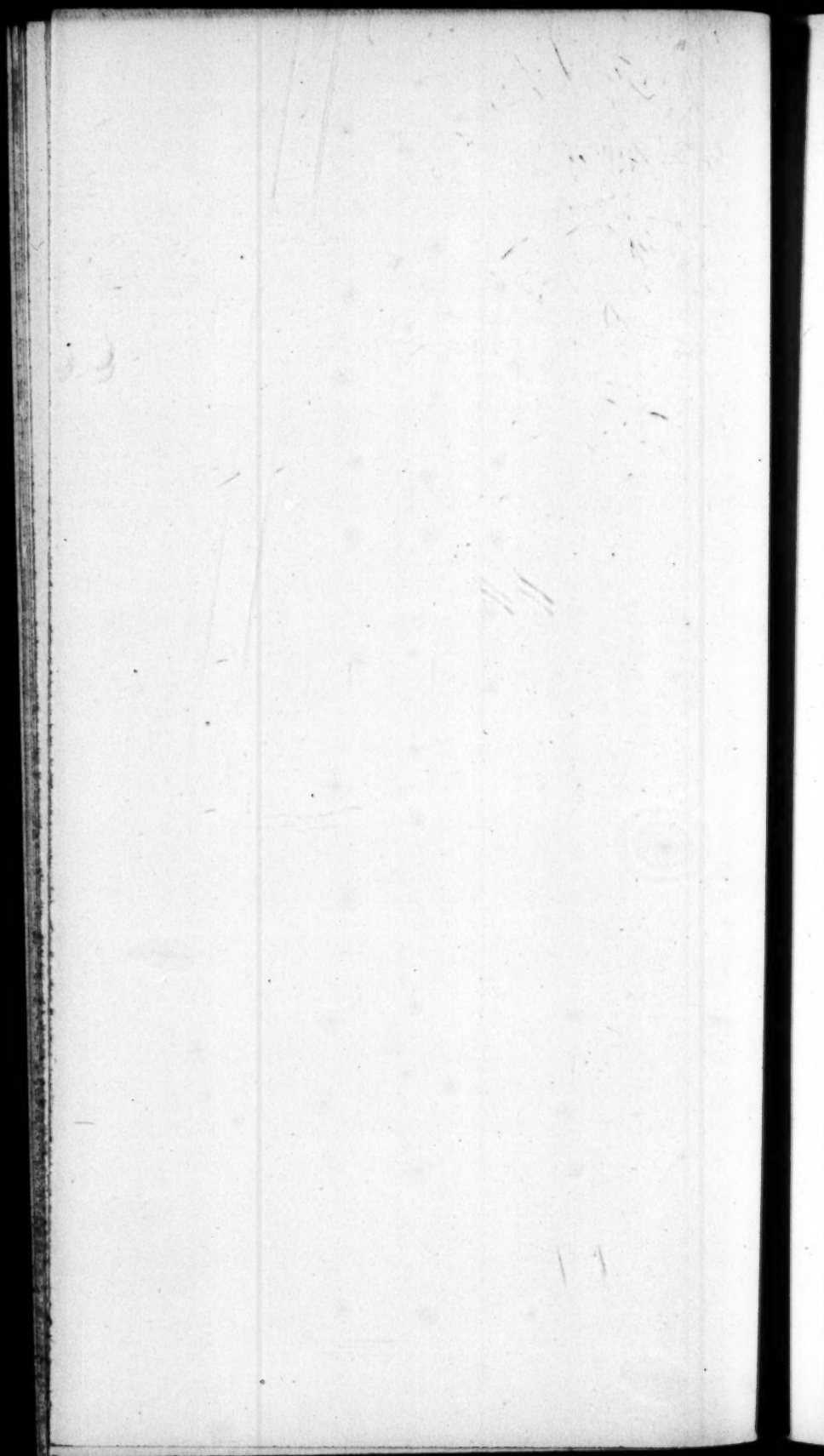


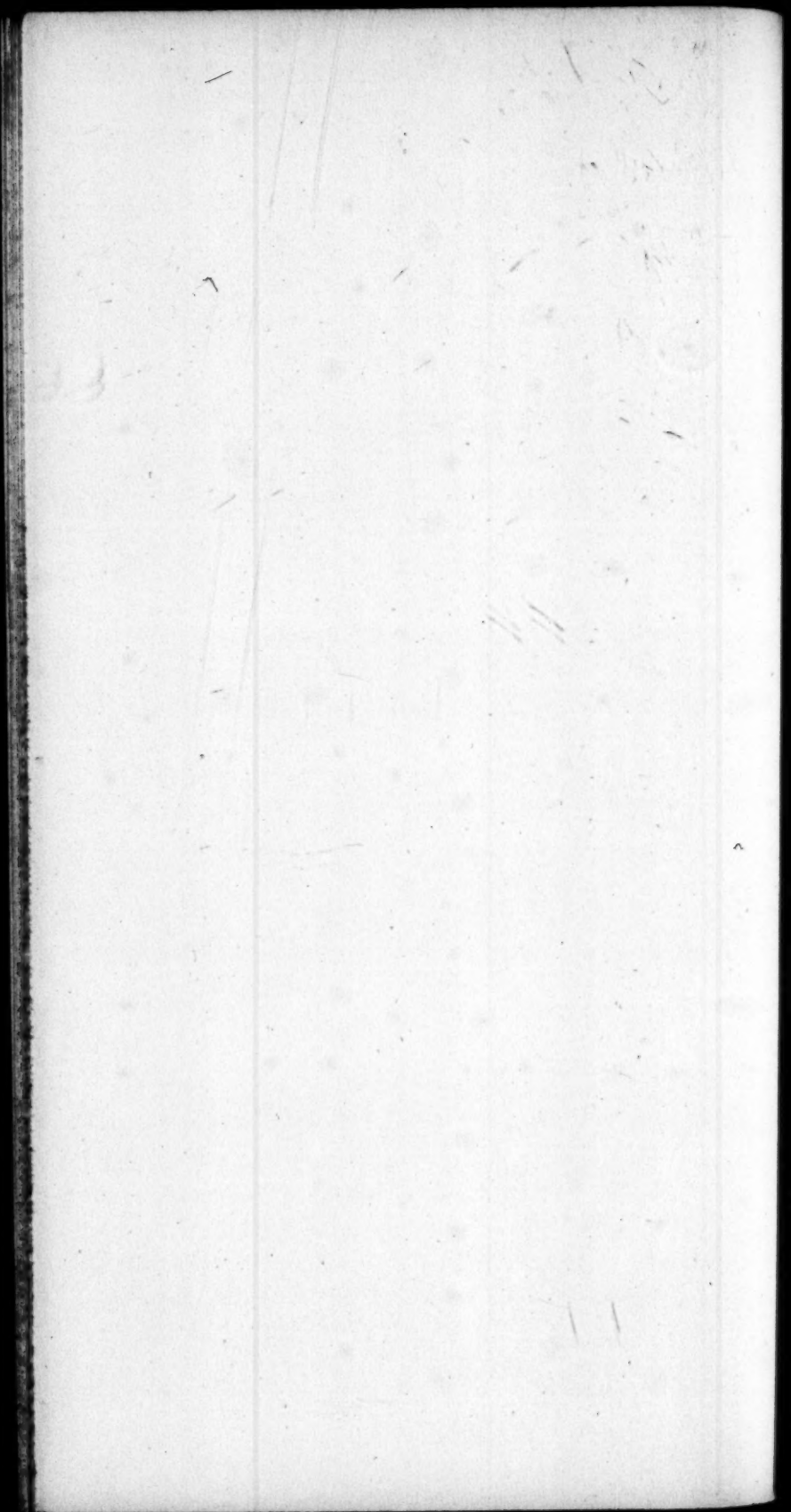


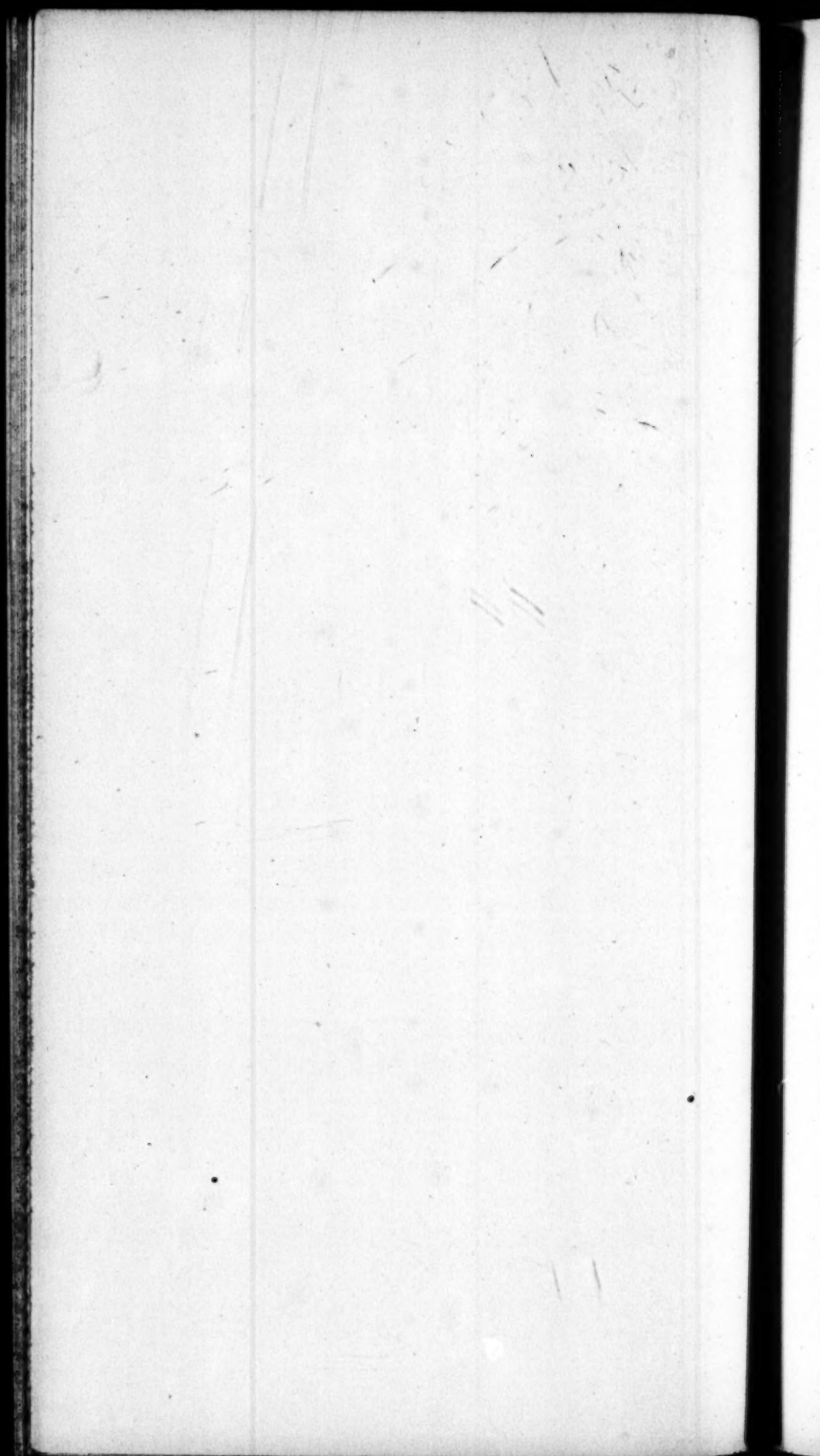


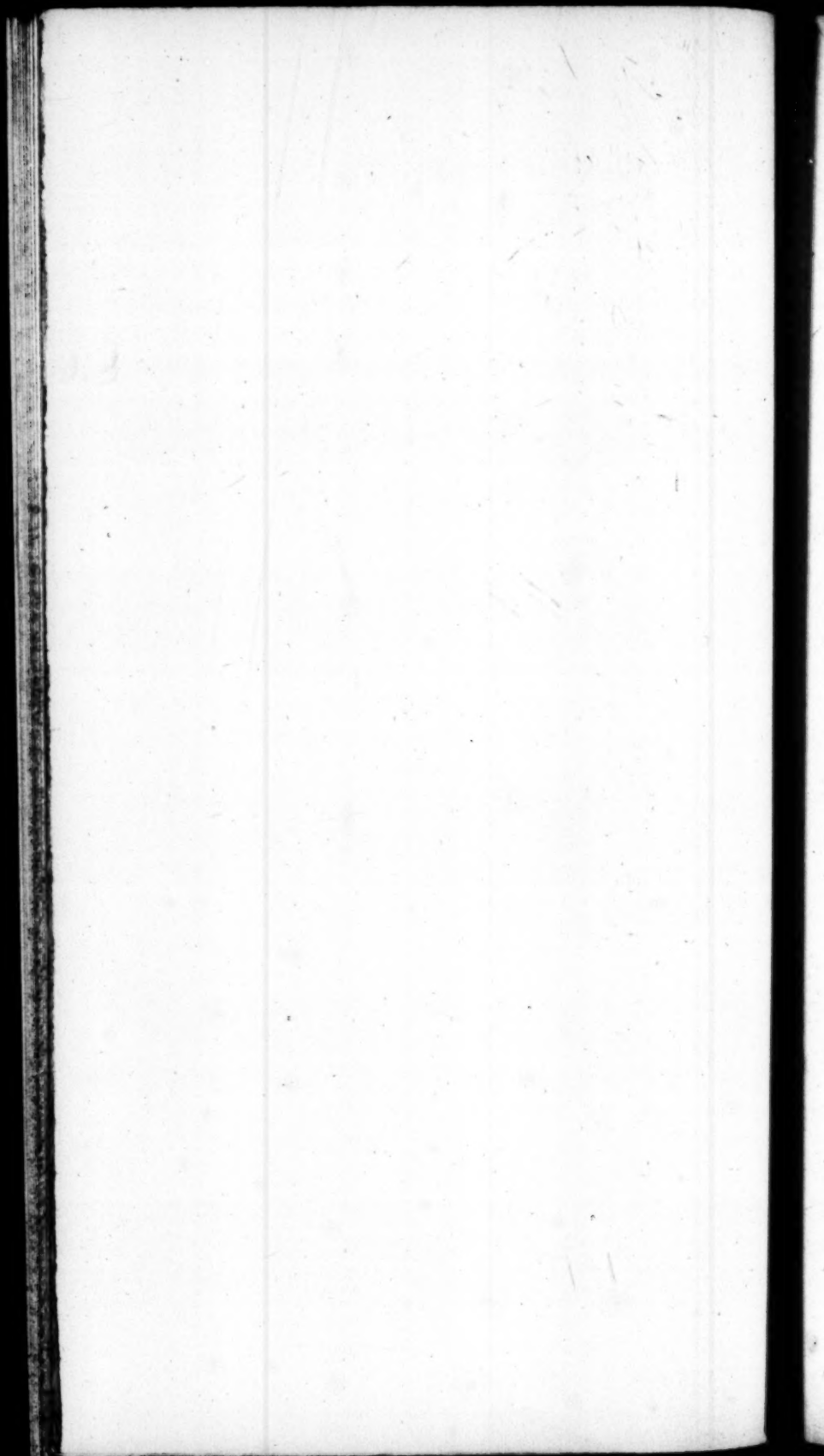












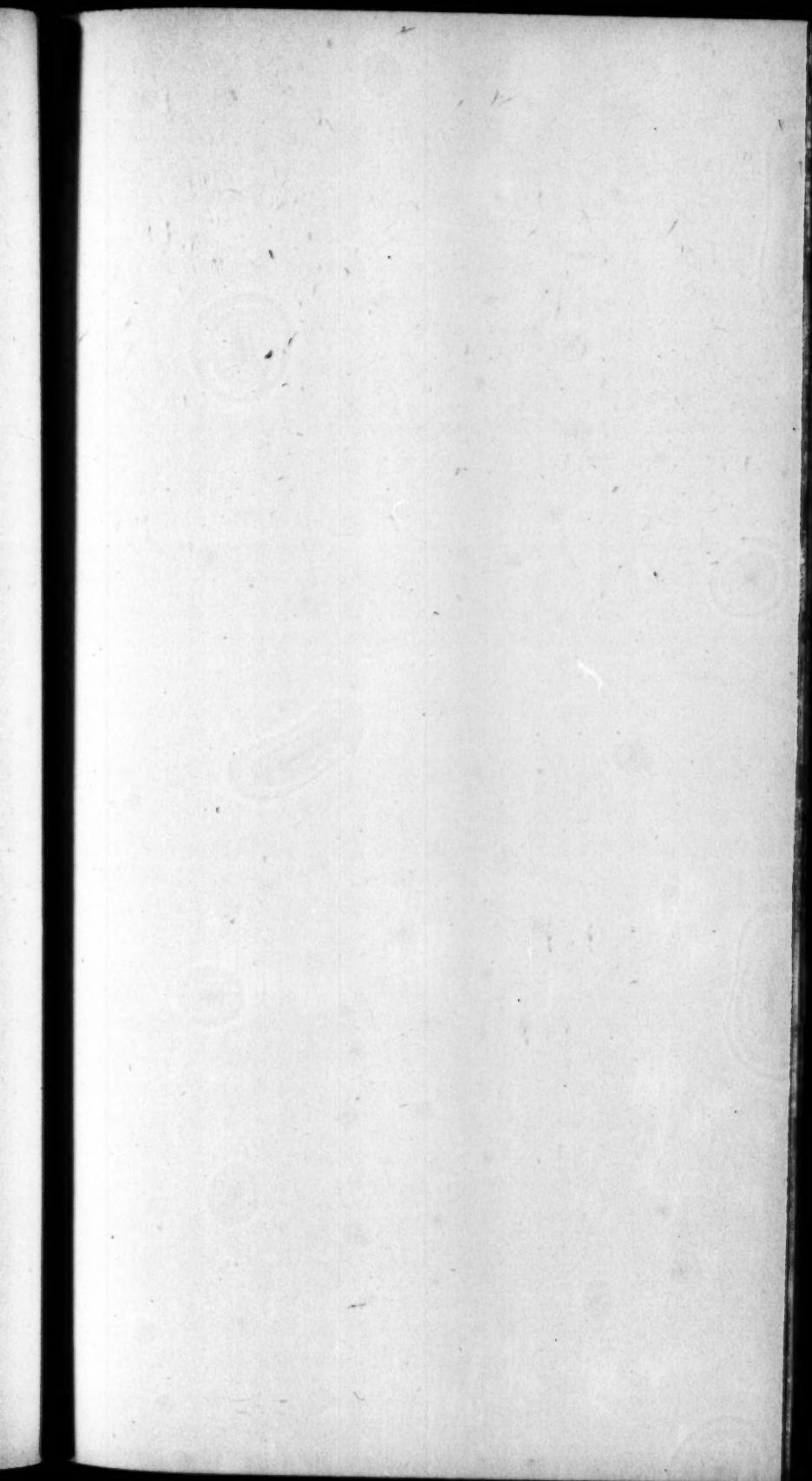
through Lincoln, where a branch of it, from Pontefract to Doncaster, strikes out to the westward, passing through Tadcaster to York, and from thence to Aldby, where it again joined Herman-street. The remains of many Roman camps are discernible all over England. Their situations are generally so well chosen, and their fortifications appear to have been so complete, that there is reason to believe, they were the constant habitations of the Roman soldiers in England; though it is certain, from the baths and tessellated pavements that have been found in different parts, that their chief officers and magistrates lived in towns or villas. Roman walls have likewise been found in England; and, perhaps, many remains of their fortifications and castles are blended with those of a later date; and it is difficult for the most expert architect to pronounce that some halls and courts are not entirely Roman. The private cabinets of noblemen and gentlemen, as well as the public repositories, contain a vast number of Roman arms, coins, fibulae, trinkets, and the like, that have been found in England; but the most amazing monument of the Roman power in England, is the wall of Severus, commonly called the Picts Wall, running through Northumberland and Cumberland, beginning at Tipmouth, and ending at Solway Frith, being about eighty miles in length. The wall at first consisted only of stakes and turf, with a ditch; but Severus built it with stone forts, and turrets, at proper distances, so that each might have a speedy communication with the other; and it was attended all along by a deep ditch to the north, and a military highway to the south. In some places, the wall, the ditch, and the road are plainly discernible; and the latter serves as a foundation for a modern work of the same kind. The Saxon antiquities in England consist chiefly in ecclesiastical edifices, and places of strength. At Winchester is shewn the round table of king Arthur, with the names of his knights. The cathedral of Winchester served as the burial-place of several Saxon kings. Many monuments of Saxon antiquity present themselves all over the kingdom, though they are often not to be discerned from the Norman; and the British Museum contains several striking original specimens of their learning. Many Saxon charters, signed by the king and his nobles, with a plain cross instead of their names, are still to be met with. The Danish erections in England are hardly discernible from the Saxon. The forms of their camps are round, and

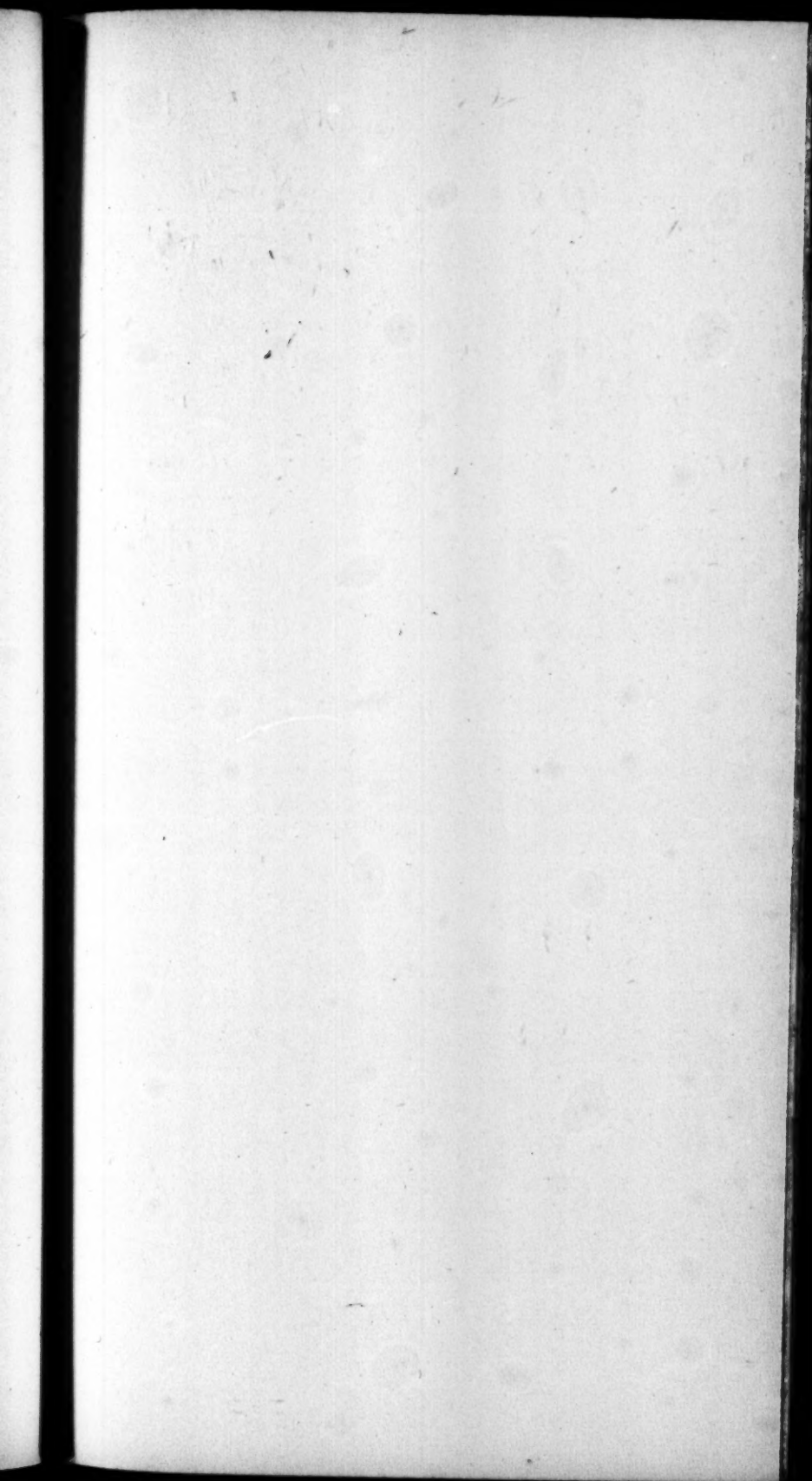
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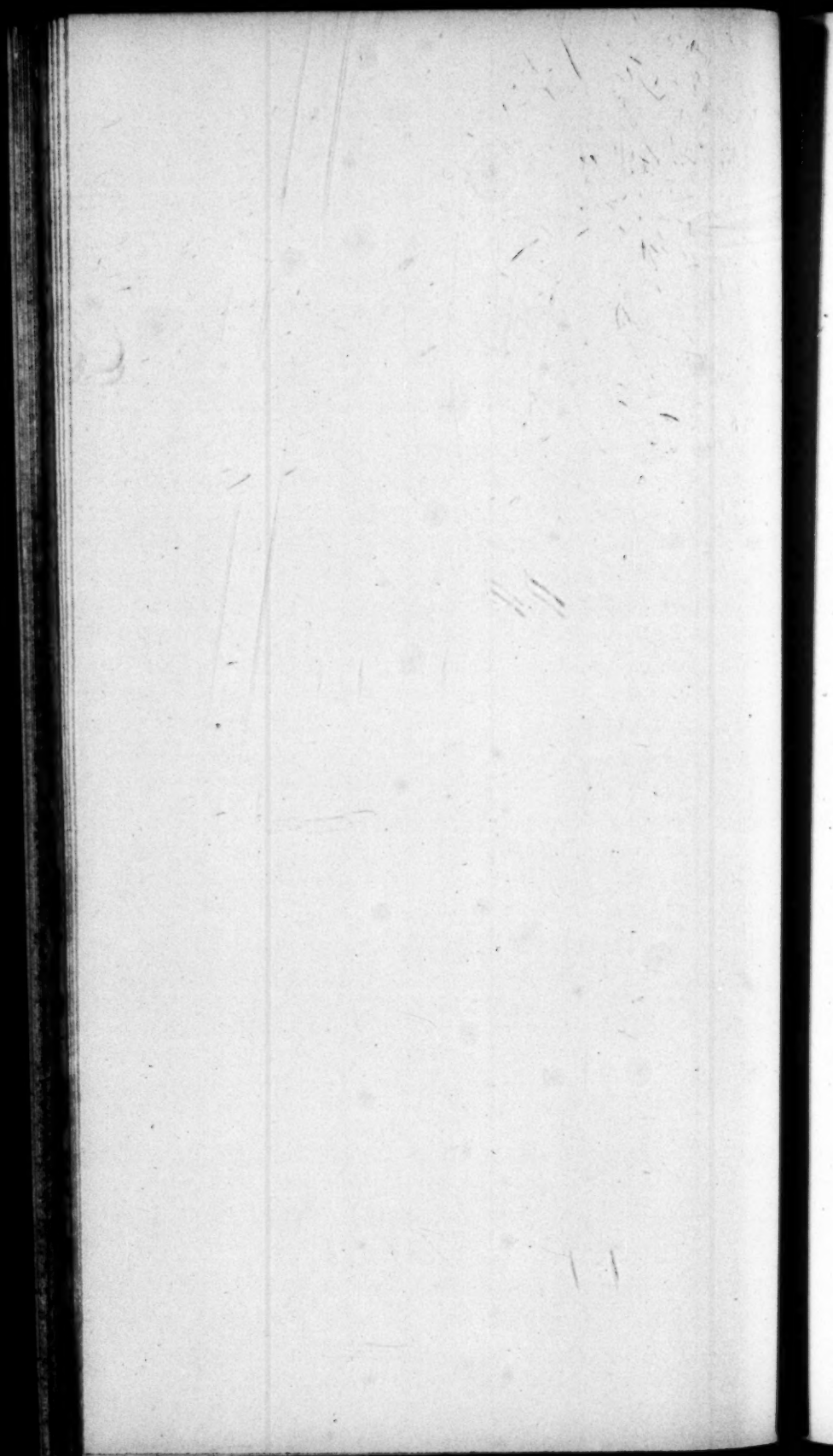
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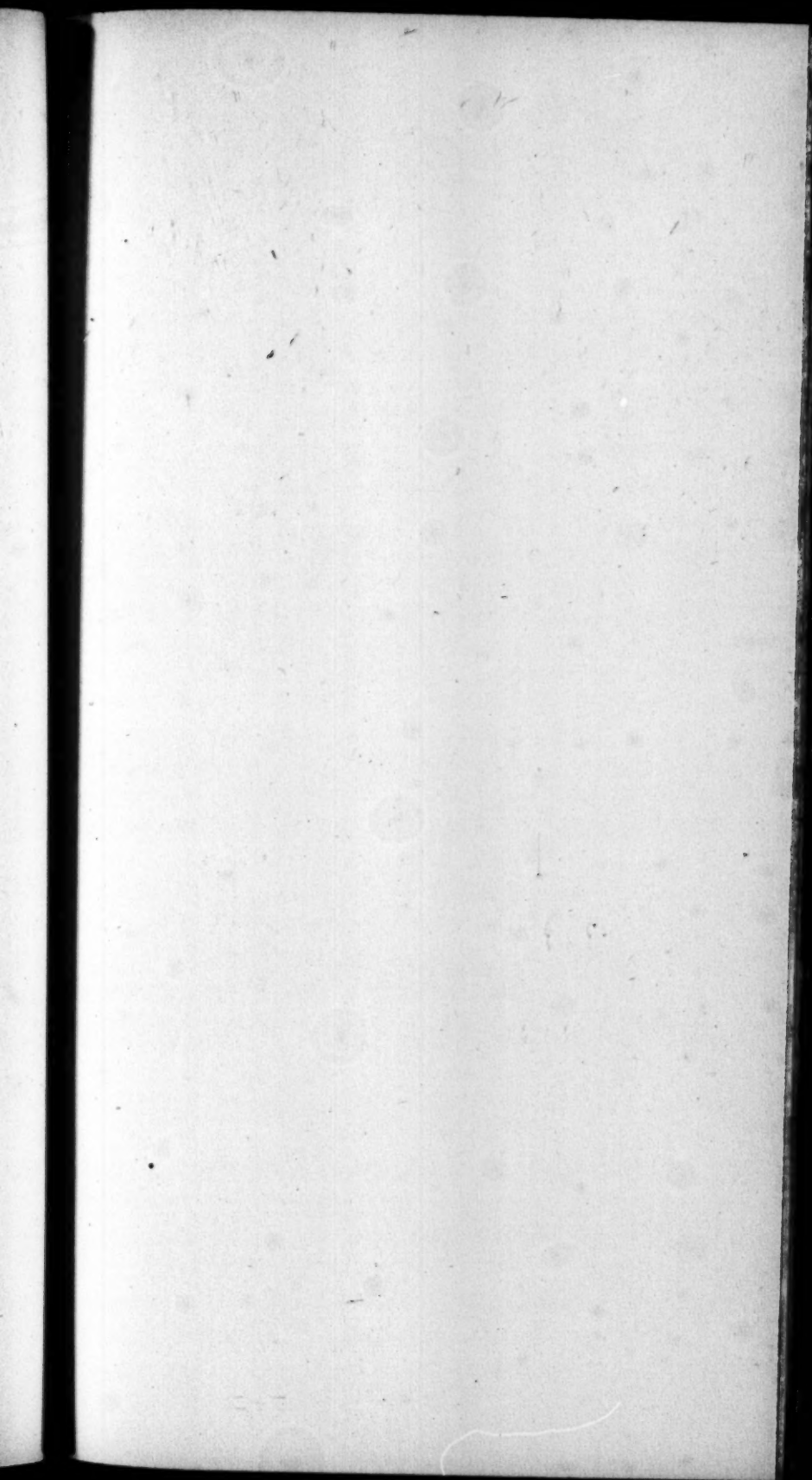
generally built upon eminences; but their forts are square. All England is full of Anglo-Norman monuments, so called, because though the princes under whom they were raised were of Norman original, yet the expence was defrayed by Englishmen. York-minster, and Westminster-hall and abbey, are perhaps the finest specimens to be found in Europe, of that Gothic manner which prevailed in building, before the recovery of the Greek and Roman architecture. All the cathedrals and old churches in the kingdom are, more or less, in the same taste. It is uncertain, whether the artificial excavations, found in some parts of England, are British, Saxon, or Norman. That under the old castle of Ryegate in Surry, is very remarkable, and seems to have been designed for secreting the cattle and effects of the natives, in times of war and invasion. It contains an oblong square hall, round which runs a bench, cut out of the same rock, for sitting upon; and tradition says, that it was the room in which the barons of England met, during their wars with king John. The rock itself is soft, but it is hard to say where the excavation, which is continued in a square passage, about six feet high and four wide, terminates, because the work is fallen in some places.

The natural curiosities in England are various; and there is no end of describing the several medicinal waters and springs, which are to be found in every part of the country. The most remarkable of these waters have been divided into those for bathing, and those for purging. The chief of the former lie in Somersetshire; and the Bath waters are famous both for drinking and bathing. Spaws of the same kind are found at Scarborough, and other parts of Yorkshire; at Tunbridge, in Kent; Epsom and Dulwich, in Surry; and Aston and Islington, in Middlesex. Here also are many remarkable springs; whereof some are impregnated either with salt, as that at Droitwich, in Worcestershire; or sulphur, as the famous well of Wigan, in Lancashire; or bituminous matter, as that at Pitchford, in Shropshire. Others have a petrifying quality, as that near Lutterworth, in Leicestershire; and a dropping well in the west-riding of Yorkshire: and finally, some ebb and flow, as those of the Tideswell, in Derbyshire, Giggleswick Scarr, in Yorkshire, and Laywell, near Torbay; the waters of the last of which rise and fall several times in an hour. To these may be added that remarkable fountain near Richard's Castle, in Herefordshire, commonly called Bonewell; generally













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Xerifs and Imans. The natives are descended from Ismael, the son of Abraham, and have always preserved their independency; and, under Mahomet, and the Caliphs his successors, over-run the greatest part of Asia, part of Africa and Europe, till the conquests of the Turks confined them within their ancient boundaries. Such of them founded empires and kingdoms in Asia and Egypt were styled Saracens; and those who settled in Mauritania and Europe were called Moors.

P E R S I A,

SITUATED between 44° and 70° east longitude, and 25° and 44° north latitude, is bounded on the north, by the Caspian, or Sea of Baku, and part of Great Tartary; on the east, by India; on the south, by the Gulph of Ormus, and the Indian Ocean; and on the west, by Turkey in Asia; being about 1,300 miles in length, and 1,100 in breadth; and is divided into 14 provinces, viz. Chorasan, Sabluestan, and Segistan, on the borders of India: Makran, Kerman, and Farfistan, on the south: Chufistan, and Irac-Agem, on the frontiers of Turkey: Adirbeitzen, Gangea, Daghistan, Ghilan, Shirvan, and Mazanderan, between Turkey and the Caspian Sea. The principal towns, 1. Ispahan, the capital of the kingdom, reckoned by some the finest city in the east; 2,460 miles E. of London. 2. Schiras, the capital of Farfistan, famous for its excellent wines. About 30 miles N. E. of this place are the ruins of the famous palace called Persepolis. 3. Gombroon, a considerable seaport, where the English and Dutch have factories. Ormus, the largest island belonging to Persia, situated in a gulph of the same name, was, in 1508, taken by the Portuguese, who built in it a very strong fort, and added so many improvements, that it was at length considered as a terrestrial paradise. Their merchants got immense riches; and it was a common saying at that time, *that if the world were a ring, Ormus must be the diamond in it.* In the year 1622, the English and Persians besieged the city of Ormus by land and water, and, after they had made themselves masters thereof, entirely demolished it: since which time, there have been built upon the same spot above 4,000 houses by the Persians, who carry on a great trade in jewels, pearls, and spices. There is also another island belonging to Persia, called Baharen, situated in the Gulf of Bassora: it is but thinly peopled, for
want

want of fresh water, there being but one spring in the whole island. Here is a great pearl fishery.

The principal mountains in Persia are, Caucasus, Ararat, or mountains of Daghistan, and the great range of mountains called Taurus.—The chief rivers are, the Kur and Aras, which rise in the mountains of Ararat, and, after uniting their streams, fall into the Caspian; the Oxus, which separates Persia from Tartary; the Indus on the east; and the Euphrates and Tigris on the west. The Euphrates rises in Turcomania, runs 1,500 miles, and falls into the Persian Gulph, below Bassora.

The air of this country is rather cold towards mount Caucasus; in the midland parts it is pure and temperate; but in the southern provinces it is scorching hot for several months in the year. In the northern parts, which border on Tartary and the Caspian Sea, the ground is barren, producing but little corn, and few fruits; but south of Mount Taurus, the country is pleasant, and produces plenty of corn, wine, and oil; variety of fruits, as dates, oranges, pistachio-nuts, &c.; vast quantities of excellent silk, senna, rhubarb, asafoetida, sulphur, saltpetre, antimony, salt, and quarries of marble, turquoise stones, iron, copper, and lead. The most useful animals in Persia are camels, a spirited breed of horses, equal to those of Arabia, and sheep remarkable for having ponderous tails, and six or seven horns.

The Persians are in general handsome; much given to the study of astrology; many of them making it their chief business to search after future events. They are naturally prone to dissimulation, flattery, and swearing; are very proud, passionate, and revengeful; excessive in their luxury and extravagances of every kind; and are fond of tobacco, opium, and coffee. With all their vices, they are in general allowed to be very respectful to their superiors, just and honest in their dealings, and extremely civil to strangers. They are the most learned among the eastern nations; and the Persian language is in almost as much request in Asia, as the French is in Europe. The Persians profess the Mahometan religion; but are of a different sect from the Turks. The third successor of Mahomet was Omar, and the sixth Aly; and these two differed in their explication of the Koran: the Turks hold it with Omar, and the Persians with Aly. In some parts of Persia they worship the sun and the fire; and the priests holding a new-born child towards the sun, or over a fire, is their baptism.

Persia

Persia is an absolute monarchy. The king's title is Shah, or the Disposer of Kingdoms: he likewise takes the title of Khan, and Sultan. He condescends, however, to carry on trade by means of Armenians; who, as the prince's agents, have the refusal of all articles of merchandize. By the laws of Persia, the blind are incapable of succeeding to the throne; and for this reason the reigning prince usually puts out the eyes of all the males of the royal family, of whom he thinks he has reason to be jealous. The military force of this kingdom, under Nadir Shah, did not exceed 60,000 men. Here, as well as in Turkey, there is no such thing as hereditary nobility: every person is esteemed according to the office he holds; the moment he is deprived of it, he returns to his original insignificance.

In the peninsula of Abscheron, about 3 miles from the Caspian Sea, and 20 from the city of Baku, is a district two English miles in extent, impregnated with inflammatory qualities. The ground is very rocky, but has a shallow covering of earth over it; which being removed, and fire applied to the hollow, it catches immediately, and burns without intermission, and almost without consumption, till extinguished by cold earth. Here are several old temples; in one of which a flame rises from the end of a hollow cane stuck in the ground; which is regarded and adored by the Guebres as the sacred flame of the universal fire. The priests and devotees boil their victuals in hollow places, fitted to their utensils, without any other fuel; and, instead of candles, stick reeds into the ground, which emit a clear white flame, without being consumed. The stones, when heaped together, and set fire to, produce good lime. About half a mile from this place are wells of very inflammable white Naphtha; and to which, probably, the foregoing phenomenon is owing. Much salt is likewise found in this peninsula; and there is a salt lake, near the side of which the white Naphtha, used medicinally by the Persians, flows from several springs; and about nine miles from the perpetual fire, black Naphtha is produced. In the city of Isfahan is a large pillar, sixty feet high, consisting purely of the skulls of beasts, erected by Shah-Abbas the Great. Upon a sedition of his nobles he vowed to rear up a column of their heads, as a monument of their disobedience, if they persisted in their designs; but they surrendering upon discretion, he ordered each of them to bring the head of some beast, and lay it at his feet; which

was accordingly done; and of them he made the afore said pillar, in lieu of a column of their beads.

This country has undergone many revolutions; the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, Greeks, and Parthians, by turns, having the ascendancy. It was conquered by the Arabs, under the Caliphs. They were driven out by Tamerlane, whose successors were supplanted by a doctor of laws, named Sophi: from him his descendants were called Sophies, the last of whom was put to death by Nadir Shah, who usurped his throne, and, after great successes against the Turks, Moguls, and Tartars, was assassinated in the year 1747. After his death, many competitors for the crown arose; the most fortunate one, named Kerim Khan, was crowned at Tauris in 1763. But, according to the latest accounts, the internal state of this country is far from being settled, as every one who can raise an army endeavours to render himself independant; and Kerim Khan was lately obliged to require assistance from the Turks.

The eastern parts of Persia, and some of the north-west provinces of India, form the kingdom of Candahar, containing Candahar, Peishore, Ghizni or Gafna, Gaur, Sigistan, and Chorasan, in Persia; Cashmire, and some districts on the eastern bank of the Indus, above the city of Attock in India, being 650 miles in length, and inhabited principally by Afghans, or Patans, Persians, and Tartars. The capital city is Cabul; the other places of most note are, Candahar, Ghizni, and Cashmire. The territories that compose this state are nearly what was formerly called the kingdom of Ghizni, which has sometimes been independant, and at other times subject alternately to the Persians and Moguls. The present sovereign is said to maintain an army of 100,000 men; and besides the provinces immediately under his government, has many tributaries, as Makran, in Persia; Sindy, with the city of Moultan, in Indostan, &c.

Of INDIA in general.

THE original inhabitants of India are called Gentoos, or Hindoos. Their priests are called Bramins. Their religion consisted originally in the belief of a Supreme Being, the immortality of the soul, and a future state of rewards and punishments; which was to be a transmigration into different bodies, according to the lives they had led: but these doctrines have almost totally sunk into

into gross idolatry. The book that contained their religious doctrines was distinguished by the name of the *Vidam*; which has been long since lost; yet they are possessed of a commentary upon it, called the *Shahstah*, written in the *Shanscrit*, which is a dead language, and known only to the *Bramins*.

The *Gentoos* are divided into four principal tribes, viz. the *Bramins*, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and these again into a number of subordinate tribes, or casts, amounting to near eighty. These different tribes are forbidden to intermarry, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Formerly it was very common for the women to burn themselves at their husbands funerals; but that custom is seldom practised at present.

India, being partly in the temperate and partly in the torrid zone, the air is consequently very different. In the north it is pretty temperate; but towards the south it is very hot, though in most of the maritime places refreshed by cool breezes from the sea, which blow regularly from noon till midnight. It rains almost constantly for three months in the year, which renders the heat more supportable; and contributes to fertilize the ground; which produces abundance of rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-nuts, and many other fruits. The heat of the climate disposes the natives to indolence; and this has an effect in general not only on their bodily exertions, but even on the sentiments of their mind. "It is better," says a Hindoo, "to sit than to walk, and to sleep than to sit; but death is the best of all." There are mines of gold and silver, and several sorts of precious stones, borax, and salt-petre. The animals of this country are elephants, rhinoceroses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and a vast number of monkeys. The trade is exceedingly great; and consists chiefly of indigo, salt-petre, silk, pepper, cotton, diamonds, callicos, chintzes, and other stuffs. The commerce of India is courted by all the trading nations in the world: the greatest share of it is now centred in England, though that of the French and Dutch is considerable. The complexions of the natives are of an olive colour in the northern parts, and in the southern quite black. Marriages here, especially among the *Gentoos*, are contracted at a very early period. The males are sometimes not above 13 years of age, and the females 10 or 11. The consequence is, that

both they and their progeny are feeble. The men begin to decline at thirty, and the women at eighteen. At twenty-five, the latter have all the symptoms of old age.

There are many different languages in the East Indies; but the Mahometans generally understand Arabic, because the Koran is written in that language. In all handicraft trades that the Indians understand, they are reckoned much neater and better workmen than the Europeans.

The East Indies, situated between 64° and 109° E. longitude, and 7° and 40° N. latitude, is divided into two parts: 1. The peninsula W. of the river Ganges, or Indostan; and 2. The peninsula E. of the Ganges.

I N D O S T A N,

SITUATED between 7° and 40° N. latitude, and 64° and 96° E. longitude, is bounded by Tartary on the N. and N. E.; by the river Ganges E.; by the Bay of Bengal S. E.; by the Indian Ocean on the S.; by the same, and Persia on the W.: being 2,000 miles long, and 1,500 broad, containing 60,000,000 of inhabitants; and is composed of two great parts, viz. the empire of the Great Mogul, called Indostan Proper; which was divided into 12 soubaships, or provinces; and the peninsula within the Ganges, called by Indian geographers the Deccan, containing eight kingdoms and soubaships; viz. Lahore, Moultan, including Sindy or Tatta; Agimere, Delhi, Agra, Oude, Allahabad, Bahar, Bengal, Malwa, and Guzerat, in Indostan Proper: Cabul, which contained Candahar and Ghizni, in Persia, and Cashmire, in Indostan; and Berar, Candeish, Amednagur, or Dowlatabad; Hyderabad, or Golconda; Vissapour, Orissa, Beder, the Carnatic, and Malabar, in the Deccan. The aforementioned soubaships were subdivided into circars, or counties; and these again into purgannahs, or hundreds.

The principal ruling powers of Indostan at present are, 1. The English East India Company, who have obtained the province of Bengal, nearly the whole of Bahar, the district of Midnapour in Orissa, the Zemindary of Benares in Oude, the five northern circars in Golconda and Orissa, a jaghire in the Carnatic, on the Coromandel coast, and the islands of Bombay, Salfette, &c. on the Malabar coast, forming an extent of territory 1,250 miles long, and in some places 650 broad, but in part of the circars, not more than 20, containing near 190,000 square miles,

miles, 11,000,000 of inhabitants, producing a revenue of above 5,000,000 l. sterling, and maintaining an army of 62,000 men, 10,000 of which are Europeans.

The island of Bombay contains near 60,000 inhabitants; and in its harbour a thousand ships may ride at anchor.

2. The English allies, which are the Nabob of Oude, who resides at Lucknow, and possesses Oude, Corah, Dooab, and Rohileund, including the tributary district of Rampour, with parts of Allahabad, Delhi, and Agra; in all, a territory extending 360 miles in length, 180 in breadth, consisting of about 53,000 square miles, with a revenue of 2,500,000 per annum, and an army of 50,000 men; and the Nabob of Arcot, whose territories are great part of the Carnatic, 500 miles long, and 120 broad, producing an annual income of 1,500,000 l.; besides the above, there are some smaller states, as Tanjore, Marawar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinivelly, all which are appendages to the Carnatic; under which name the greatest part of the countries forming Tippoo's dominions, as far as the mountains called Gauts, was anciently included.

3d. The Mahrattas, who possess a tract of country 1,000 miles long, and 700 broad, extending from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula, and are divided into two states, the Eastern and the Western; the first mentioned of which is subdivided among many jaghi edars, or princes, who pay a nominal obedience to a lord paramount, called the Paishwah, residing at Poonah. The provinces in possession of this nation are, those of Malwa, Candeish, Vissapour, parts of Amednagur, Guzerat, Agra, Agimere, Allahabad, and Delhi, besides the tributary rajaships of Jyenagur, Joodpour, Oudipour, Narwah, Gohud, which produces the finest tobacco, Bopaltol, and Amedabad, with parts of Bundelcund and Gurry-Mundella, in all producing an annual revenue of 8,000,000 l. and supporting above 300,000 troops, principally horse. The Eastern Mahrattas, whose capital is Nagpour, possess the greatest portions of Berar, and Orissa, with the tributary territories of Ruttunpour and Sumbulpour, being in the whole 550 miles long, 200 wide; but neither populous nor rich, the revenues falling short of 1,000,000 l. per annum.

4th. The Nizam, or Soubah of the Deccan, whose dominions, consisting of Aurungabad, Beder, almost all Golconda, a province remarkable for its diamond mines, part

of Berar, with the districts of Acon^e and Rachore, are about 430 miles long, 300 wide : his capital is Hyderabad, or Bagnagur, situated on the river Moussi, near the celebrated fortress of Golconda ; his revenues do not exceed 1,500,000 l. ; and the number of his forces are not known ; but he has some tributary rajahs, and many feudatory jaghiredars.

5. The kingdom of Tippoo Sultan, whose residence is at Seringapatam, contains Myfore, the native country of the famous Ayder Ali ; Bednore, Coimbettore, Canara, Dingigul, Meritch, Soonda, Chitteldroog, Harponelly, Sanore-Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Canoul, and Cuddapah, being 550 miles in length, and 330 in width, whose area is near 97,000 square miles, with a revenue of 4,000,000 l. sterling, and an army of above 150,000 men, for the most part well disciplined.

6. The Seiks ; a number of small states confederated together, who can bring 100,000 horsemen into the field, rule in Lahore, Moultan, and the western parts of Delhi. Their country, whose capital is Lahore, extends 400 miles in length, 200 in breadth, and includes the whole of what the natives stile the Panjab, a region watered by the five eastern branches of the Sinde, and the principal scene of Alexander's exploits in India. Lahore produces the best sugar, great plenty of salt, wine, and cotton ; Moultan, iron, canes, and horses.

Besides the above-mentioned powers, the king of Candahar possesses Cabul and Cashmire ; which last, called by Abel Fazil, *A garden in perpetual spring*, is the most beautiful, fertile, temperate, and populous province of Indostan, being a valley 80 miles long, and 40 broad ; containing many small lakes, in some of which are floating islands ; entirely surrounded by lofty mountains, from which flow innumerable romantic cascades, and watered by the Chelum, a branch of the great river Sinde ; it is also entirely free from beasts of prey, which abound in other parts ; but, to counterbalance all these advantages, this delightful region is constantly subject to earthquakes. The natives are witty, ingenious, and nearly as fair as Europeans ; carry on many curious manufactures, particularly that of shawls, made of fine goats hair, procured in this country, or from Thibet ; and have a breed of sheep, called Hundoo, employed to carry burdens. Sindy, fertilized by the Sinde, as Egypt is by the Nile, is tributary to Candahar ; produces salt-petre, iron, and salt ; and has manufacturers in silk and

cotton, who make the best palanquins, or couches with canopies, in which all the great people of the east are carried on mens shoulders, when they go abroad.

Furruckabad, a district 30 miles in extent, situated on the western bank of the Ganges, is surrounded by Oude, but belonging to a Patan Rohilla chief. Bundelcund, encircled by Oude, Benares, and the Mahrattas, is a mountainous track above 100 miles square, inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots, partly independant, and partly tributary to the Mahrattas. The territories of Adjidjing, of which Rewah is the capital, are about as large as Bundelcund, on which they border. The Jats are a people who possessed part of Agra and Delhi, and whose capital was Agra, where the Dutch have a factory; but now are almost entirely subject to the Mahrattas. Mewat is a hilly and woody region, about 90 miles long, on the S. W. of Delhi, inhabited by a savage people, who are partly subject to the Mahrattas. Little Balloghistan, about 80 miles long and 30 broad, borders on Mewat, and is peopled by a nation similar in disposition. Cutch, on the S. E. of Sind, is a barren country, inhabited by a tribe who have preserved their independency, as also have a wild hardy race, dwelling in the western parts of Guzerat. Rajpootan, whose capital is Oudipour, situated in Agimere, is subject to three rajahs, and tributary to the Mahrattas. Nagore, Bickaneer, Jasselmere, and some other countries bordering on the lower part of the river Puddar, and the sandy desert, are governed by several petty princes. As also are several other parts of Indostan, which are possessed by many independant rajahs, ranahs, and zemindars; but this immense region is subject to almost annual revolutions, every one seizing upon what he can, and the different dependant princes continually endeavouring to throw off their yokes, while the Gentoos in general, leaving war to the Europeans, Mahometans, the tribe of Rajpoots, or soldiers, and the warlike nations inhabiting the northern provinces, quietly submit to the party victorious in the field; which disposition of mind was the principal cause of the great successes of the English East India Company.

The French possess Pondicherry in the Carnatic, and some territory bordering thereon, and Chandernagore in Bengal; the Dutch, Danes, and Portuguese, have several factories near the sea coasts; and, on the Malabar coast, the last mentioned nation possess the island of Goa, on which is their principal city of the same name, and a territory

territory about 20 leagues in length, on the opposite continent.

The chief towns not already mentioned, are, Delhi, the capital of the Mogul empire, a fine city, containing the imperial palace, adorned with the usual magnificence of the east: Gwalior, a strong town and fortress, on a rock which is nearly perpendicular, and almost inaccessible: Patna, containing 500,000 inhabitants: and Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, situated on one of the branches of the Ganges, and the capital of the English company's dominions in the East Indies. The Nabob of Bengal, Surajah Dowlah, having taken this town in 1756, imprisoned 145 British subjects in a small place called the Black Hole, where 122 of them perished before the next morning, for want of water and air: Hughley and Dacca, on the Ganges, rich cities subject to the English; as are also Moorshedabad, Rajemal, Cossimbazar, and Mauldah: Orissa, capital of the province of Orissa. At Benares is the Gentoo university, celebrated for its sanctity: Bishnagur, anciently capital of the Carnatic: Fort St. David, belonging to the English: Madras, also called Fort St. George, 5,600 miles S. E. from London, the capital of the English company's territories on the Coromandel coast: Tanjore, capital of a kingdom so called: Tranquebar, in the same province, belonging to the Danes: and Negapatam to the English. Trichinopoly, capital of a district in the Carnatic: Madura, which has a pearl fishery on its coast: Cochin, where the Dutch have a small fort: Calicut, where the English, French, and Portuguese have factories, was the first Indian port visited by Europeans in 1498: Aurung-Abad, and Dowlat-Abad, one of the strongest places in all Indostan, are in Vissapour: Amed-Abad, the capital of Guzerat, where the English have a factory: Surat, in the same province, a sea-port of considerable trade, belonging to the English: Kannanore, subject to the Dutch, and Tillychery to the English, are in Malabar; which country abounds with green adders, whose poison is mortal. In Orissa, near the sea-shore, not far from the lake Chilka, is the pagoda or temple of the idol Jagarnaut, which is attended by 300 priests; and is an irregular pyramidal black stone, of about 400 lb. weight, with two valuable diamonds to represent eyes; and the nose and the mouth painted vermillion. Near Dowlat-Abad, is the pagod of Elora, which, with its tombs, chapels, pillars, and many

thousand

thousand figures that surround it, are said to be cut out of the solid rock.

In the islands of Salfette and Elephanta, near Bombay, particularly at Ambola, and Canara; in the first mentioned are enormous excavations made in solid rocks, and decorated with a variety of figures, curiously cut from the same substance; but the most remarkable are in Elephanta, where there is the figure of an Elephant, rudely cut in stone, 12 feet long, and 8 feet high, from which the island has its name; and about half a mile distant is a cave 130 feet long, and 110 broad, in which are a great number of human figures carved in the rock.

About 15 miles S. W. of Pondicherry, is a romantic hill, seemingly formed by large fragments of rocks, confusedly heaped together, on which there remains an irregular, but nearly perfect avenue of the stumps and roots of petrified or vitrified trees, which are extremely hard, will strike fire, and, on being rubbed, emit a strong sulphureous smell; the outer bark resembles a coarse sand; the inner looks like iron ore; and what seems to have been the woody part, partakes of the qualities of flint and marble.

The most remarkable mountains are those of the Indian Caucasus, or Hindoo-Ko, and Naugracut, inhabited by the Mahrattas, Afghans, and other warlike people; and Balagate, which runs almost the whole length of Indostan from north to south; and are so high, that they stop the course of the winds. Cape Comorin, the most southerly part of this peninsula, though not above three leagues in extent, is famous for having, within that small space, the two seasons of the year; the trees being loaded with blossom and fruit on the one side, while on the other they are stripped of all their leaves. This surprising phenomenon is owing to the Balagate mountains, which occasion the wind on one side of the cape to blow constantly from the east, and on the other regularly from the west.

At the foot of the Gauts, which separate Mysore from Malabar, live the Christians of St. Thomas, descendants of some who, as tradition reports, were converted by that apostle.

The chief rivers are, 1. the Indus, or Sindé, formed of ten principal streams, rising in the mountains that separate Persia and Tartary from Indostan, and running from N. E. to S. W. on the borders of Persia, discharges itself, after a course of 1,200 miles, by several channels, into the Indian Ocean, near the Gulf of Sindy: 2. The

Ganges; the waters of which overflow, and fertilize the country, like the Nile, beginning to rise when the rainy season commences, in April or May, and fall about the end of September. 3. Burrampooter, or Megna, called Sanpoo, in Tartary: 4. the Kistna, which divides the Carnatic from Golconda, and runs through Deccan: and, 5. The Colleroon, a very rapid river, which runs near Tanjore, and periodically overflows the country. These rivers are, by the natives, regarded as holy; and they believe, that whoever bathes in them is cleansed from all his sins.

The Ganges and Burrampooter, each of which runs near 2,000 miles in the whole, intersect the province of Bengal in such a variety of directions, as to form a complete inland navigation; both these rivers, of which the latter is the largest, derive their sources from different sides of the same chain of mountains, called Kentaïsse in Thibet, and at first take contrary directions till they are 1,200 miles asunder. The Ganges is principally composed of two streams, issuing from the lakes Lanke and Mansaroar, which unite after a course of some hundred miles, and rushing through an immense cavern, called the Cow's Mouth, in the great ridge of mountains of Himaleh, flows in a winding course 1,350 miles thro' the dominions of the English and their allies, from N.W. to S. E. during which, it receives eleven large rivers, some equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, besides many others, and empties itself into the Bay of Bengal, by several channels. The Burrampooter is nearly of the same length as the Ganges, and after running 400 miles through the countries of Bengal, joins that river about 40 miles from the sea. Besides the fore-mentioned rivers, the Gogra, Godavery, Mahanuddy, Bain, Nerbuddah, Soanebuddah, &c. the two last of which flow from the same lake in the southern parts of Allahabad, and run 1,500 miles in opposite directions. Most of the rivers are subject to the Bore, which is a very rapid, sudden, and violent influx of the tide; in some places rising five feet at once, and occasioning great mischief. There are not many lakes in Indostan: the principal are, Chilka, 40 miles long, 15 wide, and containing many inhabited islands; which bounds the northern circars. Colair, between the rivers Kistna and Godavery, near the sea: Pullicate, in the Carnatic; and Koorkhet, a place of Hindoo worship in the Dooab; and some lakes in Cochin and Travancore.

In an island of the river Nerbuddah, ten miles from the city of Baroche, in the province of Guzerat, is a Banian tree, or Indian fig, called Cubbeer Burr, after an Indian saint, about 2,000 feet in circumference, and continually increasing; it being the property of those trees, that every branch bends to the ground, and there taking root, becomes a parent tree, shooting out new branches, which in their turn take root; and thus they progressively proceed. The principal trunks, each of which exceeds the size of an English oak, amount to 350, and the smaller stems, in a growing state, to more than 3,000. It is famed throughout all Indostan for its extent and beauty. The Indian armies generally encamp around it: solemn festivals are held there: and it is said, that 7,000 people may conveniently repose under it. The branches are crowded with various sorts of birds and monkeys, who feed on the figs, the colour of which is a rich scarlet. The Gentoos hold this species of trees, most of which grow to a very large size, in high esteem; they look upon them as an emblem of the deity, and erect their principal pagodas near them.

On the 20th of May, 1787, all the northern parts of the Coromandel coast were laid waste by a dreadful hurricane, from which most of the English settlements, as well as those of the Dutch and Danes, greatly suffered. A district called Uppora, with all its inhabitants, was swallowed up by the sea. Jagornaperam, a place belonging to the Dutch, was entirely ruined; as also was the town of Coringa; and it is thought, that nine-tenths of the population of that part was destroyed.

The Mahometans of Indostan, computed at 10,000,000, are called Moors. Mahometanism is the religion of the Great Mogul, and of the higher ranks; but the common people are almost all Pagans, who abstain from killing or eating any thing that has enjoyed life, as they believe in the transmigration of souls, look upon a cow as almost divine, and think a man happy who has died with the tail of one of them in his hand. Most of the empire is subject to rajahs or kings, who exercise all the rights of sovereignty, only paying a nominal obedience to the Great Mogul. The founder of this empire was Tamerlane, the Mongul or Mogul Tartar, who invaded it in 1398. Some of his descendants extended their authority over all Indostan. In 1739, Nadir Shah, the Persian, invaded this empire, destroyed 200,000 people, and carried off treasure to the amount of 230,000,000 l. sterling.

ling. Since that time, the power of the Mogul has been entirely overthrown, and governors of provinces have become sovereign princes.

PENINSULA *East of the* GANGES,

SITUATED between 8 and 28° north latitude, and 92 and 109° east longitude, is bounded by Thibet and China, on the north; by China and the Chinese Sea, on the east; by the same sea and the straits of Malacca, on the south; and by the Bay of Bengal and the river Ganges on the west: being 2,000 miles long, and 1,000 broad. This peninsula, which is but little known to the Europeans, is divided into the several kingdoms of Achan, Ava, and Aracan, on the north-west; Pegu, Martaban, Siam, and Malacca, on the south-west; Tonquin and Laos, on the north-east; Cochin-China, Cambaya, and Chiampa, on the south-east. The king of *Achan*, whose metropolis is Ghergong, takes no taxes of his subjects, but is contented with the profits arising from the mines, which are worked by slaves. From this kingdom is procured the best lac, which is formed by an insect, as a security, or place for depositing its eggs, on the biher tree. The people of this country are said to have found out the use of gunpowder, which was known to the inhabitants of this peninsula, and the Chinese, before it was discovered in Europe. They seem not, however, to have known the art of applying it to military purposes. The Azemese prefer dog's flesh to all other animal food. *Ava*, whose capital is Moncha-boo, on the Irabatty, a river little inferior to the Ganges, and which is called Nounkian, by the Chinese, from whose country it flows; is an extensive kingdom, very little known; but thought to be extremely rich, as the chief trade of the natives, or Burmahs, consists in musk, and jewels of various kinds. *Aracan* is governed by 12 princes, tributary to the king, who resides at Aracan, the capital. In the king's palace are seven golden idols, as big as life, covered with diamonds and other precious stones.

Pegu, situated on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, between 15 and 24° of N. latitude, is bounded on the west by the sea, on the south-east, by Siam; on the north, by China; and on the north-west, by Ava: its length from S. W. to N. E. is about 600 miles, its breadth 350; and its capital, which is called *Rangoon*, 4,740 miles E. of London;

PENINSULA EAST OF THE GANGES. 181

London; is situated on the Syrian, a branch of the Irabatty, which overflows and fertilizes the country periodically, for the distance of thirty miles. The principal object of commerce at Pegu is Teekwood, which resembles oak; but is much more durable, and is in universal use, all over India, for constructing ships, and making furniture. A kind of naphtha is found here, swimming on the surface of some wells, which is used for burning, or paying the sides of vessels. The riches of the prince, when an independent sovereign, were almost incredible: it is said that he could bring into the field above a million of men, well armed and clothed, and 800 elephants, trained for war, each carrying a castle, with four soldiers in it, on his back: but this kingdom is now dependent on that of Ava. On the confines of Aracan and Pegu, there is said to be a nation of wild people, in the very first stage of society: who go absolutely naked, subsist on wild fruits, and on the flesh of animals, which they devour raw. At the approach of civilized men they fly into the woods: nevertheless, they take care of their offspring, and live in families, though totally destitute of all kind of government. *Martaban* has a capital of the same name, and is very little known to Europeans. *Siam*, separated from Ava and Pegu, by a ridge of mountains, is a large flourishing kingdom, and has some gold mines: the government is excessively despotic; the capital is of the same name. The Dutch have a factory at Ligor, in this kingdom. The peninsula of *Malacca* is a large country, chiefly valuable for its trade with the Chinese. The Dutch are in possession of the capital, which is called Malacca; and are generally looked upon as masters of the whole country. The Malayan language is the purest of any in India, and generally used over all the peninsula beyond the Ganges. The Malaysians are much given to piracy, and make their attacks upon merchant ships in the most daring and desperate manner. *Tonquin*, the most healthful country of this peninsula, situated between the 17th and 23^o of N. latitude; is bounded on the north and east by China and the sea; on the south, by the sea and Cochin-China; and on the west, by Laos; and is divided into 8 provinces, the capital of which is Tong-tou. It is tributary to China, but governed by its own king. The natives are ingenious mechanics, and fair traders; but greatly oppressed by their king and great lords: they are remarkably superstitious, principally worshipping three
idols

idols, named, the Spirit of the Kitchen, the Master of Arts, and the Lord of the Place: are great pretenders to astrology, and observers of times and seasons, lucky and unlucky days. The Pagans, in general, believe the doctrine of transmigration, *i. e.* that their souls enter into some animals when they die, and, after having undergone several forms, arrive at length at the regions of bliss, and enjoy an eternal rest. The higher ranks follow the doctrine of Confucius, though they conform to the religious ceremonies of the people; and the physicians are very skilful in curing several disorders that in Europe are considered as dangerous. The principal productions of Tonquin, are several kinds of rice, sugar-canes, pine-apples, oranges, and red figs, which last spring from the root of the tree, and not from the branches. In this country are large trees, which neither bear leaves nor fruit, only produce flowers. There are likewise mulberry and varnish trees; and also cotton, tea, indigo, saffron, and pepper, and a plant called T'ai, used in dying green. The principal animals are, elephants, rhinoceroles, tigers, bears, and stags, great plenty of game, with an innumerable quantity of apes. The most remarkable birds are a specious of goldfinch, named, from its melody, the Celestial Bird; and another, called Hokien, which inhabits the marshes.

Laos is a very populous region, governed by many petty princes, subject to one supreme king: the capital is Lanchang. *Cochin-China*, situated between 12 and 18° N. latitude, and 105 and 110° E. longitude, including the countries dependent on it, is about 500 miles long, and 400 broad: the capital is Singhoa. The natives greatly resemble the Chinese, to whom they are tributary, and are a very industrious people; cultivating the earth assiduously, and raising great quantities of sugar, without the assistance of slaves. A son of the king of Cochin-China arrived, not long ago, in France, to solicit succours against an usurper, who had driven his father from his dominions; and in the year 1788, the French sent some troops from Pondicherry for that purpose. In four islands, near the coast of Cochin-China, are found those celebrated nests, so much sought after: they are made by a bird the size of a swallow, and are cemented with a kind of gum, which, when dissolved in warm water, are used for seasoning ragouts, and dishes of various kinds.

Can boyá

Camboya is about 500 miles long, and 400 broad: but, on account of the sultry air, and noxious animals bred in the woods, is only habitable on the banks of a large river that runs through it. The capital is *Camboya*. | *Chiampa* is a small kingdom between *Camboya* and *Cochin-China*: the capital is *Padram*. These two last mentioned states are tributary to *Cochin-China*. Mountains run from N. to S. almost the whole length of this peninsula. The principal rivers are, *Sanpoo*, or *Burrampooter*, *Domea*, *Mecon*, *Menan*, and *Irabatty*.

These kingdoms are represented as immensely rich in all the treasures of nature; which advantages are more than counterbalanced by the havoc occasioned by floods, volcanos, and earthquakes, together with ravenous and poisonous animals. Most of the natives of this peninsula worship the *Dalai Lama*; and the greatest part of the princes, who are of that religion, are slaves to their priests and ministers.

C H I N A,

SITUATED between 20 and 42° north lat. and 95 and 123° east long. is bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary; by *Tonquin*, *Laos*, *Cochin-China*, and the Chinese Sea, south; by the Pacific Ocean, east; and by Thibet and Tartary, on the west: being 1,450 miles long, and 1,260 broad; and is said to contain above 200,000,000 inhabitants; and, together with Chinese Tartary, near 1,750,000 square miles. This empire, called by the natives *Tchong-Koué*, or the Middle Kingdom, as they imagined it to be situated in the centre of the world, is divided into 16 provinces, viz. *Chen-si*, *Chan-si*, *Petcheli*, on the north; *Chan-tong*, *Kiang-nan*, *Tche-kiang*, *Fo-kien*, on the shore of the Eastern Sea; *Quang-tong*, *Quang-si*, *Yun-nan*, on the south; *Se-thuen*, *Ho-nan*, on the west; *Hou-quang*, *Koei-tchon*, and *Kiang-si* in the middle, and *Leaotong* beyond the Great Wall; in which are reckoned to be upwards of 4,000 walled cities. The frontiers and sea-coasts are defended by 439 castles, and along the same coasts are 2,920 towns, equal in extent and population to many of the walled cities: almost innumerable towns and villages are dispersed throughout the interior parts of the empire. The principal cities are, 1. *Peking*, in the province of *Petcheli*, 8,062 miles S. E. from London, the capital of the empire, and the residence of the present royal family, is a regular square

square, divided into two parts, one inhabited by Tartars ever since they conquered this empire, the other inhabited by the Chinese; and, without including the suburbs, is 18 miles in circumference, and contains, at least, two millions of inhabitants; the walls of the Tartar city are 50 cubits high, and broad enough for several horsemen to ride abreast. The emperor's palace, situated within these walls, is three miles in circumference; and the gardens belonging to it are adorned with artificial mountains and lakes, with a great number of pleasure-houses; 2. *Nanking*, in the province of Kiangnan, which is about 5 leagues and a half in circumference; but is not above two-thirds inhabited. Yangtcheou, in the same province, contains pleasure-houses and gardens, which occupy more ground than some middle-sized European cities; and were erected for the emperor, at the expence of the farmers of the salt revenues; 3. *Kantchau*, called by Europeans Canton, situated in the province of Quang-tong, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the river Tay, a great sea-port, and the only one that has been much frequented by Europeans. This city, with its suburbs, is supposed to contain 1,200,000 people; and there are often 5,000 trading vessels lying before it. About four leagues from Canton lies Pochan, about ten miles in circumference, which contains 1,000,000 of inhabitants; but is only accounted a village, because not inclosed by walls. The principal lakes of China are, the Tongting-hou, more than 240 miles in circumference, the Tai-hou, the Hong-tse, the Kao-yeou, and the Poyang-hou, near 300 miles in length: and, among an infinitude of great and small rivers, there are two particularly celebrated; the Yang-tse-kiang, or *Son of the Sea*, which runs 1,300 miles, and near the walls of Nanking, 90 miles from its mouth, is half a league broad; and the Hoangho, or Yellow River, so called from the colour of its water, which flows upwards of 1,800 miles, and falls into the gulph Changi. Where rivers are wanting, or not navigable, the Chinese have dug canals: that called the Royal Canal, reaches from Canton to Peking, is 1,800 miles in length, employs 10,000 sail of shipping, some of considerable bulk, and by navigable rivers, and other canals, communicates nearly with the whole empire. China, except to the north, is a plain country, and contains no remarkable mountains. The air of this country differs greatly, according to the situation: it is sharp in the north, mild in the middle, and hot in the south.

south. The soil is, for the most part, rich and fertile, inasmuch that the inhabitants are said to have two, and sometimes three harvests in a year; and abounds with corn, wine, and all sorts of fruit; yet, owing to the immense multitude of inhabitants, this country is often afflicted with famine. In such a case, custom permits the poorer sort of people to expose their children on the highway, or to throw them into a river, fastened to a gourd, to prevent them from sinking immediately, in hopes that some rich person will take pity on them. The lakes and rivers are well furnished with fish, and some afford various kinds of pearls and bezoar of great value: its mountains produce gold, silver, white copper, and all other metals and minerals: two quicksilver mines have been lately opened. The tea-plant, of which they raise enough to furnish the whole world, is peculiar to this country: the green and the bohea are the same plant, but gathered at different seasons, and differently cured; one by a natural heat, and the other by culinary fires; and the bohea has some ingredient mixed with it, which gives it a yellowish cast. Most of the rare trees and aromatics that are to be found in other parts of the world, grow in China, with some peculiar to itself; as a short tree with a round head, and very thick, called the Tallow-tree, which bears fruit, containing divers kernels, about the bigness of a small nut, that have all the qualities of tallow; being the same in colour, smell, and consistency; and, by mixing a little oil with them, make good candles: some trees produce a sort of flour, and other resinous gums, which make a fine varnish. Vines producing the best grapes in Asia, grow in the province of Chan-si; and in the mountains are found coals, which the inhabitants pound, and make a kind of paste of, that kindles with difficulty, but makes a durable fire. The Chinese export immense quantities of tea, china, silks, and cottons; with many other commodities. Their trade is open to all nations, with whom they deal for ready money only. The English import from thence 30 millions lb. of tea per annum. They understood the art of printing, and the use of gunpowder, which they employed against Zingis and Tamerlane, long before they were discovered in Europe. They seem not, however, to have understood the use of small arms, nor even to have carried the manufacture of cannon to any great perfection: their printing is of a clumsy nature, and performed by cutting their characters on blocks of wood.

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The emperor of China is absolute: his revenues are reckoned to amount to upwards of 40,000,000*l.* sterling; the land forces consist of 700,000 regular troops, and 800,000 militia; and if to these be added the collectors of revenues, the overseers of the canals, roads, &c. they may be computed at 5,000,000; but an English frigate would beat all the marine force of the empire.

The Chinese are middle sized, with broad faces, small black eyes, and short noses; their complexions towards the north are fair, but swarthy in the south; the fattest men are reckoned the handsomest; the principal beauty in their women consists in the smallness of their feet, which are swathed and cramped in iron shoes almost as soon as they are born; this, however, renders them incapable of walking firmly. This custom is supposed to owe its origin to jealousy, as the most effectual method to prevent the women from gadding abroad. The Chinese are remarkably ceremonious, and, notwithstanding their seeming sincerity, are great hypocrites, and cheat much in their dealings. Their language contains only about 330 words, all monosyllables; but, by the various modulations used in pronouncing them, to each of which a different meaning is affixed, these few words are made to express every thing necessary for the common purposes of life. The Chinese do not write in lines, but in columns, from top to bottom; and, as they do not make use of letters but for each word, and every different signification of each have a separate character, their language is rendered so difficult, that no foreigner ever could acquire a thorough knowledge of it: indeed, very few of the most learned natives understand it perfectly; for every rank of people amongst them have a different dialect, and of course, in writing, make use of different characters; which in all, amount to above 80,000. The Chinese language is not only one of the most ancient in the universe, but appears to have undergone no alteration during the course of 4,000 years; as the Chou-King, the depositories of their history, laws, &c. written upwards of 2,000 years before the Christian era, is in the same idiom used at this time.

In China are several volcanos, particularly that mountain called Linesung, which sometimes rages furiously. In the province of Petcheli, which only extends to the 42° N. latitude, the rivers are frozen so hard during four months in the year, that heavy laden carriages pass over the

the ice; and yet the cold is far from being so severe as in Europe; a phenomenon that is attributed to the great quantity of nitre produced there. Here also are several remarkable bridges, particularly that over a river called Saffrany, which reaches from one mountain to another, being 400 cubits long, and 500 high, and all but of one arch: the great wall, which separates China from Tartary, begins in the province of Chenfi, on the north-west of China, in about 38° of north latitude, is carried on over mountains and vallies, and terminates at the Kang Sea, between the provinces of Petcheli and Leaotong, a course, with all the windings, of about 1,500 miles. It is almost all built of brick, and such well-tempered mortar, that it has now stood above 1,800 years, being built by the emperor Kihoangti, to prevent the incursions of the Tartars, and is very little decayed: it is 20 feet high, and broad enough for six people to ride abreast, and fortified all along with square towers, at the distance of a mile from each other. In this country are 1,100 triumphal arches, erected to perpetuate the memory of their great men. Their sepulchral monuments are very superb: their towers, the models of which are now so common in Europe, under the name of Pagodas, are neat embellishments to the country. That at Nanking, called the Porcelain Tower, is the most remarkable; it is 200 feet high, and 40 in diameter. At Peking is a bell weighing 120,000 lb.

In one of the cities of the province of Ho-nan, is an observatory, built near 3,000 years ago, by the astronomer Tchecookong, where an instrument is still preserved, which he used to measure the shadow at noon, in order to find the elevation of the pole; and who is said, by the Chinese, to have invented the mariner's compass.

As to religion, they are chiefly divided into three sects. The first sect, which comprehends all the learned, are followers of the celebrated philosopher Confucius. They believe, that the steady observance of the pure precepts of natural religion, comprehends the whole duty of man, and in the end will be attended with the greatest felicity: they worship one God, and believe that the world existed from eternity. The second sect hold a plurality of worlds, and the Pythagorean principles of transmigration. The third sect are idolaters, and addicted to necromancy: they think the greatest felicity consists in luxury and voluptuousness. Of the several idols to which this last sect pay their devotions, there are two
of

of great note, viz. one in form of a dragon; the other called *Fo*, set up, as is conjectured, in honour of one of their own nation, who is imagined to have flourished about 500 years before Christ; and, for his wonderful parts and actions, was thought worthy of being deified at his death. They look upon him as the Saviour of the world, and that he was sent to teach the way of salvation, and make an atonement for the sins of men. They hold in great veneration some moral precepts, which they pretend he left, and which the bonzes, or priests, frequently inculcate on the minds of the people. They affect to be very cautious in all their actions, from an opinion universally received among them, that the souls of their deceased friends are frequently present with them, and narrowly view their deportment. The emperor, and the Tartars in general, pay great respect to the Dalai Lama; who has a nuncio at Peking; and every year receives magnificent presents from the emperor. The popish missionaries converted many to the Christian faith, in the last century; but, busying themselves too much with politics, were expelled the country, and their disciples persecuted; since then, the admission of some few was connived at, on account of their superior knowledge in the sciences; but they, at the end of the year 1785, were thrown into prison, where many of them perished.

The Chinese empire is, without doubt, very ancient, having evidences of higher antiquity than any other nation, except the Jews. The family now reigning make the twenty-second that have sat upon the throne of China; and are descended from Tsongate, a prince of Mantchew Tartary, who conquered China in 1644, and incorporated his subjects with the natives. In the years 1771 and 1772, eighty thousand Tartar families, dissatisfied with the Russian government, emigrated from the territories of that power, and, after a march of eight months, offered themselves as subjects to the Chinese emperor. On the frontiers of the province of Quang-tong are the Miaotse, a people inhabiting a mountainous region, finally subjected by the Chinese in 1776; which was not effected without great difficulty, not only through the valour of the men, but that of the women. One of the latter sex, for two months, singly, defended a fortress, situated on a high rock, to which there was but one path of difficult access, by rolling down large stones; and it was by accident that she was at last seized.

The

The principal islands subject to China are, *Macao*, a small island, situated at the entrance of the Bay of Canton, and inhabited by the Portuguese, who obtained it as a reward for the assistance they gave the Chinese against a celebrated pirate. *Formosa*, situated about 30 leagues from the coast of the province of Fo-kien, about 380 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1782, is divided into two parts, by a ridge of mountains running across it; and was formerly possessed by the Dutch, who were driven out by the Chinese, in the year 1662. In 1787, the Formosans rebelled, and defeated the Chinese in a pitched battle. *Hainan*, a large island about 40 leagues S. W. from Canton, 200 miles long and 130 broad; the greatest part of which is under the dominion of China, the rest inhabited by a free people. To the north of Hainan, lies a small island, called *Sancian*, celebrated by the death of St. Francis Xavier, a Jesuit, whose tomb is still to be seen there. The isles of *Lieou-Kieou*, 36 in number, situated between Corea, Formosa, and Japan, are tributary to China; the largest, which gives name to the whole, is about 130 miles long, and 40 broad; on the south-east part of it stands the city of Kint-ching, adjoining to which is the king's palace and gardens, reckoned to be 12 miles in circumference.

Corea, a kingdom tributary to China, situated on a peninsula to the north-east of that empire, between 122 and 129° east longitude, and 34 and 43° north latitude; bounded by Chinese Tartary, on the north; by the Kang Sea and Bay of Nanking, south; by the Indian Ocean, which separates it from Japan, east; and by the Gulph and province of Leaotong, in China, west; reckoned above 600 miles in length from N. to S. and 300 in breadth, from E. to W.; is divided into eight provinces, containing 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third; the capital of which is Kingkitao. This kingdom is governed by a sovereign, who exerts an absolute authority over his subjects, although he is a vassal, and tributary to the emperor of China. The natives greatly resemble the Chinese, but bear a better character; and keep their dead three years before interment. The country, though mountainous, is fruitful; and the inhabitants trade in white paper, made of cotton, pencils, gingseng, gold, silver, iron, yellow varnish, nearly equal to gilding; fowls with tails a yard long; horses no more than nine hands high; castor, sable skins, and salt.

Of

Of the principal ASIATIC ISLANDS.

THE *Maldives* are a cluster of small islands, between the equator and 8 degrees of north latitude, near Cape Comorin. They produce large cocoa-trees, from which the natives build vessels of 30 tons. Their hulls, masts, sails, rigging, anchors, cables, provisions, and firing, are all from this useful tree. They are chiefly resorted to by the Dutch, who trade with them for cowries, a small kind of shells, which pass for money among the negroes in Africa.

Ceylon, longitude from 78 to 82 degrees E. latitude from 6 to 10 N. is 250 miles long, 200 broad, and said to be, by nature, the richest and finest island in the world. It is separated from the coast of Coromandel by a narrow strait. It produces every thing in great plenty; but the chief commodity is cinnamon, which is, indeed, peculiar to this island. The Dutch are possessed of all the principal places along the sea coasts. Their chief settlement is the port of Columbo. Candy is the capital of the interior parts of the island, which are still possessed by the descendants of the ancient natives, called Cinglases, and who are idolaters. In this island is the port and fort of Trincomalé, taken by the English, and retaken by the French during the last war.

The *Andaman* and *Nicobar* isles lie at the entrance of the Bay of Bengal, to the north of Sumatra, and furnish refreshments to shipping.

The *Sunda* islands are situated between 93 and 120 degrees east longitude, and 8 degrees north and 8 south latitude, and comprehends the islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and several smaller ones.

Sumatra is separated from the E. peninsula of India by the Strait of Malacca. It is divided into two equal parts by the equator, being 5 degrees N. W. and 5 S. E. of it. This island is 1,000 miles long, and 100 broad: it produces so much gold, that it is thought to be the Ophir, mentioned in the Scriptures; but its trade with the Europeans consists chiefly in pepper and cassia. The Europeans give the name of Ophir to its highest mountain, which is said to be 13,842 feet above the level of the sea. The English East-India Company have several settlements here, the chief of which are, *Bencoolen* and *Fort Marlborough*; and the Dutch have one at *Palembang*. The sea-coasts are possessed by Mahometan princes,

princes, of whom the king of *Achen* is the most considerable. The interior parts are governed by Pagan princes. The people in the interior parts, between the Dutch and English settlements, write on narrow slips of the bark of a tree; and, contrary to the custom of the eastern nations, they write from left to right, and begin at the bottom. These people are cannibals; and eat such of their enemies as they take prisoners, and hang up their skulls in the rooms where the unmarried men and boys sleep.

About 30 leagues from Sumatra lies the island of *Enganba*, surrounded by dangerous rocks, and inhabited by tall naked savages, who generally go armed, and speak a language different from those used in any of the neighbouring islands.

Pulo Peenang, or Prince of Wales's Island, lately settled by the English East-India Company, lies in about $5^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and $98^{\circ} 40'$ east longitude, at the entrance of the straits, and near the port called *Quedah*, on the coast of Malacca. It is between 30 and 40 miles in circumference, and was given by the sovereign of *Quedah*, as a marriage portion, with one of his relations, to Captain Light, of the East-India Company's marine, who had rendered him services, by assisting to quell some disturbances. The island has convenient and well sheltered harbours, is well wooded, and, where it is cultivated, abounds with cattle, hogs, poultry, canes, rice, fruit, and vegetables; it is likewise said to produce block-tin, amber, and gold-dust. The settlement is now in a very flourishing state, and well inhabited by the natives from the neighbouring islands and continent.

Java is S. of Sumatra; from which it is separated by the Strait of Sunda. The greatest part of this island belongs to the Dutch; their capital settlement here is *Batavia*, a noble and populous city, in latitude 6 degrees S. having one of the finest harbours in the world. Here resides the governor-general of the Dutch East-India Company, who is attended by his guards; and appears abroad with a magnificence superior to that of any European prince. The number of Chinese settled in Java is about 100,000. 30,000 of these people were, in 1740, massacred by the Dutch, upon the groundless pretence of their conspiring against the government. The rest of the island is divided among three native princes, called the Emperor, the Massay, and the Sultan. In the dominions of the first mentioned prince, about fourteen leagues from *Soura-Charta*, his capital, and about 27 from *Batavia*, in a valley

a valley surrounded by a circle of high hills, grows the Bohon Upas, a tree producing a most virulent poison, used by the natives in the execution of criminals, and also for the purpose of dipping in the points of all their warlike instruments. This most remarkable tree, according to the best accounts, is of such a deleterious quality, that no animal or shrub can long exist within ten miles of it; and the poison is only procured by criminals condemned to death, of whom, in spite of all precautions, scarce one in 12 ever returns.

Borneo, one of the largest islands in the world, is 800 miles long, and 700 broad, situated on both sides the line, and produces rice, cotton, canes, gold, excellent diamonds, and many sorts of fruits, among which is the Madang, resembling an apple, and the Balono, like a large Mango, besides several animals unknown to the Europeans. The inhabitants on the sea-coasts are Mahometans; but the rest are Pagans. The capital town is *Borneo*, on the N. side of the island. Most of the north part of this island, granted to the English East-India Company by the Sooloos, is watered with many noble rivers, and covered by forests of fine tall trees, without underwood: freestone is found here in great plenty. The Ouran-Outang, a monkey as big as a man, and of all brute creatures resembling him the most, is a native of this island. Some attempts have been made to bring them to Europe; but they have always died when they came into the colder regions. Near a high mountain, named Keeneebaloo, live a people, called Oran Idaan, and sometimes Maroots, who believe the Diety to be pleased with human victims; and adorn their houses with the skulls and teeth of those they have sacrificed. On the north of Borneo lies the Island of *Balambangan*, where the English East-India Company endeavoured to make a settlement.

Celebes, or *Macassar*, situated under the equator, is 160 leagues distant from Batavia, being 500 miles long, and 200 broad. Its chief product is gold, pepper, and opium. The Dutch have a fortification on this island; but the internal part of it is governed by three kings, the chief of whom resides at Macassar, the capital.

The *Moluccas*, or *Spice Islands*, situated in 125 degrees E. longitude, and between 1 degree south and 2 north latitude, produce vast quantities of cloves, mace, and nutmegs, which are monopolized by the Dutch: the largest of them is Ternate, which is only 30 miles in circumference.

circumference. The natives of these islands are of two sorts; the long haired Moors, of a copper colour, in every respect like the Malays; and the mop-headed Papuas, who resemble the natives of New Guinea. A wholesome and nourishing kind of bread is made here, and in most of the adjacent islands, of Sago. In the Philippines, Moluccas, and New Guinea, the cottages are raised on pillars, eight or ten feet high, on account of the moisture, and to prevent the attacks of wild animals.

The *Banda* isles, situated between 127° and 128° east longitude, and 4° and 5° south latitude, are five in number: Lantor, where is the capital of the same name; Poleron, Rosfinging, Poolaway, and Gonapi. These islands are subject to the Dutch, and produce nutmegs and cloves.

Amboyna, sometimes reckoned one of the Moluccas, is situated between 3° and 4° south latitude; being about 70 miles in circumference; is valuable for the cloves it produces, and was formerly possessed by the English and Dutch: but in 1622, the Dutch murdered all the English on the island, and have been suffered to possess it ever since.

The *Philippines*, said to be 1,100 in number, are N. E. of Borneo. *Manilla*, or *Luconia*, the chief of them, is 400 miles long, 200 broad, and subject to the Spaniards. No country in the world appears more beautiful, there being a perpetual verdure; buds, blossoms, and fruit, are found upon the trees all the year round, as well on the mountains as in gardens that are cultivated. Vast quantities of gold are washed down from the hills, and found mixed with the sand of their rivers. But these islands being hot and moist, produce abundance of venomous creatures, and poisonous herbs and flowers. These islands have volcanoes, and are very subject to earthquakes. A tree, called *Amet*, and a sort of cane, which grow in the mountains, are said to contain within them a quantity of fair water. Most of the other islands are governed by petty princes, or Sultans of their own. *Mindanao*, or *Magindano*, the largest of the Philippines, except *Manilla*, extending from latitude $5^{\circ} 40'$ to $9^{\circ} 55'$ N. and from $119^{\circ} 30'$ to 123° east longitude, the capital of which is *Magindano*, or *Selangan*, is about 800 miles in circumference. The Spaniards have a settlement on the north coast, the principal factory of which is *Samboangan*. Of several considerable rivers in the island, the chief are, the *Pelangy*, the *Melampy*, and the *Taman-*
K takka;

takka; and several lakes, one of which, named the Great Lano, is 60 miles in circumference. The soil is rich, the climate healthy, and it produces much gold, and likewise cassia. The people, who are chiefly Mahometans, are more civilized than those of the neighbouring islands, but much given to piracy. On the south part of the coast, in the Bay of Illano, is an island about 18 miles in circumference, named Bunwoot, which was granted to the English, by the Sultan of Mindanao, in 1775, at the request of Captain Thomas Forrest, in the service of the East-India Company. It has a good harbour, is well wooded, and abounds in wild hogs, monkeys and guanas. On the island of Mindanao, is a volcano, and another on the island of Siao, which lies near it.

A little to the northward of Luconia lie the *Basrees*, consisting of five small islands, the principal of which is Grafton Isle, lying in latitude 21° north, and longitude 118° .

Sooloo Island, situated in 6° north latitude, and 119° east longitude; is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad, and is supposed to contain about 60,000 inhabitants. The capital town is called Bowan. This island is surrounded by an archipelago of smaller islands, the principal of which is Tawee-Tawee. The state of Sooloo, though small, is very powerful, and has under it, not only most of the islands of the archipelago, but great part of Borneo; of which they have granted a portion to the English. Sooloo lies midway between Borneo and Mindanao; is well cultivated, and produces rice, yams, &c. together with oranges, and all the tropical fruits; the true cinnamon and teak trees, good beef, fowls, &c. and excellent horses; elephants, deer, and wild hogs. This island, and some of the adjacent ones, have long been famed for their valuable pearl fishery. The people are reckoned treacherous and designing: their sovereign is stiled the Sultan of Sooloo.

Sangir Island lies to the south-east of the Sooloos, in about 4° north latitude, and 122° east longitude, having a considerable number of small islands round it. It belongs to the Dutch, whose principal town is called Taroonan. Along the middle of the island runs a ridge of high mountains, terminated on the north by a volcano; from which, in the year 1711, there was a great eruption, attended with a violent earthquake.

Gillolo, or Halamakera, extending from about 1° south, to $3^{\circ} 10'$ north latitude, and from $123^{\circ} 40'$ to 126°

126° east longitude, is a large island, situated to the north-west of New Guinea, of a singular shape; consisting of four long, and comparatively narrow tracts of land, two extending towards the north, and two southward, which, form two extensive bays that nearly meet in the centre of the island: a great part of it is in possession of the Dutch, the rest is governed by a Sultan. It abounds with bullocks, buffaloes, goats, deer, and wild hogs; there are a few sheep, but no wild beasts. The sago, or libby tree, grows here in great plenty. The manufacture of checked cotton is carried on by the natives.

Besides the foregoing, there are almost an infinite number of small islands in these seas, of some of which little is known. Among the principal, is *Ceram*, lying to the south-west of New Guinea, in 3° south latitude, and (being a long narrow island, extending from east to west) from 124 to 127° of east longitude; *Myſol*, lying to the north-west of Ceram, in latitude 2° south, and 127° east longitude; *Waygiou*, with many smaller ones, lying under the line, near the north-west coast of New Guinea, and which are said to contain 100,000 people; *Mindioly*, lying also under the line, in 124° of east longitude; *Batcbiam*, situated a little to the south of Mindioly, in the same degree of longitude; and *Ouby*, still more south. To the east of Mindanao, lie several clusters of small islands, called the *New Philippines* and *New Carolines*.

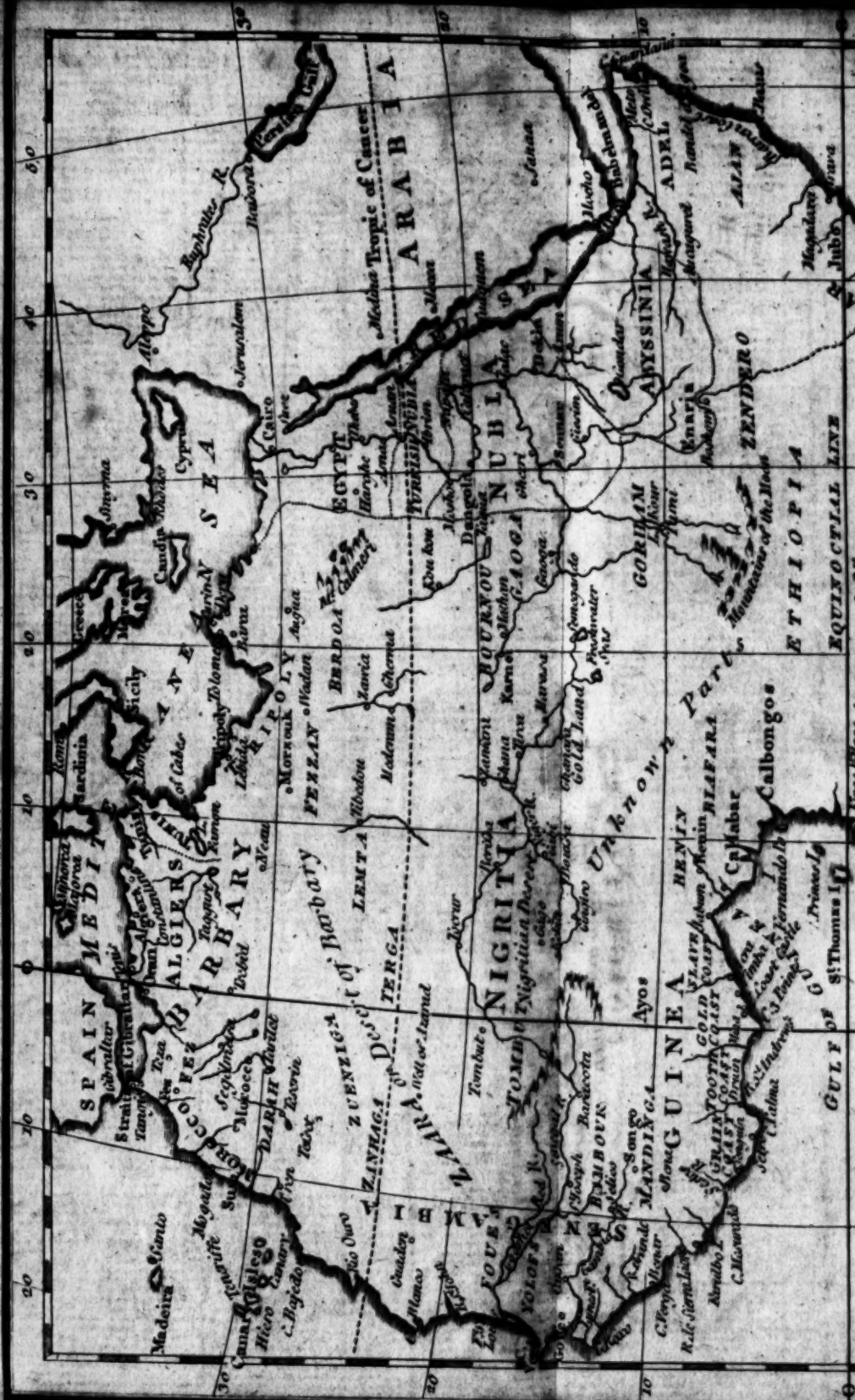
The *Palos*, or *Pelew Islands*, are a cluster, about three weeks sail from Macao, situated from 5 to 9 degrees north latitude, and between 130 and 136 degrees east longitude: they were formerly reckoned a part of the Carolines; and are inhabited by a humane and hospitable people. The first Europeans that ever landed thereon, were the crew of the *Antelope*, Captain Wilſon, a packet belonging to the English East India Company, which was wrecked there, in August 1783, on her passage from China. The principal island is called *Cooroora*, of which *Pelew* is the capital. Those, among the other islands, of which the English acquired the names, was *Oroolong*, on which they landed after their shipwreck, and which was given to England by the king of the country; and *Artingall* and *Pelelew*, with the inhabitants of which the people of *Pelew* were at war; *Emungs*, *Aramalorgoo*, *Emillegue*, *Arraguy*, *Cara-gaba*, and *Pethoull*; of which *Pelelew* seemed the largest. The natives are of a deep copper colour,

and go naked. They are governed by a king, who is treated with great respect, both by his rupacks or nobles, and the rest of his subjects. The rupacks are distinguished by a bone they wear round the arm, as a mark of honour; of which there are several degrees. All the islands appear to be well covered with trees; among which are the ebony and machineel, and a tree, the wood of which is the colour of mahogany, so extremely hard, as to break the tools used upon it. They have likewise the cabbage tree, wild bread fruit, cocoa nuts, beetle nuts, plantains, bananas, oranges, lemons, &c. None of the islands visited by the English produce any kind of grain, nor any quadrupeds, except some brownish grey rats in the woods. As to birds, they have plenty of wild cocks and hens, which the English first taught the natives to use as food, and likewise wild pigeons, with several other birds of beautiful plumage. Among many sorts of fish, they have one about 3 feet long, the meat like that of a cod, the scales round, and about the size of a dollar; and the bone of the head so hard, as to strike fire when split with an axe.

The *Mariannes*, or *Ladrones*, so called from the pilfering disposition of the inhabitants, in 140° east longitude, and 14° north latitude, are about 600 leagues E. of China, and very little known. The chief of them is *Guam*. It was at one of these, called *Tinian*, that Lord Anson first touched, after passing the Pacific Ocean, in his celebrated voyage round the world.

The *Japan Islands*, extending 30 to 41° N. latitude, and from 130 to 147° E. longitude, form what is called the empire of Japan. The principal of these islands is *Nippon*, and the chief town *Jeddo*. The soil and productions are much the same as in China; and the inhabitants are famous for their lacquer-ware, known by the name of Japan. The emperor of Japan is a most despotic prince, having an immense revenue, and a very great standing army. The Japanese trade only with the Chinese and the Dutch; and are gross idolators. Nagasacci, in the island *Dezima*, is the only place where the Dutch are admitted; and, when there, they are narrowly watched. To the north of the Japan Islands lie the Isles of *Jesso*, which are tributary to Japan: and still more northward, the Kurile Islands, belonging to the Russians; the chief of which is named *Nadceghdha*.





A F R I C A.

THE third division of the globe is a large peninsula, situated between 37° N. and 34° S. latitude, and between 17° W. and 52° E. longitude; it is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, which separates it from Europe; on the S. by the Southern Ocean; on the N. E. by the isthmus of Suez, which is a neck of land about 60 miles broad, between the Levant and Red Sea, and joins Africa to Asia; on the E. by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from America: it is 4,300 miles long, from north to south, and 3,500 broad, from east to west. The interior parts of this quarter of the globe contain vast tracts of sandy deserts, and are very little known to Europeans, so that they may almost be ranked with undiscovered countries. In these dry deserts, many of the African rivers are swallowed up before they can reach the ocean.

The heat on the western coast of Africa is infinitely greater than in any other part of the globe, owing to the winds first passing over the hot deserts of Arabia, and afterwards the equally burning sands of Africa; so that, when they arrive on the western coast, they are almost intolerable. But the same wind, which is felt as a suffocating blast on the shores of Africa, is a refreshing breeze when it reaches the eastern coast of America, being cooled in crossing the vast Atlantic Ocean. From the great heat of Africa, snow is unknown, except at the tops of some of the highest mountains; and the natives in general treat as fictions the accounts of strangers who speak of ice.

Africa is divided into 15 principal parts: 8 north and north-east; namely, from W. to E. Barbary, Bildulgerid, Egypt, Zaara, Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex, and Ajan: and 7 south and south-west; namely, from N. to S. Negroland, Guinea, Congo, Monemugi, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, and Caffraria. The principal African islands are, the Azores, Madeira, Canaries, and Cape Verd, to

the north-west ; St. Helena, to the south-west ; Madagascar and Mauritius, to the south-east. The principal seas, straits, and gulfs near Africa have been treated of already, under Europe and Asia ; except the Channel of Mosambique, which is in the Indian Ocean, between the S. E. of Africa and the island of Madagascar. The principal mountains of Africa are those of Atlas, which extend from the Atlantic Ocean, to which it gives that name, to Egypt ; the mountains of the Moon, between Abyssinia and Monomotapa ; and Sierra Leona, or Mountains of the Lions, which stretch from Guinea to Ethiopia.

The most noted capes, or promontories, in this country, are, Cape Verd, the most westerly point of Africa, so called because the land always appears green ; and the Cape of Good Hope, so denominated by the Portuguese, when they first went round it, in 1498, and discovered a passage by sea from Europe to the East Indies. The rivers of most note are the Nile and Niger, both of which overflow periodically the banks of the countries through which they pass.

The ancients were only acquainted with those parts of Africa called Barbary and Egypt ; most of the other parts now known were discovered by the Portuguese, in their attempts to find a passage to the Indies.

B A R B A R Y,

SITUATED between 12 degrees west and 30 east longitude, and 28 and 37 degrees north latitude, extends itself along the coast of the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic Ocean west, to Egypt in the east : it includes the kingdoms of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli ; the inhabitants of all which are generally known by the name of Moors. Morocco is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean and Straits of Gibraltar ; on the south, by the Desert ; on the east, by the territories of Algiers ; and on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean ; being 600 miles long, and 400 broad, and contains the following kingdoms : Suz, Tarudant, Morocco, Tafilet, and Segelmessa, on the south ; and Fez and Mequinez, on the north. That of Morocco is subdivided into the provinces of Morocco, Escura, Ramna, Duquella, Abda, Sherma, Hea, Suo, Dra, and Gesula ; that of Fez contains those of Temfena, Shavoya, Tedla, Beni-Hassen, Fez, Rif, Garet, Shaus, and Algarb. The chief towns are : 1. Moroc-

co, which was formerly the capital : 2. Fez, 1,250 miles S. of London : 3. Sallee and Mequinez, which is now the capital, situated 240 miles north of Morocco : 5. Tangier : 6. Ceuta : 7. Tetuan : 8. Mogodor, a city lately built, and which is the only port that maintains a constant commerce with Europe ; all the European merchants having been ordered by the present emperor to settle there. Tangier formerly belonged to the crown of England, being part of the marriage-portion of Catharine of Portugal, spouse to Charles the Second ; but that prince abandoned it, after having demolished the fortifications, in 1685. Ceuta, Melilla, and some other places of inferior note, are well fortified, and now in the possession of Spain. Tetuan and Sallee are noted for the piracies of the inhabitants. The city of Fez is said to contain near 350,000 inhabitants ; and is much celebrated for the number and beauty of its mosques, which amount to above 500. The principal rivers of this country are the Mulluvia, which divide it from the kingdom of Algiers, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea ; the Luccos, Seboo, Morbeya, Tanfis, and Suz, which empty themselves into the Atlantic Ocean ; the inland rivers, all of which terminate in considerable lakes, are the Darha, Tafilet, Ziz, and Ghir. The climate is in general temperate and healthy, being not so hot as in some other countries under the same latitude. The soil is fertile, and produces corn and fruits in great abundance ; but the locusts sometimes commit dreadful ravages : the other productions are flax, salt, gums, and wax. On the coasts of Sallee and Marmora are forests of oaks, producing acorns near two inches long, which taste like chesnuts, and are held in high estimation in Spain. The domestic animals and fowls are much the same as those of Europe ; wild beasts are found here as in other parts of Africa ; but it chiefly abounds with wild boars. The people of this empire may be divided into two different tribes, the Brebes and the Moors ; both of whom are Mahometans. The former, who are very numerous, inhabit the mountains, have a language of their own, and never marry but among each other. Towards the southern parts live the Shellu, a people not so many as the Brebes, but who seem to have had the same origin. The Moors that do not reside in towns live in tents ; and, like the Arabs, devote themselves to a country life. The chief food of these people is a paste made of flour, called Cooscoosoo.

Algiers, whose prince is called the Dey, lies along the Mediterranean, and is bounded by that sea, on the north; by Mount Atlas, on the south; by Tunis, on the east; and by Morocco and Tafilet, on the west; being 480 miles long, and between 40 and 100 broad. It has a capital of the same name, 1,000 miles S. of London, surrounded by a wall 12 feet thick, and 30 feet high: in 1688 it was terribly bombarded by the French; and in 1783 and 1784 by the Spaniards, with no great effect. The number of inhabitants amount to 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 2,000 Christian slaves. They subsist chiefly by their piracies; for they make prize of the ships belonging to all the Christian powers that do not buy peace of them. The other chief towns are Tremecen, capital of the kingdom of the same name, conquered from the emperor of Morocco; and also Constantina and Oran, both strongly fortified by nature and art; the last of which is a sea-port in possession of the Spaniards.

Tunis, whose sovereign is called the Bey, bounded by the Mediterranean on the north and east; by Tripoli and Bildulgerid, on the south; and by Algiers on the west; being 220 miles long, and 170 broad, is the most polished of all the Barbary states. It contains the remains of many noble cities, some of them still in good condition. Tunis, the capital, is situated 1,000 miles S. E. of London, about 30 miles from the place where the famous city of Carthage stood. It is said, that in this city alone there are above 3,000 clothiers and weavers: but, as well as Algiers and Tripoli, it is distressed for want of fresh water. The town of Sfax, in this state, was twice bombarded by the Venetians, in the years 1785 and 6; but to very little purpose. Thirty-six leagues east from Tunis, is a fort and factory belonging to the French African Company, called La Calle.

Tripoli, including Barca, whose ruler is called the Moustafide, is bounded by the Mediterranean, on the north; by the country of the Brebes, on the south; by Egypt, on the east; and by Tunis, Bildulgerid, and the country of the Gadamis, on the west; extending along the sea-coast 1,100 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. Tripoli was once the richest, most populous, and opulent of all the states on the coast; but it is now much reduced, and the inhabitants, who are about 500,000, have all the vices of the Algerines. The capital

tal is Tripoli, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 1,320 miles S. E. of London; and the capital of Barca is called Tolemata. The air of this country is mild, except in July and August. The soil, though but little cultivated, is fruitful in corn, wine, oil, dates, figs, apples, cherries, plums, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, &c. with plenty of roots and herbs for the kitchen.

Algiers produces salt-petre: and in some parts lead and iron have been found. The deserts of Barbary abound with lions, panthers, leopards, hyænas, bears, monstrous serpents, scorpions, venomous spiders, and vipers. The beasts of burthen are camels, dromedaries, asses, mules, and kumrahs, an animal between an ass and a cow, besides a fine breed of horses. Here are porcupines, foxes, apes, sheep, goats, hares, cameleons, and all sorts of reptiles; eagles, hawks, partridges, quails, capsa sparrows, which are remarkable both for the beauty of their feathers and the sweetness of their notes, and great variety of wild fowl, with the finest and most delicious fish in the sea. The exports consist of leather, fine mats, carpets, ivory, wax, gum-arabic, ostrich-feathers, &c.

When the natives traverse their extensive deserts, they are forced to load one half of their camels with water, to prevent their perishing with drought and thirst: and the sand itself is still a more dangerous enemy; when the winds rise, the caravan is perfectly covered with dust; and there have been instances, both in Asia and Africa, where whole caravans and armies have been buried alive. There are likewise hot winds, which blow over a long tract of burning sand, equal almost to the heat of an oven, and often destroy great numbers of merchants and pilgrims.

The military forces of the emperor of Morocco are reckoned to amount to 100,000 men, chiefly cavalry, 80,000 of which consist of negroes; who are brought young to Morocco, and trained up to be ministers of his tyranny. The other states keep up a force in proportion to their abilities. Their navy consists in small vessels, with which they seize on such ships as they can master, and carry the crews into slavery: they often pay but little regard to what nation the ships belong; but have generally been at war with the Spaniards since the year 1492, when the Moors were driven out of Spain. The whole marine of the present emperor is 20 vessels of war, the largest of 20 guns. His certain revenue amounts to about 500,000 l. sterling; but when in want of money, he

makes no scruple of seizing on the wealth of any of his subjects. No government can be imagined more absolute than that of Morocco; the emperors have for some ages been parties, judges, and even executioners, in all criminal matters. Nor is their brutality more incredible than the submission with which their subjects bear it. One of their emperors commonly cut off the head of the slave that held the stirrup while he mounted his horse; and, as it was imagined that those who died in this manner went immediately to paradise, it frequently happened, that several would crowd about him, in order to obtain so signal a favour; and the emperor, the better to display his great generosity, would sometimes cut off two heads, instead of one. These emperors, as well as the rulers of the other governments in Barbary, acknowledge the Grand Signor to be their superior, and pay him a distant allegiance, as the chief representative of Mahomet. The other states are governed by chiefs chosen by the soldiery, who murder them on the slightest pretences, and then the most powerful candidate succeeds to the throne. The religion professed here is Mahometanism of the worst sort: but the inhabitants of the inland parts have in every respect a much better character than those on the sea-coast; and this country, which, in the time of the Carthaginians, was the seat of the arts, and the centre of commerce, is, by the ravages of the Saracens and Turks, reduced to the lowest degree of barbarism and ignorance.

B I L D U L G E R I D,

A LARGE country, bounded by Barbary on the north, and Zaara, south, extends from the Atlantic Ocean, W. to Egypt, E.; being about 2,500 miles long, and 350 broad; the principal town is Dara, 1,565 miles S. of London. This country, the air of which, though hot, is wholesome, produces plenty of barley, and vast quantities of dates, in which the inhabitants trade, besides sugar canes, and mines of iron and copper. In Bildulgerid are several provinces, partly subject to the emperor of Morocco, and mentioned in the description of that country, besides Suz, and Zeh, partly tributary to Algiers, which wants both corn and water, the natives feeding upon dates, camels flesh, and camels milk. Proper Bildulgerid, from whence the whole country has its name, is tributary to Tunis. The natives, particularly the Brebes,

Brebes, who dwell principally in that extensive chain called Mount Atlas, are descendants of the original inhabitants, and described to be a harmless, hospitable people, living in tents. The productions are similar to those of Barbary; and the religions professed here are Paganism and Mahometanism.

E G Y P T,

SITUATED between 20 and 32° north latitude, and 28 and 36° east longitude, is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea, north; by the isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea, east; by Nubia, from which it is separated by a chain of mountains, south; and by the Lybian Deserts, and unknown parts of Africa, on the west; being 700 miles in length, and 250 in breadth; and supposed to contain 4,000,000 people, partly dispersed in 2,300 towns and villages, and many wandering Arabs. It is divided into Lower Egypt to the north, and Upper Egypt south: the first is subdivided into the provinces of Beharia, Garbia, Mehela el Kebira, and Sharkia; the other has the provinces of Fayoum and Said; which, except near the Nile, are principally composed of barren mountains and deserts; and in the barren waste situated to the west of Egypt, are some fertile habitable spots, called Elouah, resembling islands in the ocean. The towns of most note are, Scanderoon, erected from the ruins of Alexandria, of which many magnificent remains still exist, situated beyond the most westerly branch of the Nile, on the borders of a desert; containing only 6,000 inhabitants, but is a place of considerable trade, and has two ports: Raschid, 25 miles north-west of Alexandria, Cairo, the capital, near the eastern banks of the Nile, a large city, 2,221 miles S. E. of London, and which, with its port, called Boulac, is inhabited by 50,000 people: Damietta, near one of the mouths of the Nile, is the most beautiful town in Egypt, and contains 80,000 inhabitants: Said, the ancient Thebes, now only a heap of magnificent ruins, situated on the west bank of the Nile, 200 miles south of Cairo: Suez, on the isthmus of that name in Arabia: Faoua, once a sea-port, though now an inland place: Girga, the capital of Upper Egypt: and Assuan, noted for being the residence of the Psylli, people who play with, and devour living serpents.

The only river in Egypt is the Nile, which has its origin in Abyssinia, and, bending its course north, enters

Egypt, and runs the whole length of the kingdom, falling into the Levant Sea by several channels, having totally surrounded the largest part of Lower Egypt, called Delta by the ancients, that appears to have been originally formed of mud and sand brought down by this river, which begins to rise in the latter end of May, and continues to increase till September, when the banks are cut, and the water is let into the grand canal, which runs through Cairo, and from thence is distributed to the fields and gardens. It usually rises to twenty-four feet in September, and from that time it continues to fall till the latter end of May the following year, when the flood returns. The day the Nile rises to its proper height is solemnized by a festival and fire-works, and all other marks of public joy; and numberless canals are opened to convey it to all parts of the country; where such as is wanted for drink, or to dress food with, is purified from the mud by means of bitter almonds and filtered through porous earthenware jars. The lakes are the great ones of Menzala and Broulos, which contain several islands: those of Caroun, formerly called Mœris, Natron, Behera, and that of the Pilgrims; but many, particularly the one named Mareotis, with a great number of reservoirs and canals, dug by the ancient Egyptians, are become dry through neglect; and a large extent of fertile country rendered desert. Scanderoon is entirely supplied with water by a canal 12 leagues long, called Kalidj, which is almost choked up, and only filled during the height of the inundation, barely time enough to replenish the reservoirs. The water of the two lakes Natron, evaporates in the summer, leaving a bed of hard salt, two feet thick, of which 30,000 quintals are got annually. Between Caroun and Cairo is a wide dry channel, called "The Sea without Water," formerly a course of the Nile, turned by King Menés. The principal mountains are those of Mokattam, in the neighbourhood of Cairo and Gebal Ezzeit, where oil of Petroleum is produced.

The air of this kingdom, except from the time when it is overflowed till February, is hot and unwholesome, being infested with vapours which ascend from the mud and slime left by the Nile; and about the vernal equinox, the inhabitants suffer much from drifts of sand, and the Khamsin, or hot winds of the desert; though, from June to September, the north winds cool the air. The Nile no sooner begins to overflow its banks,

banks, than all infectious distempers (even the plague, which visits them once in six or seven years) cease. It seldom rains in Egypt; but very heavy dews fall in the night. The soil, as far as the flood extends, has been formed by the mud which the Nile carries with it. As soon as the waters retire, the husbandman has little more to do, than to harrow his corn and other seeds into the mud: in six weeks afterwards, the fields are covered with all manner of grain, pease, beans, and other pulse, besides the lotus, colocassium, onions, capers, gourds, and water melons, which last will grow on dry sand, without any nourishment, except from the dew. Lower Egypt is all a sea at the height of the flood, and only the tops of the trees appear, intermixed with towns and villages built upon natural and artificial hills; and on this very spot, in the dry season, are seen beautiful gardens, corn-fields, and meadows well stocked with flocks and herds; grapes, and palm-trees; from which wine is drawn; oranges, lemons, citrons, dates, plantains, nopals, or cochineal trees, bananas, tamarinds, sycamores that produce figs, sugar-canes, melons, &c. In this country grows the papyrus, a sort of rush of which paper was anciently made. The common people live part of the year on cucumbers, and find no inconvenience from that kind of food. Though the Egyptians have plenty of horses and camels, the Mahometans will not suffer the Christians to ride on any animal but asses, which are here of a remarkable breed. A traveller hires the owner as well as the ass, who trots after the beast, and pricks him forwards with a kind of goad. Here are black cattle in abundance, tygers, hyænas, antelopes, apes with heads like dogs; cameleons, hippopotami, crocodiles, serpents, scorpions, and ichneumons, a kind of rats, which destroy the crocodiles; also eagles, hawks, pelicans, ostriches, swans, flamingos, herons, ricehens, cranes, geese, &c. besides a variety of water-fowl, and the ibis, a sort of duck, which destroys serpents and venomous insects; and in the winter, great flocks of storks leave Europe, and frequent the large lakes of Egypt, where they devour innumerable quantities of frogs, insects, and reptiles. The hippopotamus, or river horse, common in Upper Egypt, is larger than an ox; in its hinder parts is very like one, and its head resembles that of a horse; has thick large feet with claws, and a tail like an elephant: is an amphibious animal; comes out of the river, and feeds on the grass in the meadows. The crocodile, or alligator, common in

in the rivers of most warm countries, is an amphibious animal of a great length, some being twenty feet long, of the shape of a lizard, with four short feet and claws, and clothed with impenetrable scales, like armour, on the back: it lies in wait for prey in the sedge, and under cover on the sides of rivers, and, pretty much resembling the trunk of an old tree, sometimes surprises the unwary traveller: it is an oviparous animal, and lays a vast number of eggs, which are frequently destroyed by other animals, or the country would swarm with them. The ostrich, the largest fowl known, is so heavy that it cannot fly, but runs, by the help of its wings, as fast as a horse. Ostriches are sometimes hunted like other game; and are so strong, that the Arabs ride upon their backs. The Egyptians export corn, rice, sesamum, millet, opium, flax, cotton, leather, callicoes, honey, wax, sal ammoniac, nitre, kali, produced from burning the souda plant, saffron, sugar, senna, cassia, &c. They hatch chickens in an oven, covered and heated with horse-dung to the degree of the hen's warmth. The commerce of Egypt is still in a flourishing state, and centers chiefly at Cairo, where the merchandize imported and exported during the year 1780, amounted to upwards of six millions sterling.

Egypt has more curiosities and antiquities than perhaps any other part of the world. Its pyramids, situated on the plains or desert of Saccara, Djiza, and Bayamout, are prodigious piles of building, of great extent. The basis of the largest covers 11 acres of ground, and its perpendicular height is above 500 feet. The original use of these pyramids is still uncertain, but generally supposed to have been burial places for the kings. The labyrinth in Upper Egypt, a curiosity more wonderful than the pyramids, is partly under ground, and cut out of a solid rock, anciently containing 12 palaces and 1,000 houses, the intricacies of which occasioned its name. There are also, near the pyramids, pits, from which are dug mummies, or embalmed bodies of the ancient Egyptians, and of the sacred birds; some of which are still perfect, though buried above 3,000 years. The subterraneous vaults containing these bodies, are of a prodigious extent. About two miles from Scanderoon are the catacombs or burial places of the Greeks. The sphynx is a rock near the great pyramid, originally above 60 feet high, now not quite 30, the remainder being buried in the sand

sand up to the shoulders, formed by art into the shape of the head and body of a woman, whose features resemble a negro. At Cairo is a curious well, 300 feet deep, and near fifty in circumference, called Joseph's Well; and in many parts are granaries, said to have been erected by that patriarch.

It is generally supposed, that from this country comes the vagrant race called Gypsies, who are dispersed in every kingdom of Europe and Asia, and that they are descendants of the ancient inhabitants. Those who remain in Egypt are named Copts, are mulattos, and still a distinct people. They call themselves Christians, following the doctrine of Eutychius; have preserved their ancient language, and in general are excellent accountants. The other inhabitants, all of whom speak Arabic, are Mahometans, consisting of various tribes of Arabs, some of which lead a wandering life, others that follow agriculture: some few Turks, and about 5,000 Mamlouks, entirely composed of Circassian, Mingrelian, and Abazan slaves, stolen or purchased when young, and sold to the Beys, who educate, and, after a while, make them free, and enroll them among their troops. It is remarkable, that, except the Turks and Mamlouks marry with women of the country, very few of their children live, and those never leave any progeny; and also, that all exotic trees and plants degenerate rapidly.

Though the people of Egypt are now sunk in the grossest ignorance, yet they were formerly the most enlightened people in the world; and it was from this country that the Greeks derived those arts and sciences which rendered them so famous. Egypt is a republic, under protection of the Grand Signor, governed by a Turkish Pacha, under whom are 24 subordinate governors, called beys, chosen from among the Mamlouks, who, when united, are in fact the sovereigns of Egypt; for if the Pacha either attempts to violate their privileges, or acts contrary to their opinion, he is compelled to retire; and the Grand Signor appoints another. The beys, who are absolute in their own districts, appoint one of their own body to Shaik-el-beled, whose office is to control the authority of the pacha; but the greatest part of Upper Egypt is possessed by the Bedouins, or wandering Arabs, who have a number of petty princes called shaiks, with whom the Pacha endeavours to be on good terms.

Z A A R A, *or the Desert of Barbary,*

BOUNDED by Bildulgerid on the north; Negro-land, south, from which it is separated by the river Albach; Nubia, Egypt, and unknown parts, east; and the Atlantic Ocean, west; lies under the tropic of Cancer; and is 2,400 miles long, and 660 broad. The principal town is called Tegessa, 2,100 miles south of London. This country, which is thinly peopled, consists principally of barren burning sands, in passing over which, the caravans are sometimes 8 days without meeting with any water. From the month of August till winter it rains continually, which causes some grass to grow out of the sand, for the support of the cattle. Mahometanism is professed in all parts of this country; but the generality of the natives are either pagans, or live without any religion at all.

N U B I A,

BOUNDED by Egypt on the north; by Abyssinia, south; by the Red Sea and Abex, east; and by the kingdoms of Tagua, Gaoga, and desert of Gorham, on the west; is 940 miles long from north to south, and 600 from east to west. The principal places in this kingdom are, Nubia, 2,780 miles S. E. of London, the residence of the king, which lies near the river Nile, and is very large; but the houses are only one story high, with mud walls, and covered with reeds; Dangola, also near the Nile; and Sennar, on the frontiers of Abyssinia. The air of Nubia is very hot in the day-time, but cool in the night. Along the Nile it is tolerably well inhabited and fruitful; but the inland country is full of deserts, which harbour abundance of lions, tigers, elephants, &c. The desert of Bahouda, lying to the west of the Nile, is five days journey over, and is the usual road from Egypt to Abyssinia. The bread and drink of the natives is made of a small round ill-tasted seed, called *doça*, or *seff*. The dress of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, but no covering for either head, legs, or feet; the common people wrap a piece of linen about them, and the children go quite naked. The commodities of this kingdom are gold, sugar, civet, sandal wood, slaves, linen, ivory, and black horses, which they barter with their neighbours; for they do not know the use of money. This country produces

produces a subtle and incurable poison; one grain of which is said to be sufficient to kill ten men in half an hour: an ounce of it is sold for the value of an hundred ducats. Nubia is governed by its own independent king, who is reckoned a very powerful prince. The inhabitants are Mahometans, or gross idolaters; and in general are a very stupid debauched sort of people.

A B Y S S I N I A,

BOUNDED by Nubia on the north; by the Red Sea and Abex, east; by Gorham and Gingiro, west; and by Alaba and Ommo Zaide, south; is 900 miles long, and 800 broad. According to the accounts the Portuguese gave of this country, it contains 30 kingdoms, besides 22 more, which formerly belonged to it; but are now governed by their own kings; and the eastern parts near the sea, now in possession of the Turks. There are 18 nations more, which are also reckoned in Abyssinia. It affords no places of great note, and there is seldom found a town of above 1,000 houses. The capital is Gondar, 3,336 miles south-east of London; but the sovereign frequently dwells in tents, with his whole court. The land is fertile, and the air hot, except in the rainy season, when the extraordinary quantities of rain, for some months together, cause the Nile to rise and overflow the north part of Egypt. This celebrated river has its source from a small aperture on the top of a mountain in the kingdom of Goyaon; and after being joined by other rivers, forms a lake 90 miles broad, then precipitating over several frightful cataracts, and passing through Nubia, and many desert regions, runs by a rocky channel into Upper Egypt. Here are mines of all sorts of metals, except tin; but the inhabitants reap very little advantage from them. This country is governed by a sovereign king, called the Negus, whose subjects are treated like slaves; and he is held in such veneration among them, that at the very mention of his name they bow their bodies, and touch the ground with one of their fingers. By some authors he is called Prester John, or Presbyter John, because he is the high-priest of his religion, as well as king. His arms are a lyon rampant, with the following motto: "The Lyon of the tribe of Judah is victorious;" and he can raise 600,000 men in time of war. The natives are of a colour nearly approaching to black; and travellers give them the character

racter of a personable, brisk, sensible, and civil people. They are lovers of learned men, who are held in great reverence and respect. The habit of persons of quality, is a silken vest, with a scarf; but the commonality wear only a pair of drawers. Their religion is a mixture of Christianity, Judaism, and Paganism; and they have two universities, one at Axum, and another at Embie. At Axum is a fine library, which belongs to the king, and is esteemed a great treasure; and at Embie is another, in which, as they say, are manuscripts of Enoch, Solomon, and Esdras, written with their own hands.

A B E X,

BOUNDED by Egypt, on the north; Ajan, south; the Red Sea, east; and Abyssinia and Nubia, on the west, is about 540 miles long, and 130 broad. The country is destitute of water, sandy, and barren; more inhabited by wild animals than men; and the climate is excessive hot and unwholesome. The produce is chiefly ebony wood. The northern parts are subject to the Turks and Arabs. The capital, and residence of the Turkish Beglerbeg, or governor, is Suaquem, which has a fine harbour. The south part is called Doncala, from the capital, 3,822 miles south-east of London, and has its own king. The inhabitants are Mahometans and Pagans.

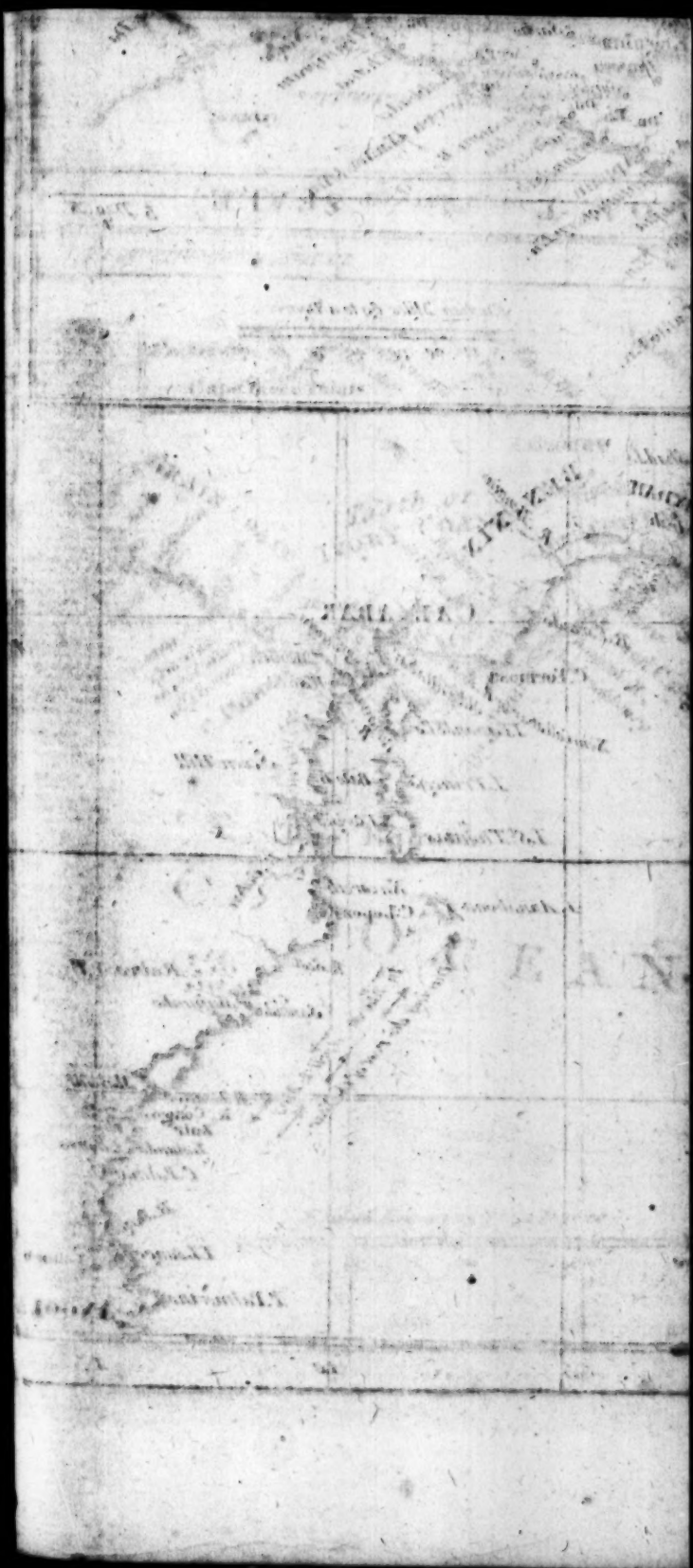
A J A N,

LYING between 40 and 50° east longitude, and the equator and 10° north latitude, is bounded by the Red Sea, and Straits of Babelmandel, on the north; Zanguebar, on the south; the Indian Ocean, east; and Abyssinia, on the west; being about 900 miles long, and 300 broad. Brava, the capital, 4,239 miles south-east of London, is subject to the Portuguese. Magadoxa is an independant kingdom, the capital of which is situated near the mouth of a river, both of them of the same name with the country, which has likewise the advantage of a good harbour. The kingdom of Adel, the capital of which is Zelia, borders upon Abyssinia, and, though it seldom rains there, is well watered by rivers, and a fruitful country, abounding with wheat, millet, frankincense, pepper, and sheep, the tails of which weigh above 20 pounds each.

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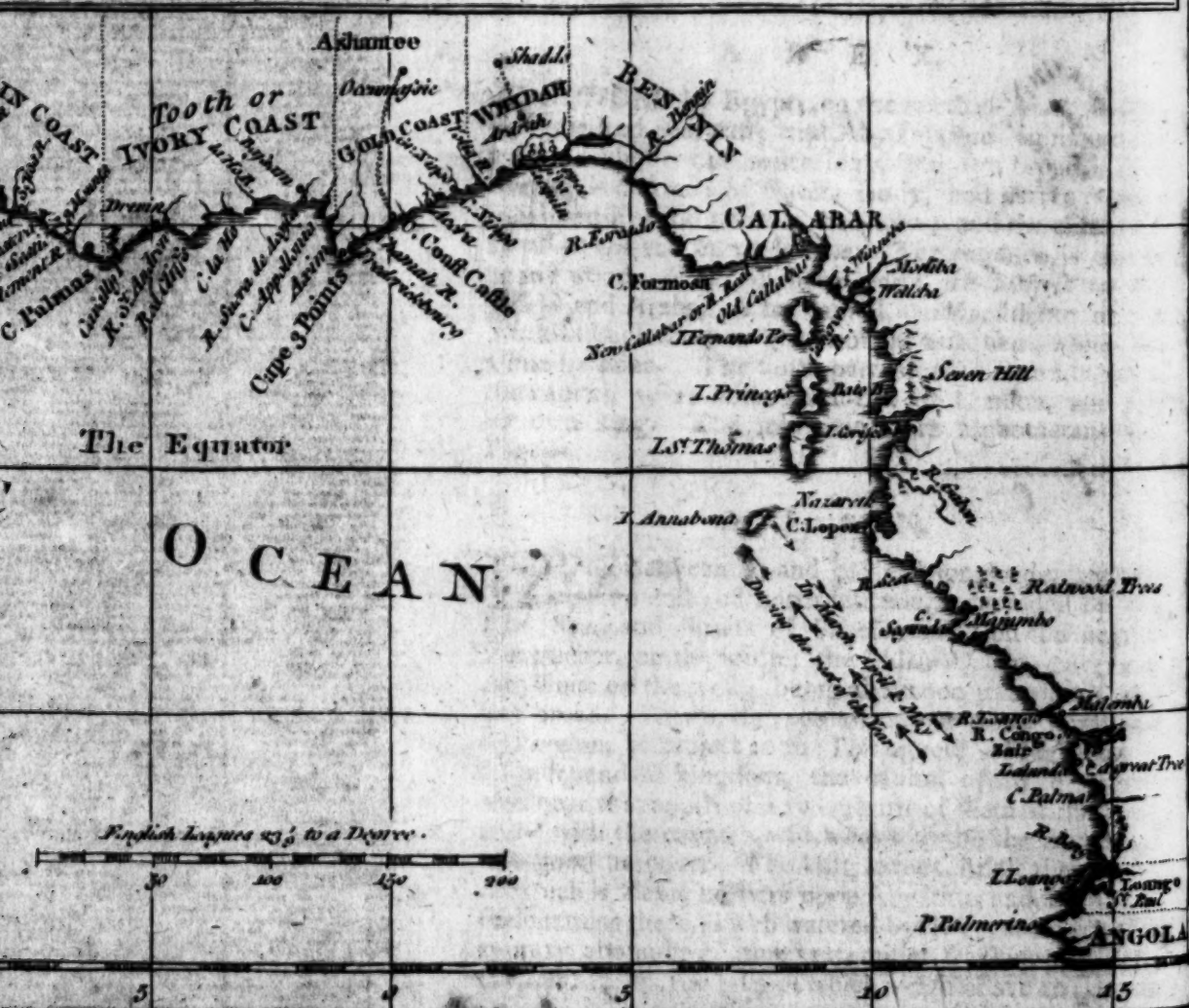
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20 Deg. East from Lond. 15

A MAP of the GOLD COAST on a larger SCALE.



each. The natives of the two last-mentioned kingdoms are Mahometans, the others are Pagans, and some Christians near the Portuguese settlements.

NEGROLAND,

IS bounded on the north by Zaara; on the south, by Guinea, from which it is separated by the mountains of Sierra Leona, which extend as far as Abyssinia; on the east, by Abyssinia and Nubia; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; being about 2,200 miles long, and 840 broad. This country is divided into many kingdoms, of which little more than their names are known to Europeans, who seldom go far from the coast where they have factories, and trade for ostrich-feathers, gums, amber, gold dust, elephants teeth, slaves, &c. Madinga is esteemed the principal town, 2,850 miles south of London. The river Niger overflows and fertilizes this country, as the Nile does Egypt. The air is very hot, and the soil rich, which produces plenty of rice, Indian and Guinea corn, millet, tobacco, tamarisks, cotton, indigo, mushrooms of a superior flavour to those of colder climates, cattle, and variety of fruits. Among the productions of this country is the baobab, or calabash; a remarkable kind of tree, the trunk of which increases for ages; for, though not more than 60 feet high, yet it will continue its growth till it becomes 70 feet in circumference, and from which shoot branches, equal to the size of some of the largest trees in Europe. There are likewise, a great number of mangroves, a tree no less extraordinary in its nature, that grows to the height of about 50 feet, on the banks of rivers, where the tide flows; from its lower branches shoot out long roots, which hang down to the water, and, penetrating into the earth, resemble so many arcades, from five to ten feet high; these serve to support the body of the tree, daily advancing it into the bed of the river; and are so closely interwoven with each other, that they form a kind of transparent terrace. To the roots of these trees oysters fasten as they do to the rocks in most other countries. A single root bears, sometimes, upwards of 200; and being left dry at low-water, they are then taken. The shells of these tree-oysters differ, in shape, from those of Europe, but their flavour is nearly the same. Lyons, tigers, elephants, wild boars, and many other sorts of ravenous

ravenous beasts are found here : the rivers abound with crocodiles and sea horses, and on the plains are a great number of ostriches. The oxen are larger and longer-legged than those of Europe, and have a bunch of flesh between the shoulders of more than a foot in height ; the sheep are likewise different from the European ; to which they bear no resemblance, but in the head and tail ; in their shape and hair they are more like a goat. As in all other hot countries, here are great numbers of serpents, and other venomous creatures. Among the insects are locusts, and a kind of white ant, called vag-vagues, or termites, which are exceedingly troublesome, and destroy linen, leather, wood, or whatever comes in their way ; they live in large communities, building nests in the form of cones, of an extraordinary magnitude and height, some being 10 or 12 feet high, for the most part on the surface of the ground ; from whence their excursions are made through subterraneous passages, or covered galleries. In the island of Bananas, and the adjacent coasts, these nests or bugga-bug hills, as they are called by the English, on the windward coast, are exceedingly numerous. European swallows emigrate to these parts about the month of October, but do not build nests here ; they lie, during the night, on the sea shore, either in pairs, or single. The grass of this country, which is much esteemed in the West-Indies, grows to the height of 12 or 13 feet, and that in about five or six months. The numerous inhabitants of this vast country, are either Mahometans or gross idolaters ; and some, in the midland provinces, live without any sign of religion at all.

G U I N E A.

SITUATED between 15° east, and 15° west longitude, and between 4 and 10° north latitude, is bounded by Negroland, on the north ; Congo, and the Atlantic Ocean, south ; unknown lands, east ; and the Atlantic, on the west ; being 1,800 miles long, and 300 broad ; and divided into the Grain Coast, the Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, and the Slave Coast. The Grain Coast has its name from the great quantities of Guinea corn produced there. That part which lies near Cape Palmas, is called the Tooth Coast, on account of the trade carried on there in elephants teeth. The Gold Coast is so called from the gold sand found there, in the rivers. The English coin, called a Guinea, was so named, as being first

first made of gold brought from this country. This coast belongs to the English, French, Dutch, and Danes, except Fredericksburgh, which belongs to a company established at Embden, in the Prussian dominions. The principal forts of the English are, Cape-Corrie-Castle and Anamaboe; of the Dutch, Elmina. And the Slave Coast, from being the principal part where slaves are purchased; though all the divisions produce some of each article. Bonny and Calabar are the chief places of trade for negroes, from whence 38,000 are supposed to be annually exported in British vessels. That part called Malaguetto, is not much frequented by the Europeans; the shore is called the Pepper Shore, on account of the pepper that grows there in abundance. Benin is a large kingdom, where Europeans carry on a considerable trade, but have no settlements. Benin, the capital, situated near a branch of the river Formosa, 3,127 miles south of London, is the principal city in Guinea. Whydaw was one of the most populous, rich, and civilized countries of Guinea; but about 50 years ago, was, together with Great Ardrah, Toree, Didouma, Ajirrah, and Jacquin, conquered and ruined by the king of Dahomy, an inland prince, whose capital is Abomey, a large irregular town, containing about 24,000 inhabitants. Upon the borders of the kingdom of Dahomy, towards the north-east, live the Eyoës, a warlike people, who are governed by a king not so absolute as that of Dahomy. When his subjects take offence at his conduct, a deputation from them wait upon him, and represent to him that the burden of government has been so fatiguing, that it is time for him to repose from his cares, and indulge himself with a little sleep. He thanks his subjects for their attention to his ease, returns to his apartment, as if to sleep, and directs his women to strangle him. His son quietly succeeds, and holds the government upon the same terms. A scene as singular as the foregoing, usually takes place immediately after the king of Dahomy expires; his women destroy all the furniture, utensils, and ornaments belonging to him, or themselves, and then murder one another.

To the west of Dahomy lies the extensive country of Mahees, a warlike people, divided into several small independent states, which form one republic.

The river Lagos, which serves as a boundary on the north, to the kingdom of Whydaw, runs from east to west, but a few leagues from the ocean, and parallel with it. The wild beasts abound here, particularly jack-

als;

als; there are likewise plenty of buffaloes, deer, wild hogs, &c. The general produce of these parts, are indigo, tobacco, cotton, pepper, a small berry, used by the natives as a substitute for sugar, and palm oil.

To the north-west of the Gold Coast, lies Sierra-Leone, the extent of which, from Cape St. Ann to the river Rionoonas, is about 65 leagues, stretching from N. to S. The whole of this coast (except the peninsula of Sierra-Leone, which is very high and mountainous) lies low, and in most places is swampy, and intersected with creeks that connect the adjoining rivers, and form an excellent inland navigation. In some parts it is overflowed by the sea, at the equinoxes, when a mud is left that the natives extract salt from. The nations that lie adjacent to this coast are the Bullams, Timmaneys, Mandingoes, Suzees, Bagoes, and Nalloes. The principal rivers are the Rionoonas, the Riopangeos, Dembia, Berreria, Kiffey, and Sierra Leone River, in which is Gambia Island, where the French have a fort and factory; not far from which is one of the principal Portuguese settlements, named Bassou. A little to the southward of Dembia River, lies the island of Tombay; and about a league west of Tombay are the Isles de Los, seven in number, on the most eastern of which, named Factory Island, is the town and factory of the English; and on the east part of the coast lies the island of Bananas. This country produces a great number of trees of various kinds; among them is the palm, which furnishes the natives with both wine and oil. Indigo, cotton, sugar-canes, rice, castor, nuts, Malaguette pepper, or Grain of Paradise, with most of the tropical fruits grow here in great plenty. It abounds with lyons, leopards, elephants, buffaloes, wild hogs, amazingly fierce and large, deer, civet cats, and monkeys of various kinds, particularly chimpanzees, (which greatly resemble old negroes) together with cameleons, lizards, and a variety of snakes, one sort of which, called the *Tenneé*, is from 15 to 20 feet long, and three feet round. This species will not only seize and devour goats, sheep, hogs, &c. but leopards, tygers, deer, and buffaloes; all which having besmeared with an unctuous saliva, they swallow whole. The rivers likewise abound with alligators, sea cows, &c. The loadstone is found here, and white iron very malleable. The natives at and about Sierra Leone, are not remarkable for their industry or honesty; but the Bullams, who inhabit Sherbro, and the neighbouring islands, are industrious both

both in trade and agriculture, and are particularly famous for the beautiful matting they make of stained grass. About two years ago an attempt was made to plant a colony on the peninsula of Sierra Leone, with negroes sent from England; but it did not succeed. Very little of any part of Guinea beyond the sea coast, is known to the Europeans.

The air of Guinea is extremely hot and very unwholesome, especially to strangers who generally live but a short time after their arrival in it. The soil in many places is extremely fertile, and in some parts very barren. The natives are reckoned to have very little religion or honesty among them.

C O N G O,

SITUATED between the equator and 18° of south latitude, and 10 and 20° east longitude, is bounded by Benin, on the north; Matamon and Caffraria, on the south; the inland parts of Africa, on the east; and the Atlantic Ocean, on the west. The whole country was formerly governed by one king, but has since been divided into four kingdoms, viz. Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela; all which are, at present, dependent on the Portuguese; who have converted many of the natives to Christianity, though great part of them still continue idolators, and worship the sun, moon, and stars, besides snakes, and other animals; and, in short, every thing that appears wonderful to them. The trade of these countries is open to all nations. In *Loango*, which is 400 miles long, and 300 broad, the land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there is a great number of trees, from whence they draw palm-wine and oil. Their principal trade consists in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. The capital town is called Loango, 3,800 miles south of London. *Congo* is above 500 miles long, and 400 broad; it is intolerably hot, especially in the summer months. The river Zaire, which rises in Macaco, and divides this kingdom from Loango, contains crocodiles, sea and river horses, whose teeth are prodigiously large. There are many desert places within land, in which are elephants, tygers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents; but, near the coast the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, besides palm-trees. The principal town is *St. Salvador*, 4,000 miles south of London. *Angola*, divided

vided among several petty princes, is about 350 miles long, and 250 broad; and produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolators; they are however, the mildest, and most expert in mechanics, of any of the Africans. The principal town is Loando, 4,309 miles south of London. The Portuguese have a strong town in Angola, called St. Paul's. *Benguela* is 430 miles long and 180 broad; the capital is St. Philip de Benguela, 4,500 miles south of London, situated on the river Benguela.

The Jages, or Giages, who border upon Monemugi, lie within the coast of Congo, and are cannibals, who commonly devour their first-born children, and will kill and eat their parents: whoever dies a natural or accidental death, is eaten by his relations. Macaco is a kingdom behind Loango, directly under the equator. The people are called Anricans, and are likewise cannibals; their king has twelve petty princes under him: they worship the same deities as the people of Loango. The king's residence is Montol, where men's flesh is sold in the open market; and, if the account may be credited, they kill daily 100 men for the king's table, who are either criminals, prisoners, or slaves; and this is not done on account of the scarcity of other meat, of which they have plenty, but because human flesh is looked upon as a delicious dish.

M O N E M U G I,

BOUNDED on the north by Abyssinia, on the south by Monomotapa, on the west by Congo, and on the east by Zanguebar, is about 900 miles long, and 650 broad. The capital is Chicova, 4,934 miles south of London. The little Europeans know of this country, has been communicated by the Portuguese, who, making an irruption into it from Zanguebar, erected a fort, called Saint Martial, on an island, in the middle of the river Zambece, which flows through this country and Zanguebar. The natives are tall and well made, and are, in general, idolaters. In the midst of this country is the great lake of Zambre, or Maravi. The principal productions of Monemugi are gold and silver, copper, and elephants teeth.

ZANGUEBAR,

Z A N G U E B A R,

BOUNDED by Ajan, on the north; Monomotapa and Sabia, on the south; the Indian Ocean, east; and by Monemugi, Manica, and unknown parts, on the west; being 1,400 miles long, and 350 broad; lies on the eastern coast, between 3° of north latitude, and 18° south. The principal territories of this country are, Mombaza, Melinda, Quíloa, Terra de Raphael, Mozambique, and Sofola, each of them with capitals of the same names, (except Terra de Raphael, whose chief town is Montagnate) of which the principal one is Melinda, on the river Quilmanzi, 5,143 miles south-east of London, and containing 200,000 inhabitants; where the Portuguese have built 17 churches and 9 convents, and always keep a strong garrison. They have likewise built forts, and settled several colonies in the capital towns, all which, particularly Mozambique, have good harbours; and trade with the negroes for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich-feathers, rice, sugar, wax, and drugs. The natives, except those converted by the Portuguese, are all Mahometans or idolaters.

M O N O M O T A P A,

BOUNDED on the north by Monemugi and Zanguebar, on the east by the Eastern Ocean, and on the other parts by unknown countries, is 960 miles long, and 660 broad; and lies on the sea-shore, in the southern part of Africa, between 15° and 23° of south latitude. The principal town, called Monomotapa, consisting of wooden houses, covered with plaister, is 5,212 miles south-east of London. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar canes, which grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold; but no horses. The inhabitants are negroes, and their religion is paganism, though they believe in one God that created the world.

C A F F R A R I A,

EXTENDING from the tropic of Capricorn to the 34° of south latitude, being 780 miles long, and 660 broad, is the most southern country of Africa, at the extremity of which is situated, the *Cape of Good Hope*,

L

possessed

possessed by the Dutch; who have, by their great industry, produced, from a soil generally barren, all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life, in great abundance. They have built a very handsome town, well fortified, called Cape Town, 6,000 miles south of London: and their settlements extend a considerable way up the country. Most of the India ships, belonging to the different nations in Europe, put in here for refreshment. The principal divisions of this part of Africa, are Stellenbosch, Hottentots-Holland, Drakenstein, Zwellendam, Roodezand, Zwartland, Bockeland, Amaquas-land, Great and Little Nimiqua, Boshman's Land, Rogge Veld, Koude Veld, Koude Bocke, and Warme Bocke Veld, Karoo, Congo, Anthon Veld, Houtniquas Land, Long Valley, Sitficamma, Krake Kamma, Plettenberg's Colony, Camdebo, and country of the Caffres. There are many rivers, the largest of which is Elephants, or Gaurits River, and several brakish springs, besides some warm baths; and also a great number of mountains, the most remarkable of which inland, are those stretching from Roodezand to Bockeland, those inhabited by the Boshmen, and the Snow Mountains. Near the Cape are, the Table Mountain, Devil's Head, Lyon's Head, or Sugar Loaf, and Lyon's Tail. Besides the port where ships usually anchor, there are several others, frequented in bad weather, the principal of which are, False, Table, and Saldanha Bays.

The uncultivated districts abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, some of which have one, others two horns; lyons, tiger-wolves, or hyenas, common wolves, jackals, wild dogs, cats, and swine, zebras, buffaloes, sea cows, or hyppopotami, antelopes, elks, goats, porcupines, otters, baboons, monkeys, cameleopards, which are very odd shaped creatures, the fore parts being considerably higher than the hinder, and the neck long, so that they measure 15 feet from the fore-hoof to the tip of the horns, that are about a foot in length; and also the gnu, a remarkable horned animal, resembling the horse, the ox, and the antelope; with great variety of other beasts, and many venomous serpents, scorpions, lizards, locusts, mosquitos, and other insects; among which are the leaf-insect, resembling a withered leaf, partly eaten by caterpillars; and the termites, or white ants, which here only damage the grass, and as well as locusts, are used by the natives for food. Among the birds are ostriches, eagles, serpent-eaters, honey-guides; and in the rivers, the torpedo is found. Some parts of this immense region

are

are barren and rocky, others luxuriantly fertile, producing great plenty of corn, fruits, plants, and feeding immense herds of cattle. In the forests are palms, the pith of which the natives use to make bread; silver trees, so called from their colour, a tree producing gum-arabac, camphor and ebony trees, a species of aloe, called the quiver-tree, from its use, which grows 20 feet high, has a trunk 12 feet in circumference, and the branches often 400 feet round their extremities; and another called the mimosa, not only singular on account of its size and various uses, a gum it produces, being considered as a delicacy by the natives, and its leaves by beasts, but for a curious nest, usually fabricated on its branches, by a peculiar species of birds, under which 800 or 1,000 of them reside at a time, like bees in a hive. Here are likewise many poisonous plants; one called Euphorbia, is supposed to be the strongest vegetable poison in Africa; with the juice, and a kind of caterpillar, peculiar to another plant, the Hottentots poison their arrows, and likewise destroy wild beasts, by throwing branches of the Euphorbia into the watering places frequented by them. In this country are extensive plains, called Salt Pans, covered with salt; which towards the sides is thinly strewed, but nearer the middle is upwards of two feet deep.

All Caffraria, except that in the possession of the Dutch, is inhabited by Hottentots, the Gaffres, and wild beasts. The Hottentots are divided into many nations, or tribes, whose villages, composed of huts, are called Kraals; very few of the tribes are known further than by name, though travellers have penetrated some hundred miles into the country. They may be justly deemed the most brutish of all reasonable creatures, having nothing but the shape of men to entitle them to that character; they will devour old leather shoes, stinking fish, and almost any carrion; they prefer smoking hemp leaves to tobacco; and some tribes cut off a joint of the little finger as a cure for a disease. Their bodies are usually be-fineared with common grease, mixed with foot, or some worse stinking stuff, and perfumed with the powder of an herb they call Bucku, which occasions a very loathsome smell; and when they go a courting, their faces are blackened with foot. Their ordinary habit is sheep-skins, just as pulled off from the carcase, on which they frequently feed, when scarce of fresh provisions. In winter they turn the woolly or hairy side next their backs, and in summer the other: this serves them for a bed at night,

and is their winding-sheet or coffin, after death. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing each other before, and leaving their necks bare; another skin is fastened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. The men wear, as a kind of ornament, the tails of wild beasts they have killed, fastened to their girdles, as a trophy of their valour. Both sexes ornament their legs with rings made of leather, and sometimes, among the richer sort, interspersed with some of copper, iron, or brass. The women who are ambitious to please, adorn themselves with necklaces of shells; for in this barbarous and nasty country, the sex have charms, which they endeavour to heighten by arts peculiar to themselves; to this end they grease their faces, and all parts of their bodies, with mutton suet, in order to make them shine: they also braid or plait their hair, to give themselves an additional elegance. An Hottentot lady, thus bedizened, has exhausted all the arts of her toilette; and, however unfavourable nature may have been to her, with regard to shape and stature, her pride is wonderfully flattered, while the splendor of her appearance gives her the highest degree of satisfaction. Even among the Hottentots there are some tribes less civilized than others. Those people, who are denominated Bosmen, lead quite a savage life; use poisoned weapons; live principally upon herbs, roots, berries, snakes, and insects; and are generally killed, or made slaves of, by the Dutch, wherever they can be met with; but if ever they escape from bondage, they never take with them what is not their own. The Caffres, a stout made, hospitable, and courageous people, whose colour is jet black, with white teeth, and large eyes, are governed by several princes, and inhabit a fertile country, beyond the Hottentots, with whom they are frequently at war; in which they only use a sort of spears, called hassagais, and shields made of hides of oxen. Hides drest so as to be very pliant, are the cloathing of both sexes; but the men wear also tails of animals tied round their thighs, ivory rings on their arms, and adorn their heads with lyon's hair, feathers, and fantastical ornaments; and employ their time principally in tending their cattle, dancing, hunting, and fighting, while the women follow agriculture, and cultivate corn, tobacco, water-mellons, kidney-beans, and hemp; make mats for bedding, and baskets of grass, so close that they hold liquids. The Caffres, fearing the encroachments of the Dutch, are very jealous of strangers;

strangers; they are very fond of dogs; make a strong punch of Guinea corn; cut into various shapes the horns of their cattle, which are taught to obey a whistle; and their princes have centinels, during the night, at the entrance of their huts. The productions are similar to those of the Hottentot territories; besides which, this region has plantains and bamboos; and though it seldom rains, except in summer when it thunders, yet the country is extremely well supplied with water.

Africa, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, is, in a manner, very little known, except the sea-coasts. The divisions of the various empires and kingdoms, the boundaries and government of each, and even the names of various nations, are uncertain. The productions, manners, and complexions of the people, agree in many material circumstances. In those countries where there is sufficient moisture, the heat of the sun causes amazing fertility; and those where the streams and lakes of water are few and small, are barren deserts. The wild beasts of Africa are more in number, larger, and fiercer, than those of any other part of the globe; their names, together with some of the principal productions, have been already mentioned.

The manner of hunting elephants at the Cape of Good Hope, is as follows:—The elephant is generally sought for, by two or three horsemen, well mounted; one of whom alights, slings the bridle over his arm, and, in order to take surer aim, fixes his ramrod in the ground, on which he rests, and fires at the animal; then directly remounts, and gallops off. The elephant pursues till his attention is diverted by a fresh wound from another hunter, which causes him to neglect his first antagonist, and pursue the second; when the third person draws him off from the pursuit of the second, by the same means as the second diverted him from that of the first. In the mean time, he loses a vast quantity of blood, which the fury and agitation he is put into, cause to flow in great abundance. If he survives these three attacks, the first hunter wounds him again; and thus is the poor beast engaged by their successive assaults, till, wearied out, and spent with the loss of blood, he falls to the ground. In this situation there is no danger in approaching this formidable animal, and sawing off his teeth, whose length is proportioned to his age and strength. Sometimes a single man, well mounted, will attack an elephant, and weary out the animal by the fleetness of his horse; and

sometimes the hunters, on foot, attack the elephants in the woods; which is a very hazardous attempt. Lyons are also generally hunted in a similar manner.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

THE African Islands lie some in the Atlantic, and some in the Indian Ocean. Of those in the former,

The *Azores*, so called from the multitude of hawks found there, or Western Isles, lying off the coast of Portugal, are subject to that crown, and situated between 25° and 32° W. longitude, and 37° and 40° N. latitude, being nine in number, viz. St. Mary, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo; and were first discovered in 1439, by a Flemish merchant, named Joshua Vander Berg; but afterwards more fully explored and settled in the year 1460, by Martin Behem, a citizen of Nuremburgh, in the service of Portugal. These islands enjoy a clear sky and wholesome air; but are very subject to earthquakes. No noxious animals breed here; and any that are brought, die in a few hours. St. Michael is the largest island, being 100 miles in circumference, and contains 50,000 inhabitants; but Tercera is the most important, on account of its harbour. A governor and bishop reside at Angra, the capital.

The *Madeiras* are three islands, situated in $32^{\circ} 27'$ north latitude, and between 18° and 20° west longitude, in a fine climate; they are subject to the Portuguese. The largest, called Madeira, is 75 miles long, and 60 broad; the capital town is Funchal; the second is called Porto Santo, about eight miles in compass, and very fertile: the third is a barren rock. These islands were discovered by the Portuguese, in the year 1519, when they were entirely covered with woods, which the Portuguese burnt down; and by means of the ashes, fertilized the soil. They produce excellent wine, particularly that which bears the name of the largest island, Malmsey, and Tent; of all which, the inhabitants make and sell prodigious quantities.

The *Canaries*, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, lying between 12° and 19° west longitude, and 27° and 29° north latitude, are seven in number: their names are, Grand Canaria, Hiero, Fuertaventura, Gomera, Langarote, Palma, and Teneriffe. Grand Canaria, which gives name to the whole, is 150 miles in circumference: the

the principal town is Canary, or Cividad di Palmas. The next in size is *Teneriffe*, 120 miles in circumference; the capital is St. Christoval de la Laguna. This island contains one of the highest mountains in the world, called the Peak of *Teneriffe*, 15 miles in circumference, and near three miles in perpendicular height. This mountain is a volcano, and occasions frequent earthquakes. In the year 1704, there happened a dreadful eruption of sulphur and melted ore, which ran down like a river, and destroyed several considerable towns, spoiling the richest lands in the island, and converting them into a barren desert: on the 10th of November, 1786, this volcano again burst suddenly out with great violence. These islands enjoy a pure temperate air, and the soil is exceeding fertile, having generally two harvests in a year in the island Canaria. They abound in delicious fruits, especially grapes, which produce those rich wines that obtain the name of Canary; and from hence originally came those beautiful singing-birds, called Canaries. These islands were first discovered and planted by the Carthaginians; but after the overthrow of that state, were quite neglected; and were again discovered in the year 1405, by the Spaniards, who now possess them.

The *Cape Verd Islands*, situated between 23 and 26° west longitude, and 14 and 18° north latitude, being about 300 miles W. of Cape Verd, were discovered in the year 1460, by the Portuguese; to whom they still belong. Their number is about twenty; but some of them are barren rocks, not worth notice. The air of these islands is generally hot, and in some of them very unwholesome, especially in St. Jago, the largest and chief of them all, which is 150 miles in circumference, and contains the capital, called St. Domingo. The Island of *Fuego*, is so called, as being a noted volcano, continually sending up sulphureous exhalations; and sometimes the flames break out in such a terrible manner, and vomit forth such a number of pumice-stones, that it annoys all the adjacent parts. These islands produce sugar, cotton, wine, Indian corn, cocoa-nuts, oranges, &c. plenty of garden stuff, hogs, poultry, and green monkeys, with black faces. In the island of *Mayo* great quantities of salt are made by the heat of the sun, from the sea-water. This island likewise abounds with asses: many cargoes, both of salt and asses, are fetched from hence every year, for the use of the British West India Islands. *Senegál* and

Gorcee, from whence the valuable drug Gum Senegal is exported, lie opposite to the Cape Verd Islands, on the coast of Negroland. The former is composed only of a bank of sand, almost level with the river; the latter consists of a low narrow piece of land, with a small but steep hill; the whole not the sixth part of a league in length. They are both possessed by the French, and are situated on the mouths of the rivers Senegal and Gambia; both which are branches of the Niger, and overflow the country periodically, at the same time, and in the same manner as the Nile.

St. Thomas, Annabona, Prince's Island, and Fernando Po, are situated in the Gulf of Guinea, and furnish vessels with fresh water and provisions. They all did belong to the Portuguese; but in the year 1778, Annabona and Fernando Po were ceded to the Spaniards.

St. Matthew is a small island, lying in $6^{\circ} 1'$ west longitude, and $1^{\circ} 30'$ south latitude. *Ascension* is situated in $7^{\circ} 40'$ south latitude, and about 20 miles in circumference; they are both uninhabited. East India ships often touch at the latter, to furnish themselves with turtles; some of which weigh 100 pounds.

St. Helena, situated in $6^{\circ} 4'$ west longitude, and 16° south latitude, is a high and steep rock, about 28 miles in circumference, and only accessible at the landing-place, which is well defended by batteries. The island is inhabited by about 200 families, descended from English parents; and contains many small fruitful vallies, which produce potatoes, yams, figs, grapes, plantains, bananas, cabbage-trees, kidney-beans, Indian corn, horned cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, rabbits, poultry, and variety of wild-fowl; which the natives exchange for all sorts of manufactures, and other necessaries. Spices and East India cotton have lately been introduced and cultivated here. The greatest part of the flour used here is brought from Europe, as the rats, which are very numerous, burrow in the rocks like rabbits, and often destroy all the corn. The air of this island is very wholesome; and people taken sick at sea, on their arrival here, soon recover. It is a place of retreat and refreshment for the English East India Company's ships homeward bound: but is so very small, and the wind so much against them outward bound, that they very seldom see it then; and if a ship overshoots the island, and falls to leeward, it is very difficult to recover it again. This island was discovered by the Portuguese on the festival of the Empress Helena,

mother

mother of the emperor Constantine the Great; and was first settled in the year 1600, by the English East India Company, who built a strong fort there, called James Fort, and have possessed it ever since, excepting part of the year 1673, when it was surprized by the Dutch; but was soon retaken by captain Munden. The town is but small; it stands in a valley, at the bottom of which is the governor's house.

The following are in the Indian Ocean:

Madagascar, situated between 43 and 51° east longitude, and 10 and 26° south latitude, is the largest of all the African islands, being near 1,000 miles long, and about 280 broad. The principal town is by Europeans called St. Augustin. This is a pleasant fertile country, watered with numerous rivers, well stored with fish, and abounding with all manner of cattle; as also corn, sugar, honey, variety of excellent fruits, gums, precious stones, some silver, iron, copper, and tin. The inhabitants are of different complexions and religions; some white, some black; some Mahometans, and some Pagans. This island is divided into a great many little kingdoms and states, and is remarkable for having been the rendezvous of several celebrated pirates; and was first discovered by the Portuguese, in the year 1506; in 1642 the French made a settlement here, but in 1651 they were driven out by the natives, who have had the sole possession of the island ever since.

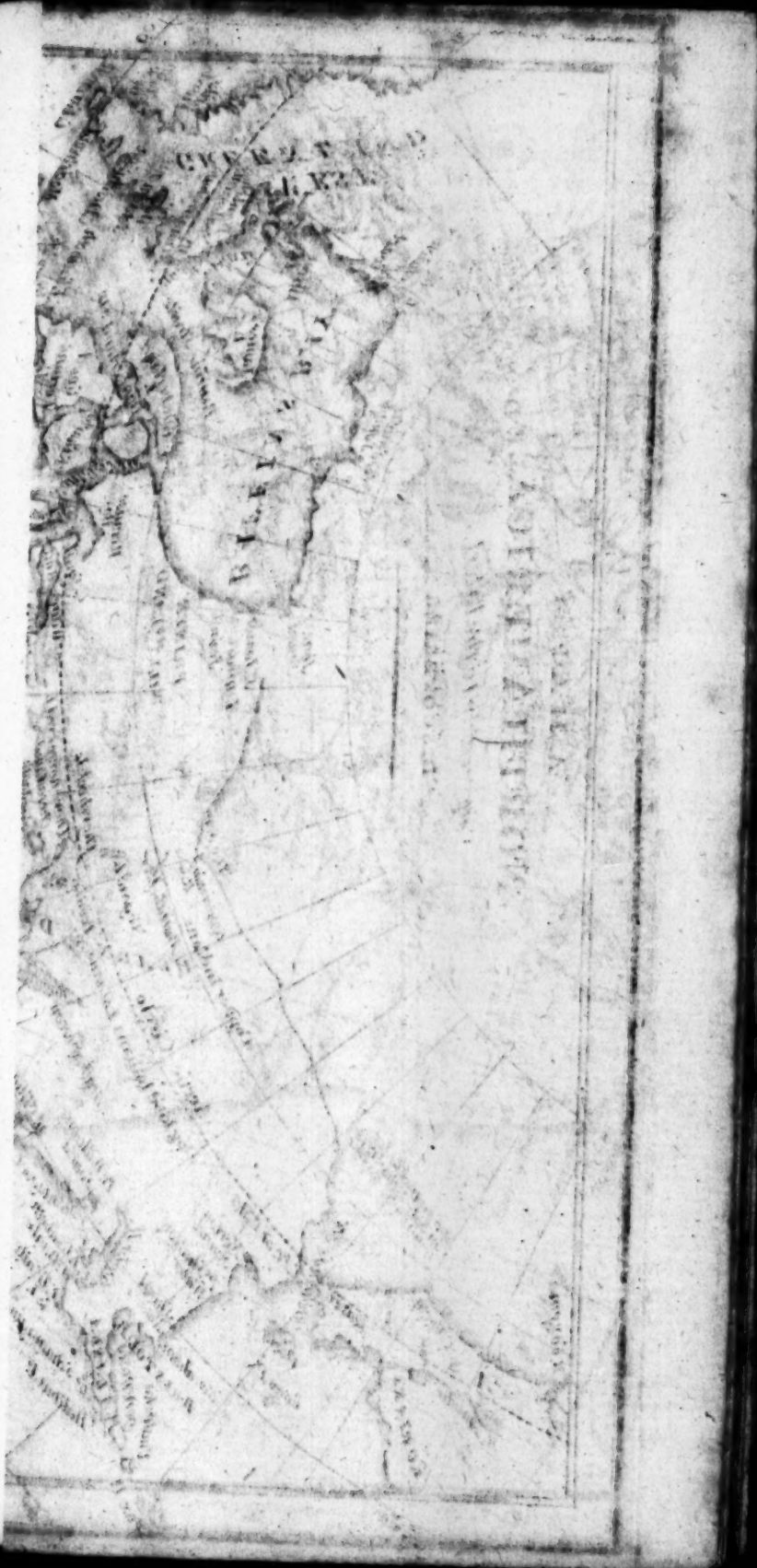
Mauritius, or *Maurice*, situated in 56° east longitude, and 20° south latitude, 150 miles in circumference, about 400 miles east of Madagascar, is the principal French settlement in this part of the world; and has a capital of the same name, with a fine harbour. The climate is healthy; and here are mountains so high, that their tops are covered with snow. This island produces the finest ebony, besides several other kinds of valuable wood, plenty of tobacco, rice, fruits, and all sorts of cattle; and lately, some of the most valuable sorts of spices have been cultivated here with success. The rivers are well stocked with fish. Mauritius was discovered by the Portuguese in 1595, who called it Cigne, that is, Swan Island; but three years after, the Dutch brought it under their subjection, and called it, in honour of the prince of Nassau, by his name; which was Maurice. The French have given it the name of the Isle of France.

Bourbon, situated in 54° east longitude, and 21° south latitude, is 90 miles in circumference, and has a capital of the same name. At the southern extremity of the island is a terrible volcano. The French, after this island was abandoned both by the Portuguese and Dutch, sent thither a colony in 1672, who settled there, and gave it the name of Bourbon: when they grew better acquainted with the fertility of the soil, they gave it the name of Eden, or the Terrestrial Paradise. There are, however, several districts, especially northwards, which are barren; but that part which the French inhabit, is a perfect pleasure-garden. Throughout the year there is a continual spring: the trees are always green, and loaded with the finest fruit, pleasant to the taste, very wholesome, and medicinal for those who come sick on shore. This spot of ground produces also very good coffee, tobacco, aloes, white pepper, ebony, gums, benzoin, cattle of all sorts, plenty of wild-fowl; &c. The rivers are well stocked with fish, the coast with land and sea tortoises, and on the shore are found ambergris and coral. To balance all, the island is subject to most dreadful hurricanes.

The *Comora Islands* are situated between 10 and 14° south latitude, and 41 and 46° east longitude. The principal island is Johanna, which is about 30 miles long, and 15 broad, and has a capital of the same name. The natives are negroes, of the Mahometan religion, and furnish provisions to the East-India ships.

Babelmandel, situated in $41^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude, and 12° north latitude, is a little barren island, not five miles in circumference; and is only worth notice, because it gives name to and commands the entrance of the straits into the Red Sea. On the last account, the sovereignty of it was formerly contended for by the Arabians and Abyssinians; but, since the discovery of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, this island is of little importance.

Zocatra, situated in 53° east longitude, and 12° north latitude, is 80 miles long, and 54 broad. The capital is Calanfia. It is a populous, plentiful country, and produces frankincense, gum tragacanth, and aloes. The natives are Mahometans, of Arab extraction; and furnish shipping with provisions.



[illegible]

DISCOVERIES

NORTH



GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

OF

A M E R I C A.

AMERICA extends from the north pole to the 56th degree of south latitude, and from the 35th to the 136th degree of west longitude, being near 9,000 miles in length, and 3,700 in breadth, and about 2,300 miles west of England. It has two summers and a double winter, and enjoys all the variety of climates which the earth affords. To the eastward it has the Atlantic Ocean, which divides it from Europe and Africa; to the west it has the Pacific Ocean, or great South Sea, by which it is separated from Asia. It is composed of two vast continents, one on the north, the other upon the south, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien, which is only 60 miles over.

This division of the globe was first discovered in 1492, by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, in the service of Spain; who afterwards made three different voyages, and established a colony in Hispaniola. The honour, however, of giving a name to the New World, has been unjustly obtained by Americus Vespucius, a merchant of Florence, who did not sail thither till some time after the first voyage of Columbus; tho' according to some authors, it was discovered in 1484 by Martin Behem, who also discovered the Azores and Congo, in Africa, a famous German geographer and astronomer, in the service of John II. king of Portugal, who furnished him with some ships under his own command, and that of James Canus, a Portuguese, with which he discovered that part of America called Brazil; and afterwards sailing to the Straits of Magellan, saw some savage tribes, whom he stiled Patagonians. These, however, were neglected by the Portuguese, as the newly discovered regions did not appear to produce gold, or any precious commodities; whereas Behem's other discoveries promised great wealth. Columbus, and afterwards Magellan, are said to have profited by the information obtained, and charts made by Behem. In the

year 1497, Sebastian Cabot, a merchant of Bristol, set sail from that port; and directing his course westward, discovered the north-east coast of Canada, Nova Scotia, and the other more southern provinces of North America.—America has the greatest mountains in the world. The Andes, or Cordeleiras des Andes, run from north to south along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, 4,300 miles in length. In North America we know of none considerable, but that long ridge called the Apalachian Mountains, which, on one side, have a great declivity, but on the other are nearly on a level with the rest of the country. America, without comparison, is that part of the world which is the best watered. In North America, the great river Mississippi, rising near the lake of Assiniboils, in the interior parts of Canada, runs near 6,000 miles, including all its windings, from north to south, and receives the tribute of the Ohio, the Illinois, the Misfaures, and other rivers, scarcely inferior to the Rhine, or the Danube; navigable almost to their very sources, and laying open the recesses of this vast continent. Near the heads of these, are five great lakes, communicating with each other, and all communicating with the ocean, by the river St. Lawrence, which passes through them. Many parts are so intersected with navigable rivers and creeks, that the planters may be justly said to have each a harbour at his own door.

South America, in this respect still more fortunate, can boast of having by far the two largest rivers in the world; the river of Amazons, and the Rio de la Plata: the first, rising in Peru, not far from the South Sea, passes from west to east, almost quite through the continent of South America, in a course of more than 4,000 miles, and receives into its bosom a prodigious number of rivers, all navigable. The other, rising in the heart of the country, shapes its course to the south-east, and pours an immense flood into the sea, that tastes fresh a great many leagues from the shore; to say nothing of the Oroonoko, which might rank the foremost among any but the American rivers.

NORTH AMERICA is divided into three parts:

- 1st. Countries but little known, situated near Hudson's Bay; and likewise those at the back of the European settlements.
- 2d. Colonies established by the English and French, from the 50° of north latitude to the tropic of Cancer.

Canada,

		Chief Towns.	
United States, E. Coast,	Canada, or Province of Quebec,	Quebec,	} belonging to England.
	Nova Scotia,	Halifax,	
	New Brunswick,	Parr Town,	
	New England,	Boston,	
	New York,	New York,	
	New Jersey,	Burlington, Perth Amboy,	
	Pensylvania,	Philadelphia,	
	Maryland,	Annapolis,	
	Virginia,	Williamsburgh,	
	The Carolinas,	Charles Town,	
	Georgia,	Savannah.	

Besides Vermont, Kentucky, and some others lately established.

3d. Countries belonging to Spain :

Florida, E. and W.	{ St. Augustine and Pensacola.
Mexico, including California,	{ Mexico, St. Juan.
Louisiana,	New Orleans.

SOUTH AMERICA is triangular, and contains the following countries :

	Chief Towns.	Belong to
2 W. { Peru,	Lima,	} — — Spain.
Chili,	St. Jago,	
Terra Firma,	Panama,	} the Dutch and French.
Guiana,	Surinam and Cayenne,	
5 E. { Amazonia, little known to the Europeans.		
Brasil,	St. Salvador,	— Portugal.
Paraguay, or La Plata,	Buenos Ayres,	— Spain.
1 S. Terra Magellanica, or Patagonia, little known.		

AMERICAN ISLANDS in the *Atlantic Ocean*. Near the east coast of North America, from north to south, are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Bermudas, or Summer Islands; and Bahamas, or Lucayos.

The West Indies, between North and South America, comprehend the Great and Little Antilles, and Caribbee Islands.

In the South Seas. Falkland Islands, Juan Fernandes, Gallipagos, and many lately discovered, &c.

Countries

Countries near HUDSON'S BAY, and the Back of the different European Settlements.

NEW BRITAIN, or the country of the Esquimaux, lying about Hudson's Bay, and including Labrador and new North and South Wales, is bounded by unknown lands and frozen seas about the Pole, on the north; by the Bay and River of St. Lawrence, and Canada, on the south; by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east; and by unknown lands, on the west; being about 800 miles square. Towards the north are prodigious high mountains, always covered with snow; and, as the wind blows nine months in the year from that point, it makes their long winter almost intolerably cold. The rivers, bays, and straits, are very numerous, and generally take their names from the English commanders, who first discovered them. The country is extremely barren: to the northward of Hudson's Bay the earth is incapable of any better production than some miserable shrubs. The winter reigns with an inconceivable rigour for nine months in the year; the other three are violently hot, except when the north-west wind renews the memory of the winter. Every kind of European seed committed to the earth in this inhospitable climate, has hitherto perished. All this severity and long continuance of winter, and the barrenness of the earth, which arises from thence, is experienced in the latitude of 51° , parallel to the temperate climate of Cambridge, in England. According to the most accurate observations, America is from 10 to 15° colder than Europe. This is supposed to be partly owing to the country being in a great measure over-run with woods, swamps, and morasses, and by that means rendered incapable of reflecting the rays of the sun; and partly to the land running much farther north in America than it does in Europe. In the former continent it probably runs all the way to the pole; whereas in Europe, it does not reach beyond the 72° of latitude.

This country has all the beasts, birds, and fish, peculiar to the northern parts of Europe, in amazing quantities; there have been taken in one season, at Port Nelson, 90,000 partridges, as large as hens, and 25,000 hares, besides great variety of other animals: among the beasts, the principal is the beaver. It is remarkable, that all the native quadrupeds of America are of a much smaller size than those of the same kind in the old world.

Animals

COUNTRIES NEAR HUDSON'S BAY.

Animals carried from other parts of the globe into America, often degenerate, but never improve: in proportion as they diminish, they become more prolific. The goat in America bears five or six, or even, sometimes, seven kids at a time; whereas in Europe, from whence the breed was originally brought, it seldom bears more than one or two. All the animals of these countries are clothed with a close, soft, warm fur. In summer there is here a variety in the colours of the several animals; when that is over, they all assume the livery of winter; and every sort of beasts, and most of their fowls, are of the colour of the snow. But what is yet more surprising, the dogs and cats from England, that have been carried into Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter have entirely changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer, and thicker coat of hair than they had originally. The people of the country shew a great deal of ingenuity in their manner of kindling a fire, in clothing themselves, and in preserving their eyes from the ill effects of that glaring white, that every-where surrounds them for the greatest part of the year: in other respects they are very savage. In their shapes and faces, they do not resemble the Americans who live to the southward; they are much more like the Laplanders and Samoiedes of Europe; from whom they are probably descended. The other Americans seem to be of a Tartar original.—The little that is known of these countries was acquired by the attempts of Frobisher, Davis, Hudson, Ellis, and other navigators, to discover a north-west passage to China and the East Indies. In 1670, a charter for the exclusive trade to Hudson's Bay, was granted to a company. They have four forts, viz. the Prince of Wales's Fort, on Churchill-River, and the forts Nelson, Severn, and Albany, situated on the west side of the bay. They trade with the natives for skins and furs, to their own great emolument, but very little to the advantage of the public, owing to the confined and interested manner in which the trade is carried on.

The countries yet undiscovered, or which are but little known, situated at the back of the European settlements, comprehend the greatest part of North America, and extend quite across that continent to the North Pacific Ocean, the sea of Kamtschatka, and the straits which separate this division of the globe from the northern shores of Asia. The little knowledge that Europeans have acquired of the interior parts of these immense regions, is
owing

owing to traders, who penetrate the forests in order to traffic with the Indians, and partly to the enterprizes of the French, who, when possessed of Canada and Louisiana, sent parties across the lakes, and up the great river Mississippi, almost to its sources. The Spaniards had explored some little of the sea-coast, beyond California; but the world is principally indebted to the exertions of Captain Cook, for the discovery of the greatest part of the shores of this very extensive country, which, from its situation, is generally imagined to be equal in fertility to the cultivated colonies on the Atlantic Ocean, and is inhabited by innumerable tribes of Indians, some of whom used to resort, from the distance of 1,000 miles, to the great fair at Montreal, when that town was in the hands of the French.

C A N A D A,

SITUATED between 61° and 81° west longitude, and 45° and 52° north latitude, is about 800 miles long, and 200 broad, and contains 100,000 square miles, with near 300,000 inhabitants; the population having lately been increased by great numbers of the American loyalists, who have obtained settlements near the lakes. *Quebec*, on the north-west side of the River St. Lawrence, 360 miles from the sea, is the capital town. It was taken by the English in 1759, under the command of General Wolfe, who lost his life in the battle, having first had the satisfaction to know that the English troops were victorious. The river, which from the sea thither, is 10 or twelve miles broad, narrows all of a sudden to about a mile wide; but forms a harbour capable of containing 500 large ships. The town is divided into an upper and a lower; the houses in, both, in number about 3,000, containing 15,000 inhabitants, are of stone, and built in a tolerable manner. *Trois Rivieres*, a town consisting of 700 houses, about half-way between Quebec and Montreal, situated at the conflux of three rivers, carries on a great trade with the Indians. *Montreal*, on an island in the River St. Lawrence, about 170 miles south-west of Quebec, to which in size it is very little inferior, is agreeably situated, and forms an oblong square, divided by regular streets; other settlements are at St. John's, Sorel, and St. Denis. A colony have lately settled upon Beaver Island, situated on the British side of Lake Ontario; and a plan has been formed for establishing two settlements,

settlements, in the interior parts, near the Lakes Brigon and Carleton, from whence a communication might be made to James's Bay.

The principal river is that of *St. Lawrence*, the largest in North America, which rising in the Lake Assiniboils, passes from one lake to another, till, after a course of 2,700 miles, 400 of which it is navigable for large ships, and receiving in its progress several streams, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at Cape Rosier, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where it is 90 miles wide, and has in the middle of its channel, a large barren island, 120 miles long, and 30 broad, called Anticosti; and a little below Quebec is the fertile island of Orleans, 20 miles long, and 7 broad, opposite the falls of Montmorenci; the noise of which are distinctly heard above nine miles distance. The other rivers of Canada are numerous, and many of them large and deep; the principal are the Outtauais, St. John's, Seguinay, or Tadousac, Desprairies, Sorel, or Richelieu, and Trois Rivières, all which fall into the St. Lawrence. Here are five great lakes, the smallest of which is a piece of sweet water, greater than any in the other parts of the world: this is the lake of Ontario, which is not less than 200 leagues in circumference; Erie, or Oswego, longer, but not so broad, is about the same extent. That of the Hurons spreads greatly in width, and is, in circumference, not less than 300 leagues; as is that of Michigan; though, like Lake Erie, it is rather longer, and considerably narrower; but the Lake Superior, which contains several large islands, is 360 miles long, and 160 broad. All these are navigable by any vessels, and communicate with one another, except that the passage between Erie and Ontario is interrupted by the stupendous cataract of Niagara, half a mile wide, where the water tumbles down a precipice of 25 fathoms high, and makes in its fall a thundering noise, which is heard all round the country, at the distance of 15 miles.

Near some of the lakes are found salt-water creeks, supposed to be caused by veins of rock salt; and besides the before-mentioned, there are several smaller lakes, as Brigon, Carleton, George, Champlain, St. Peter, and some others. In this province are many mountains, the principal of which are, the Lady Mountains and Champli, on the south-side of the River St. Lawrence, and an immense chain stretching towards Hudson's Bay, on the north.

This

This country, which borders upon Nova-Scotia, New-England, and New-York, is of a climate not altogether different from them; but, as it is further from the sea, and more northerly than a great part of those provinces, it has a severer winter, though the air is generally clear. The soil is various; but the French had settlements where the land is equal in goodness to that in any of the United States. It yields Indian corn in most parts very well, and in some, very fine wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, beans, tobacco, &c. All sorts of garden-stuff, which grow in Europe, flourish here. But the French never raised any staple commodity to answer their demands upon Old France; their trade with the Indians produced all their returns for that market. These were the furs of the beavers principally, and those of foxes and raccoons, with deer-skins, and all the branches of the peltry. Canada contains extensive forests, which produce great variety of large trees, some of which, when made into canoes, will contain twenty people; besides pines, maples, cedars, spruce firs, white oak, birch, beech, the vinegar-tree, the cotton-tree, and many others equally curious, and the celebrated plant Ginseng. The forests abound with great variety of animals, of the same kinds as in the northern parts of Europe, besides buffaloes, elks, moose deer, which are near 17 hands high, have horns near five feet long, and sometimes weigh 1,000lb; caribous, an animal, like the moose, but smaller; ferrets, flying squirrels, goats, musk rats, the carcajou, an animal of the cat kind, with an amazing long tail; wolves, which afford a fine fur, and will climb the tallest trees; black and silver-coloured foxes; pole-cats, all white, except the tip of the tail; wood-rats, of a silver colour; porcupines, lynxes, opossums, ermines, fables, martins, otters, &c. The birds to be found in Canada are very numerous; the most noted of them are eagles, falcons, goshawks, tercelts, white, grey, red, and black partridges, with long tails, which they can spread out in the manner that the peacock does; ravens and owls, whose flesh is as good as pullet's; twenty-two species of ducks; turkies, swans, geese, cranes, and other large water-fowl; wood-peckers, with beautiful plumage; a showy song-bird, called the white bird, which announces the return of spring: but the fly-bird, so called from making a noise with his wings, like the humming of a large fly, excels all others in beauty, and is, with its feathers on, no bigger than a cock-chaffer. The rattle-snake is the only reptile worth mentioning; some

some of them are five feet long, and as thick as a man's leg: the age of this animal is known by the number of the rattles or rings on its tail, one of which grows every year. The bite of this snake is mortal, unless a remedy is immediately applied, which is an herb called rattle-snake herb, that may be found in all places where this reptile is bred; the root of which, when pounded or chewed, and applied like a plaister to the wound, is a certain antidote. The rivers and lakes abound with fish and amphibious animals, as sea-wolves, some of which weigh 2,000 pounds, and are valuable for their skins and the oil they yield; sea-cows, larger than the sea-wolves, and whose teeth are like ivory; seals, white porpoises, beavers, valuable for their furs; the lencornet, a fish of an oval figure, some of which are as large as an hoghead; the geberque, sea-plaife, salmons, turtles; the chaourafou, a large fish of a silver grey colour, is covered with scales, which are dagger proof; under his mouth grows a long, ragged, bony substance, which he raises above the water to decoy birds, who, mistaking it for a withered reed, perch upon it, and then are suddenly swallowed by the fish: gilt-heads, tunnies, conger eels, sturgeons, cat-fish, black bass, masquenongez, pike, &c. and in some of the rivers is found a species of the crocodile.

This country was first colonized by the French, who included within the bounderies of it, all the back country beyond the Apalachian Mountains to Louisiana, and likewise many parts of the British colonies, in North America; to support which claim, they not only assiduously cultivated the friendship of the Indians, whom they furnished with arms, and incited against the British, but also built a chain of forts, and endeavoured to confine the colonies within the bounds they had thought proper to prescribe to them. These encroachments brought on a war, which began in 1755, and, after various success, ended in the total expulsion of the French from Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA, *or* NEW SCOTLAND, *including*
NEW BRUNSWIC,

SITUATED between 43 and 49° north latitude, and 61 and 68° west longitude, is bounded by the River St. Lawrence, on the north; by the Atlantic Ocean, south; by the same ocean and the Gulph of St. Lawrence, east; and by Canada and New England, west; being 400 miles long, 300 broad, containing 57,000 square miles.

miles, and 100,000 inhabitants, and is so indented by the Bay of Fundy, that the government of Nova Scotia, or south-east part towards the ocean, forms a triangular peninsula, joined only by a small isthmus to New Brunswick, the north-west division. Annapolis Royal, built upon one of the best harbours in America, formerly the capital of this province, was both wretchedly built and inhabited; but since the conclusion of the last war, has been greatly improved in every respect. A handsome town, called Digby, has been lately built on a part of this harbour, named Annapolis Basin. In 1754, a settlement was established upon Chedabucto Bay, rather better situated than Annapolis for the fishery; the town is the metropolis, called *Halifax*, from the earl of that name. Three thousand families were transported into this country at once, and three regiments stationed there to protect them from the Indians, who always shewed themselves implacable enemies to the colony. The town, which lies 18 miles from the sea, upon the west side of a spacious harbour, is large, has a good dock-yard for shipping, is well built, and defended by batteries of heavy cannon. Parr Town is a new settlement, at the mouth of the River St. John, consisting of above 2,000 houses, and 10,000 inhabitants; and is now the capital of New Brunswick. In 1783, another town, called Shelburne, was built by the loyal American refugees, at Port Roseway. This town, situated about eight miles from the sea, on a most excellent harbour, has increased to a very considerable size, extending two miles in length, by the water side, and one mile in breadth, consisting of 15 streets in right lines, from north to south, and 30 from east to west, crossing the former at right angles, consisting of 3,000 houses, all regularly built, and contains 13,000 inhabitants and in its neighbourhood, full 17,000 more in a district that, before the last war, had not 50 people in it. Opposite to Shelburne, at the distance of a mile, on the other side of a small river, lies Birch Town, peopled by about 1,400 negroes from New York, who are of infinite service to their white neighbours, in many respects. A new town, called Dorchester, is likewise erecting near Port Roseway. Upon the River St. Croix, at the entrance into the Bay of Fundy, is another handsome new town, called St. Andrew's, of near 700 houses, and 3,000 inhabitants; and upon the River St. John, about 90 miles inland, lies Frederic's Town. Beaver Harbour is a small port, on which a tower has been built by some of the loyalists.

Loyalists. In the Bay of Fundy is a settlement belonging to the loyalists, called Quako; and a body of 2,000 are settled at a place called Petudiac, in Chignecto Bay. Liverpool, which has a small harbour, contains about 1,200 inhabitants. Lunenburg is a handsome town, 70 miles N. E. from Shelburne, and 36 S. W. from Halifax, founded by some Germans, in 1763; besides these, there is Yarmouth, Carleton, Mauderville, Barrington, Port Matoon, La Have, Miramichi Bay, and Green Bay. At the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, in latitude 45° N. longitude 67° W. lies the island of Grand Manan, about 14 miles in length, and nine broad, which is uninhabited, but abounds with timber; near which lies another, called Campo Bello, settled by the loyalists; and also many other islands are on different parts of the coast. The principal rivers are, the Pisigouche, Nipisiguit, and Miramichi, which fall into the Bay of St. Lawrence; St. John, Passamaquoddy, and St. Croix, which fall into the Bay of Fundy. The lakes are very numerous, but have not yet received particular names.

Though this country lies within the temperate zone, yet it is intensely cold during four or five months in the year, to which suddenly succeeds a summer of a heat as violent as the cold; and near the sea it is wrapt in the gloom of a continual fog, even after the summer season has commenced. In some parts the soil is thin and poor, the corn it produces of a shrivelled kind, like rye, and the grass intermixed with a cold, spongy moss. However, there are many tracts which do not yield in fertility to the best land in New England: and, since the country has been better inhabited, the lands in general are greatly improved by cultivation, and well stocked with cattle. The productions of this country are, for the most part, similar to those of Canada; and the seas, rivers, and lakes, swarm with fish. On the *Cape Sable* coast is a continual range of cod-fishing banks, and excellent harbours.

The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, the fishery, and ship-building; and furnish masts for the navy of Great Britain. They extract great quantities of pitch, tar, and turpentine from the pines, and a liquid of which a sugar is made from the maple; the forests produce sarsaparilla, rhubarb, and many fruits, among which cherries grow in bunches, like grapes; iron, coals, and limestone have likewise been found. Nova Scotia was first settled by the English, in the time of James I. who granted lands here to his secretary, Sir William Alexander;

Alexander; since which time, it has frequently passed from one private proprietor to another, and from the English to the French alternately, till it was confirmed to the former nation by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, in whose possession it has continued ever since; and, till the close of the late war, was thinly inhabited; but now, owing to the multitude of loyalists, who have fled to this formerly reputed inhospitable climate, is well cultivated and populous; and has lately been erected into a Bishop's See.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
comprehending 13 Provinces, viz.

New England.	{	NEW HAMPSHIRE,	Pensylvania,
		Massachusetts Bay,	Delaware,
		Rhode Island, and Providence Plantation,	Virginia,
		Connecticut,	Maryland,
		New York,	North Carolina,
		New Jersey,	South Carolina,
			Georgia,

besides several others, not acknowledged by Congress; the principal of which are, Vermont, inhabited by 30,000 people, on the back of New England and New York, between them and Canada; Kentucky, Indiana, and the Western Territory, containing 70,000 inhabitants, in the country beyond Virginia, bounded by the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Lakes; and the Maine, between New Brunswick, and New Hampshire; the rest are formed of the more distant and detached parts of several of the 13 states, which, from the weakness of their internal government, and distracted situation of their public councils, have been encouraged to separate, and for various reasons set up for themselves. Vermont was formed during the war, the rest have started since the peace.

The whole territory of the United States contains a million of square miles, of which near 500 millions of acres are land (including 220 millions of unsettled land in the western parts) and 51 millions are water. In the interior parts, near the River Ohio, are the remains of fortifications, which seem to prove that the country has been anciently inhabited by a civilized people. Within the limits of the new city of Adelphi, situated near the confluence of the Rivers Muskingum and Ohio, a covered way, and some other military works, have been preserved, as perpetual evidences of the former state of the country.

These

These provinces were colonized by British subjects, and formed part of the British empire: but taking up arms in 1775, in order to defend what they considered as their natural and unalienable rights, a war, in which they were assisted by France, Spain, and Holland, unhappily broke out between them and the mother country; which, after continuing, with various success, for the space of eight years, was at last terminated by a full acknowledgment, on the part of Great Britain, that these were free and independent states. The government continued very unsettled till the year 1789, when some steps were taken by congress to bring it into a more regular form. It has been proposed, that congress shall, in future, have a foederal town, or district, of ten or twelve miles in circumference, wherein they are to exercise unlimited legislation. The number of inhabitants throughout the United States, were computed to be upwards of 1,700,000 whites, and 1,400,000 negroes, mulattoes, and civilized Indians. The number of native Indians throughout the continent of North America, that come within the knowledge of the British subjects, or the inhabitants of the United Colonies, amount to about 60,000 warriors; and men, women, and children, to upwards of 500,000; which are all that remain of the many millions of aboriginal inhabitants, with which this vast continent was peopled, when first discovered by the Europeans.

NEW ENGLAND,

SITUATED between 41 and 49° north latitude, and 67 and 74° west longitude, is bounded by Nova Scotia, on the north; New York, on the south; the Atlantic Ocean, on the east; and Canada, on the west; being 550 miles long, and 200 broad; containing about 680,000 inhabitants, of whom one twentieth part are negroes, &c. and 87,000 square miles.

This country is divided into

			<i>Chief Towns.</i>
North,	New Hampshire,	—	Portsmouth,
Middle,	Massachusetts Bay,	—	Boston,
South,	Rhode Island, &c.	—	Newport,
West,	Connecticut,	—	{ New London and Hertford.

New Hampshire contains 100 parishes, but is not divided into counties. *Massachusetts Bay* contains the counties of Hampshire, Suffolk, Worcester, Essex, Middlesex,

fex, Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Duke's County, or Martha's Vineyard, and Island of Nantucket, divided into 132 parishes; and also the Elizabeth islands; besides the territory of Sagadok, generally called the Province of Maine, which contains the county of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln, whose capitals are York, Falmouth, and Pownallborough; and usually reckoned part of Massachusetts, but now forming one of the new self-created states. *Rhode Island* contains the counties of Providence, King's, Newport, and Bristol, with the islands Providence, Patience, Dutch-Hope, Goat, and Conanicut, divided into 24 parishes. *Connecticut* contains the counties of Windham, Hertford, Litchfield, New London, New Haven, Fairfield, and Washington.

Boston, the capital of Massachusetts Bay, and the first city of New England, is 2,760 miles west from London, and situated on a peninsula, at the bottom of a fine, capacious, safe harbour, which is defended from the sea by a number of islands and rocks, which appear above water. Within the harbour, which is well defended at the entrance, by a regular fort, there is room for 500 sail of ships. At *Cambridge*, six miles from Boston, is an university, consisting of two colleges. The other remarkable places in New England are, Newbury Port, Salem, Marblehead, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Beverley, and New Haven.

The principal rivers are, Connecticut, Thames, Merimac, Patuxent, Piscataway, Penobscot, Amariscogin, Saco, Casco, and Tohohaw, on which is a cataract that precipitates itself from the height of 70 feet, into the hollow of a rock, so deep, as to prevent its boiling up, or even frothing. The largest mountains are, the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, so called from their appearance, which is occasioned by the snow and ice on their summits; they are so high as to be visible to a great distance at sea, and by land almost to Quebec; and they gave rise to many rivers, on which there are a number of cataracts.

Though this country is situated almost ten degrees nearer the sun than England, yet the winter begins earlier, lasts longer, and is incomparably more severe. The summer again is extremely hot, and more fervently so than in places which lie under the same parallels in Europe. The temperature of the sky, however, both in summer and winter, is commonly very steady and serene, and the climate healthy. The land near the sea is generally

rally low ; but farther up the country there are some hills, and the north-east part is rocky and mountainous. The soil is various, but best to the southward, and affords excellent meadows in the low grounds, and very good pasture almost every where. It is not very favourable to any of the European kinds of grain ; the wheat is subject to be blasted, the barley is an hungry grain, and the oats are lean and chaffy : but the Indian corn, which makes the general food of the lowest sort of people, flourishes ; and large quantities of hemp and flax are raised. The other productions are, a great variety of valuable timber for ship-building, principally masts and yards ; likewise pitch, tar, and turpentine ; all sorts of provisions, beef, pork, butter, and cheese, in large quantities ; horses, and live cattle ; pease, cyder, and apples. Apple and peach trees, especially, thrive here so well, that seven or eight hundred fine peaches may sometimes be gathered from one tree ; and a single apple-tree has been known to produce seven barrels of cyder in a season. There is a very noble cod-fishery upon the coast, and also several sorts of whales ; and at the mouth of the Penobscot is a mackarel fishery. All sorts of European cattle multiply here amazingly. The sheep are but few ; their wool is of a staple sufficiently long for manufacturing, though not near so fine as that of England. The wild animals are, elks, moose-deer, hares, squirrels, beavers, otters, monkeys, martens, racoons, bears, wolves, ounces, minks, fables, &c. ; though, in general, wild and uncommon animals are not so numerous here as in the neighbouring states. The wild and tame fowls consist of turkies, geese, partridges, ducks, dappers, swans, herons, storks, vast flights of pigeons, cormorants, ravens, owls, &c. and the reptiles are, rattlesnakes, frogs, and toads. A silver mine was lately discovered at Conway, in Massachusetts ; and some rich iron mines have been worked with great success ; and before the late disturbances, the New Englanders distilled great quantities of spirits from the molasses they got from the West Indies, and which they sold under two shillings a gallon : they likewise built great numbers of ships, from the productions of their own forests, which they freighted to some port in the Mediterranean, and there disposed of both ship and cargo. Their oaks, however, are inferior to those of England ; but the fir-trees, especially in New Hampshire, grow to an amazing bulk, and used to furnish masts for the royal navy. They are almost the only people of the United States who have much of

the woollen and linen manufactures. Of the former they have nearly as much as suffices for their own clothing: it is a close and strong, but a coarse and stubborn sort of cloth. New England is the best peopled and cultivated of any part of North America: there is not one of the United States which can be compared to it in the abundance of people, the number of considerable and trading towns, and the manufactories that are carried on in them. The most populous and flourishing part of England hardly makes a better appearance.

The government established here is vested in a governor, senate, and assembly, or house of representatives; all of them to be chosen annually. The persons vested with the judiciary power are to continue in office for seven years. The secretary, treasurer, receiver-general, notaries public, and naval officers, are chosen annually by the senators and representatives. The governor has a negative on bills sent to him for his assent; but has no concern in the choice of officers. In order to save unnecessary repetitions, it may be proper to remark, that nearly the same form of government is established in all the provinces. This country was first settled by the non-conformists, about 1621, who at first persecuted every other sect, and would not suffer them to enjoy any posts or places under their government; but are now more tolerant in their principles; and lately, those of the church of England have had one of their divines consecrated as their bishop, by the episcopalian church in Scotland; since which, most of the other states have had bishops consecrated in England. During the troubles in the time of Charles the 1st, the number of inhabitants was greatly increased by refugees from England, who, in process of time, were formed into four distinct governments, confederated together. Here was formed the first opposition to the British government, and here commenced the first hostilities. The inhabitants of Vermont, or the back settlements, situated between the rivers Hudson and Connecticut, on the lakes adjacent to New England, New York, and Canada, insist on being considered as a separate state, making the 14th in the union; but their demand is not yet granted, though independence has been allowed them by Congress. Nothing certain is yet known concerning the extent of Vermont, it having not long been peopled: the produce, &c. differs little from the countries above-mentioned. The inhabitants were originally called *Green Mountain Boys*; but when, from their numbers, they

they grew into consideration, disdaining that appellation, they translated *Green Mountain* into French, which made *Vert Mont*.

NEW YORK,

SITUATED between 40 and 46 degrees north latitude, and 72 and 76 west longitude, is bounded on the north-west by Canada; on the south and south-west by Hudson's and Delaware rivers, which divide it from New - Jersey and Pennsylvania; and on the east and north - east by New - England and the Atlantic ocean; being 300 miles long, and 150 broad; containing near 240,000 inhabitants, of whom about one-third are negroes, and 24,000 square miles. This province, including the island of New-York, Long-Island, and Staten-Island, is divided into the following counties: New-York, Albany, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, West-Chester, King's, Queen's, Suffolk, and Richmond. The city of New-York, situated on the island of that name, contains 15,000 inhabitants. It is well and commodiously built, extending a mile in length, and one third of a mile in breadth. In the course of the late unhappy war, one fourth of it was burnt by some incendiaries, upon the king's troops taking possession of it. The other towns of consequence are, Orange, Jamaica, Southampton, Richmond, and Albany; which last is situated upon the river Hudson, about 150 miles from New-York, and is a town of much note for the great trade carried on there with the Indians; who take off a great quantity of coarse woollen goods, guns, hatchets, knives, hoes, kettles, powder, and shot; besides shirts and clothes ready made. Here it is that the treaties and other transactions with the Iroquois Indians are negotiated. This nation, or rather combination of five nations, by their unanimity, firmness, military skill, and policy, had raised themselves to be the greatest and most formidable power in all America: they reduced a vast number of nations; but did not increase their subjects in proportion. As their manner of carrying on war is to the last degree barbarous, they reign the lords of a prodigious desert, inhabited only by a few, insignificant tribes. And, though they have always used the policy of incorporating with themselves a great many of the prisoners they made in war, yet they are now in a very declining condition, owing partly to the vices and diseases introduced among them

by their commerce with Europeans. The town of Hudson, situated on the North River, about 50 leagues above New York, was first begun to be built in August 1785, by a company of Nantucket fishermen; and is now a very thriving place.

The principal rivers are, the Hudson, which is navigable 160 miles above New York; the Rariton, and the Mohawk: on the latter, at a part where it is a quarter of a mile wide, is a celebrated cataract, called the Cohoes, the water of which falls 70 feet perpendicular. Adjoining to New-York Island, between the East River and the Sound, is a strait and dangerous passage, called *Hell-gates*, in which is a whirlpool, named *The Pot*, from its sometimes boiling; and nearly opposite, a dreadful reef of rocks, named *The Frying Pan*, over which the tide rages with great violence. Here, as in all North America, the land near the sea is in general low, flat, and marshy; at a considerable distance from the sea it swells into little hills, and then into great ones, which hold their course, for the most part, north-east and south-west. The soil is in general fruitful, abounding not only in Indian corn, but European grain; as, wheat, barley, rye, oats, &c. The productions, animal and vegetable, of this country are similar to those of New England, though, as lying in a warmer climate, many kinds of fruit and vegetables flourish here which will not grow in Old or New England without forcing. Long-Island, 130 miles long, and from 12 to 20 broad, lies to the south of Connecticut, and is not inferior to any part of America in excellent pasture for horses, oxen, and sheep, or the plentiful produce of every sort of grain. The commodities in which the New-Yorkers trade, are wheat, flour, barley, oats, Indian corn, pease, beef, pork, cheese, butter, cyder, beer, flax, hemp and flax seed, linseed oil, furs, deer-skins, staves, lumber, and iron. A silver mine was lately discovered at Rochester, near *Æsopus*, in Ulster county.

At New York is a college, formed upon a contracted plan, and never containing more than about 20 students. Formerly, in this country, all religious denominations, except Jews and Papists, enjoyed equal privileges: Jews were tolerated, but Papists were not. Presbyterians were, and still are, by far the most numerous sect. Those who are descended from the Dutch are subordinate to the classes of Amsterdam, whither their sons intended for the ministry are sent to be ordained. But it has lately been

been enacted, that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship shall for ever be allowed, within that state, to all mankind: and the episcopal clergy, in the year 1786, chose one from their own body, as a proper person to send to England to be consecrated Bishop of New York. New York, belonged formerly to the Dutch, from whom many of the best families are descended. It formed part of what was called the New Netherlands; but was conquered by the English, in 1664, during the reign of Charles II. who granted it by letters patent to his brother James, Duke of York, who gave his name to it.

NEW JERSEY,

SITUATED between 39 and 43° north latitude, and 74 and 76° west longitude, is bounded by the Sound, which separates Staten-Island from the continent, and Hudson's River, on the north; by the Delaware River and Bay, on the west and south-west; and the Atlantic Ocean on the east and south-east; being 160 miles long, and 60 broad; contains near 140,000 inhabitants, of whom about one half are negroes, and 10,000 square miles. It is divided into East and West Jersey; which are subdivided, into 13 counties, viz. Middlesex, Monmouth, Essex, Somerset, and Bergen, on the east; Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May, Hunterdon, Morris, and Sussex, to the west. The principal towns are, *Burlington*, the capital, situated on the river Delaware, in the county of the same name; and *Port-Amboy*, in Middlesex, a sea port, 25 miles south-west of New York, having an excellent harbour, that will contain many large ships; yet carries on very little trade, as the people of New Jersey have been used to send their produce to the markets of New-York and Philadelphia. The other towns are, Elizabeth, Newark, Bergen, Gloucester, Salem, Hopewell, Trenton, and Morris.

The principal rivers are, the Delaware, Rariton, and Passaic; on the latter is a cataract, where the water falls 70 feet perpendicular, at a part where the river is 80 yards broad. The soil, climate, and productions of this country are similar to those of New York. In East Jersey, there is a rich copper mine at Bergen.

At Princeton, a college was established by Governor Belcher, in 1746, which has a power of conferring degrees, and is in good repute. The state of religion in this state is the same as in New-York.

This country was part of the New Netherlands granted to the Duke of York, who sold it to Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret; who gave it the present name, and afterwards disposed of it to others, who, in 1702, surrendered it up to the crown.

PENNSYLVANIA, (*including* DELAWARE)

SITUATED between 39° and 44° north latitude, and 74° and 81° west longitude, is bounded by the country of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, on the north; by Maryland, on the south and west; and by Delaware River, which divides it from the Jerseys, on the east; being 300 miles long, and 240 broad; contains near 400,000 inhabitants, of whom about one third are blacks, and 15,000 square miles. This state is divided into 12 counties, viz. Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Berks, Northampton, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Bedford, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. Bedford lies upon the Ohio, on the west side of the mountains, and was first established only in 1771. Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, form a separate government, have an assembly of their own, and compose that of the United States called the Lower Counties, on the Delaware.

Pennsylvania abounds with good towns, many of them superior to the capitals of some other provinces. The principal town is *Philadelphia*, the chief residence of congress during the war, and which excels all others in the United States for size, beauty, regularity, and populousness, containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, and a flourishing academy in great repute. It is situated 100 miles from the sea, between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, and is built according to the plan of the famous Penn, the founder and legislator of this colony. The town, when the original plan can be fully executed, will be as follows:—In the centre is a square of 10 acres, round which are the public buildings; the high-street is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole breadth of the town; parallel to it are 19 others, which are crossed at right angles by eight more, two miles long, and all 30 feet wide, and communicating with canals from the two rivers; most of the houses have small gardens before them; few of the streets are named, as in other towns, but are generally called First, Second, or Third-street, and so on. The quays are spacious; the principal one is 200 feet wide, and to this a vessel of 500 tons may lay her broadside.

The

The warehouses are large, numerous, and commodious, and the docks for ship-building every way well adapted to the purpose. A great number of vessels have been built here; twenty have been upon the stocks at a time. The other towns are, Chester, Newton, Reading, Easton, Lancaster, York, and Carlisle; and the capitals of the three counties on the Delaware are, Newcastle, Dover, and Lewes. The principal rivers are the Delaware, which is a mile broad at Philadelphia, the Schuylkill, and the Susquehanna. On the east side of Swatara, in this province, is a curious petrifying cavern, in which are many apartments, some of them resembling the choir of a church. The soil, climate, and productions of this country do not differ materially from those of New York, though, if any thing, this country has the advantage; and even here the winters are so cold, that the river Delaware is often frozen over.

This province formed part of the New Netherlands, and was granted by King Charles II. to the celebrated Quaker Mr. William Penn, son of the admiral who had conquered Jamaica. The reputation of this illustrious Quaker is deservedly very great. Civil and religious liberty, in the utmost latitude, were laid down by that great man as the only foundation of all his institutions. Christians of all denominations might not only live unmolested, but have a share in the government. No laws could be made but by the consent of the inhabitants. Mr. Penn's benevolence and generosity extended also to the Indian nations. For, notwithstanding the grants made him by King Charles II. and the Duke of York, in 1680, he purchased of these people the lands he had obtained by his grant, judging that the original property was vested in them. The Quakers, who at that time were persecuted, followed him in great numbers; and in a few years Pennsylvania was in a very flourishing condition.—The government of this province has one singularity:—two persons are to be chosen annually by each county and city, who form “The Council of Censors,” appointed to examine into the conduct of the legislative and executive powers. The Pennsylvanians are an industrious and hardy people; they are most of them substantial, though but a few of the landed people can be considered as rich. The trade of Philadelphia is very great: the goods imported into it, in 1784, were estimated at above 3,000,000 sterling.

This

This province, which has now a bishop, was, by congress, wrested out of the hands of the proprietors; who received a compensation very inadequate to its value.

MARYLAND,

SO called, from Mary, Queen to king Charles I. situated between 37° and 40° north latitude, and 75° and 80° west longitude, is bounded by Pennsylvania, on the north; by Virginia, on the south; by Pennsylvania and the Atlantic Ocean, east; and by the Apalachian Mountains, west; being 140 miles long, and 135 wide, containing nearly 220,000 inhabitants, including the negroes, which amount to about two-thirds, and 12,000 square miles. Maryland is divided into two parts, east and west, by the Bay of Chesapeak, viz. the counties of Worcester, Somerset, Dorset, Talbot, Cecil, Queen Anne's, and Kent, on the east; St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George, Calvert, Arundell, Baltimore, and Frederick, on the west. *Annapolis*, in the county of Arundell, is the seat of government: it is a small, but beautifully-situated town, upon the river Severn. The other principal towns are, Princess Anne, Snowhill, Dorchester, Oxford, Queen's Town, Chester, St. Mary, Bristol, Masterkout, Abingdon, and Baltimore. In 1782, a college was founded at Chester, and named Washington College. The chief rivers are, the Patowmac, Potomac, Patuxent, Cheptonk, Severn, Sassafras, Susquehannah, Wicomico, and St. George. A canal has been made round the falls of the Susquehannah, which, when finished according to the original plan, will afford a clear navigation of 900 miles from the ocean to the source of that river; and from thence, through the lakes that join the river St. Lawrence, to the ocean again, a distance of, at least, 2,500 miles; there is likewise a communication with those rivers that lead into the Ohio, and from thence to the Mississippi, and thereby into the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 2,000 miles.

This province, the products of which are tobacco, hemp, and corn, was first planted in the reign of Charles I. by Lord Baltimore, a Catholic, who obtained a grant of it in 1632; and in the following year embarked with about 200 Popish families, which were soon increased by numbers, who fled from England on account of the troubles, in the latter part of King Charles's reign. Lord Baltimore established a perfect toleration in religious matters; but in time, the Protestants, being most numerous,

merous, excluded the Catholics from all offices of trust and power, and even adopted the penal laws of England against them.

The late Lord Baltimore was governor and proprietor of this country, and the council was appointed by him. Congress have deprived his heir of this province, and in lieu of it, granted a very disproportionate equivalent; and now the power is vested in a governor, senate, and house of delegates, chosen annually by the freeholders.

The established religion, over which a bishop presides, is that of the church of England; and every male white person, above the age of 16, pays an annual tax of 40 pounds weight of tobacco, or the value in money, for the support of the clergy.

VIRGINIA.

SITUATED between 36 and 40° north latitude, and 75 and 90° west longitude, is bounded by Maryland, on the north-east; by Carolina, on the south; by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east; and by the River Mississippi, on the west; being 1,000 miles long, and 240 broad; and containing 100,000 square miles, with about 500,000 inhabitants, including the negroes, which amount to nearly two-thirds.

This province, which is the most fertile and extensive state in the Union, is now divided into near 50 counties; namely Northumberland, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Richmond, and Stafford, north; Essex, Middlesex, Gloucester, King and Queen, King William, New Kent, Elizabeth, Warwick, York, and Princess Ann, in the middle; Norfolk, Nanseamund, Isle of Wight, Surry, Prince George, Charles, Henrico, and James, south; Acomac, east: and west between two ridges of mountains, called the Blue and Alligany, which cross the country, at a great distance from, and are nearly parallel to the sea, are situated the counties of Berkley, Frederick, Shannadoah, Hampshire, Hardy, Rockingham, and Augusta; all watered by the Potowmac, which breaks through the first ridge, or Blue Mountains, by which, according to appearances, it was originally bounded, and formed a lake that covered the land, now constituting the counties of Berkley and Frederick. Besides the foregoing, there are, in the western parts of this province, the following newly-erected counties, viz. Washington, Green, Franklin, Fayette, Montgomery, Lincoln, Jefferson, Harrison,

Ohio, Randolph, Monongalia, Pittsylvania, and several others, such as Rockbridge, Fincastle, &c. which are considered by some as part of Virginia, and by others as forming a distinct state, under the name of Kentucky, which almost daily increases in population; and the inhabitants are endeavouring to open a passage down the Ohio and Mississippi, by New Orleans, into the Gulf of Mexico. The counties of Washington, Green, and Franklin, composed one of the new states, named Franklin, of which the town of Sullivan was the capital. Besides the foregoing, there are the counties of Bourbon, &c. on the Natches, the settlements of Cumberland, Kaskiskies, and the Wabash, and the governments of Pittsburg, Westmoreland, &c. The province of Kentucky, before mentioned, which was purchased of the Cherokee Indians, by a person of the name of Henderson, is a tract of country about 100 miles square, situated upon the rivers Kentucky, Cherokee, and Ohio, &c. trending along the back or interior parts of Virginia, and North and South Carolina, about 1,000 miles west of Cape Henry, in latitude 37° N. longitude 87° W. contains about 30,000 inhabitants, emigrants from the other states. It consists of some of the finest land in America, abounding with wood, game, fish, and all the necessities of life. The great commodiousness of navigation, and the scarcity of handicraftsmen, have hitherto rendered all attempts to establish large towns in Virginia ineffectual. *James Town*, the first town built by the English in North America, and which was anciently the capital, is dwindled into an insignificant place, of about 100 houses; and *Williamsburg*, the present capital, which contains a college in good repute, founded by Mr. James Blair, a Scotch clergyman, in the reign of William and Mary, whose name it bears, is yet but a small town, consisting of above 60 houses, besides the public buildings. This, however, may not always be the case; for, about 200 miles higher up the country is Alexandria, on the Potowmac, which bids fair to be a flourishing city, as do Richmond, on the river James, and Morgantown, on the Monongalia.

In sailing to Virginia, on the land, it is necessary to pass a strait between two points of land, called the Capes of Virginia, opening a passage into the Bay of Chesapeak, one of the largest and safest bays in the world; which enters the country near 300 miles from the south to the north, and is about 18 miles broad, for a considerable way,

way, and seven where it is narrowest; the water in most places being nine fathom deep. Through its whole extent it receives a vast number of fine rivers, both from Maryland and Virginia; from the side of the latter it receives James River, York River, the Rappahannock, and the Potowmac, and many others of less note, which are all not only navigable themselves for very large vessels, a prodigious way into the country, but have so many creeks, and receive such a number of smaller navigable rivers, as renders the communication of all parts of this province infinitely more easy than that of any country, without exception. The planters load and unload vessels of great burthen, each at his own door. In the western parts, besides the Ohio, are the rivers Cherokee, Cumberland, Green, Salt, Kentucky, Great Kenhaway, Little Kenhaway, Monongalia, Cheat, Yohogany, Sandy, Holston, and the Pelissippi, or Clinch's River: some of which are of very considerable length; the Great Kenhaway, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Ohio: the Holston and Clinch's River are branches of the Cherokee, which is near 600 miles long, and likewise empties itself into the Ohio; as does the Kentucky, which is between 4 and 500 miles in length. The country upon the Ohio, for a considerable space, both above and below Sandy River, is well settled by people from the different states. Communications by water are likewise opening between the Atlantic, by James River and the Potowmac, with the branches of the Ohio. A subterranean passage, 20 miles long and 50 feet wide, is boring by an ingenious artist, through an immense mountain of slate-stones, in order to unite the two latter. Among the Blue Mountains, on the back of this province, is one, situated on Smith's River, for its great height, called the *Wart*, being seven or eight miles from the base to the summit; and near the western side of the river Yohogany, about 12 miles from Union Town, in Fayette County, is a remarkable rock and cascade. The whole face of this country is so extremely low towards the sea, that even within fifteen fathom soundings, land can hardly be distinguished from the mast-head. The trees appear as if they rose out of water; and afford a very uncommon view. The heats in summer are excessively great, but not without refreshing sea-breezes. The weather is changeable, and the changes sudden and violent: the frosts come on without the least warning; after a warm day towards the end of summer, so intense a cold often succeeds,

succeeds, as to freeze over the broadest and deepest rivers in one night. These frosts, as well as the rains, are rather violent than of long continuance. They have frequent and violent thunder and lightning; but it seldom does any mischief. In general the sky is clear, and the air thin, pure, and penetrating. The soil, in the low grounds of Virginia, is a dark fat mould, which for many years, without any manure, yields plentifully whatever is committed to it. The soil further up becomes light and sandy; and, though fruitful, is sooner exhausted than the low country. The forests are full of lofty timber-trees of all kinds, without any shrubs or brushwood, so that the inhabitants ride through them with ease; and the plains are covered, for almost the whole year, with a prodigious number of flowers and flowering shrubs, of colours so rich, and of a scent so fragrant, that they occasioned the name of FLORIDA to be originally given to this country. At the mouths of most of the rivers, and near many of the creeks and swamps, grows the myrtle, from the berries of which a hard brittle green wax is extracted, which, by refining, becomes almost transparent, and makes good candles.

Horned cattle and hogs have multiplied here almost beyond belief, though at the first settlement the country was utterly destitute of these animals. The animals natural to this country are deer, of which there are great numbers, a sort of panther or tyger, bears, wolves, foxes, racoons, squirrels, wild cats, and one very uncommon animal, called the opossum, which is about the size of a cat; and, besides the belly which it has in common with all others, has a false one beneath it, with a pretty large aperture at the end towards the hinder legs. Within this bag, on the usual parts of the common belly, are a number of teats; upon these, when the female of this creature conceives, the young are formed, and there they hang, like fruit upon the stalk, until they grow in bulk and weight to their appointed size; then they drop off, and are received in the false belly, from which they go out at pleasure, and in which they take refuge when any danger threatens them. They have all sorts of tame and wild fowl, with a vast number of birds of various kinds, valuable for their beauty or their notes. The large white owl is of a bright silver-coloured plumage, except one black spot upon his breast; the snake-hawk, so called from his feeding on snakes, which is larger than a falcon, of a fine light red colour, with the pinions of the wings,

wings, and the ends of the tail, of a jet black ; the nightingale, whose feathers are crimson and blue ; the mocking-bird, thought to excel all others in his own note, and imitates the notes of all others ; the rock-bird, very sociable, and agreeable by the sweetness of his music ; the humming-bird, one of the smallest and the most beautiful of all winged songsters, being arrayed in scarlet, green, and gold. This bird, which is said to live by licking off the dew which adheres to flowers, is too delicate to be brought alive to Europe. Among the reptiles of this country is the bull-frog, which is as large as a man's foot, and roars like a bull, but louder ; from which it receives its name : and in this, and almost all warm climates, particularly in marshy or low situations, the flies, called the musquitos, abound.

The sea-coasts and rivers abound not only in several of the species of fish known in Europe, but in most of those kinds which are peculiar to America. The reptiles are many : it would be tedious to enumerate all the kinds of serpents bred here ; of which the rattlesnake is the principal. The great staple commodity of this country and Maryland, is tobacco, which principally engages their attention, and employs most of their hands. Besides that, both provinces produce naval stores, corn, flax, and hemp ; and, in the interior parts, on the river Sutquehannah, the cultivation of the sugar-cane has been attempted ; in Virginia also, are found snake-root, ginseng, silk-grass, &c.

The inhabitants are a cheerful and hospitable people ; for the most part, of the established church of England, nor, until lately, did they tolerate any other ; now they have some few meeting-houses of Presbyterians and Quakers. The dues of the clergy are paid in tobacco, after the same manner as in Maryland ; and, in imitation of the New Englanders, they have elected a bishop. The use of tobacco was first introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who, as he was one day smoking in his closet, had a flaggon of ale poured over him by a servant, who imagined he was on fire. Westward of Virginia, on the banks of the Ohio, about 700 miles up the country, is a spot abounding with salt-springs, called, by the Indians, the Great Licking-place, to which prodigious numbers of buffaloes and deer resort, to lick the earth, and saline water. Near this licking-place are found the bones of a species of animals now supposed extinct ; which, from all appearance, must have been larger than elephants.

Bones

Bones of a similar kind are frequently discovered in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, called, by the natives Mammuths Horns.

In this province there has lately been discovered a mineral spring, that may be set on fire, and will burn till the water is all dried up; which some little time after the fire is gone out, will bubble up again, and run as before: and, in a part bordering on North Carolina, near the river Roanoke, are some mineral springs, reckoned efficacious in many disorders. In the county of Rockbridge, about 250 miles from Williamsburg, over a stream, called Cedar Creek, is a remarkable natural bridge, on the ascent of a hill, the fissure of which is 270 feet deep, 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top; the breadth of the bridge is about 60 feet in the middle, but more at the ends, and 40 feet thick at the summit of the arch: and, at a place, called Panther Gap, in a ridge of mountains, in the back part of this state, is a remarkable natural curiosity; a cave of about 100 feet diameter, called the Blowing Cave, so named, because a constant current of air, of considerable force, blows out of it; and which is observed to be strongest in frosty, and weakest in rainy weather. There is another cave of the same nature in Cumberland mountains, near the Carolina line, from which a stream of water issues, and likewise air; but not constant, like the other.

This country was first settled in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Walter Raleigh, who called it Virginia, in honour of the queen. The three first colonies perished through diseases, or were cut off by the Indians; the fourth, after many difficulties, succeeded, under the prudent conduct of lord Delaware, and laid the foundation of its present flourishing state.

NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA,

SI TUATED between 30 and 37 degrees north latitude, and 76 and 91 west longitude, are bounded by Virginia on the north; by Florida south; by the Atlantic Ocean east; and by the Mississippi west; being 700 miles long, and 380 broad, and containing 110,000 square miles, and about 450,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom, in North Carolina, are composed of negroes; and which, in South Carolina, bear nearly an equal proportion

portion to the whites ; and in Georgia, amount to two-fifths.

North Carolina consists of the counties of Albemarle, Bath, and part of Clarendon, whose principal towns are Edenton and Wilmington. South Carolina contains the other part of Clarendon, Craven, Berkley, Colleton, and Granville : the capitals are St. James, Christ Church, Charles Town, and Port Royal. The southernmost part is Georgia, divided into the counties of Richmond, Effingham, Chatham, Camden, Wilkes, Glynn, Burke, and Liberty ; and whose towns are, Savannah, Augusta, Frederica, and Purisburgh. None of the towns in either of the Carolinas are of any great consequence, except *Charles-Town*, situated at the confluence of two navigable rivers, and which is one of the first towns in North America for size, beauty, and traffic. Its harbour is good ; but is rendered inaccessible to large ships by a bar, which prevents the entrance of any above 200 tons burthen. The town is regular, and pretty strongly fortified, both by nature and art ; the streets are well laid out ; the houses large and well built, and rent extremely high. The church is spacious, and executed in a very handsome stile, exceeding every thing of that kind in North America. The town contains about 2000 houses, and 16,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of the governor, and the place of meeting of the assembly. Halifax, Hillsborough, Salisbury, and Camden, the latter more generally denominatèd the Pine-Tree, are now towns of some note ; and besides Charles Town, there are two other considerable sea-ports, George Town and Port Royal. GEORGIA has two towns already known in trade ; *Savannah*, the capital, which stands very well for business, about 10 miles from the sea, upon a noble river of the same name, which is navigable 200 miles further for large boats, to the second town called *Augusta* : this stands upon a spot of ground of the greatest fertility, and is commodiously situated for the Indian trade. The Indian nations on the borders are, the Creeks, the Chickesaws, and the Cherokees, who are some of the most numerous and powerful tribes in America. The trade of skins and furs with these people is very considerable.

The principal rivers are, the Roanoke, or Albemarle, Pamlico, Neus, Cape Fear or Clarendon, Pedee, Catawba, Wateree, Santee, Savannah, Allatamaha or George River, and St. Mary's, all which abound in alligators, and fall into the Atlantic Ocean ; the back parts are wa-
tered

tered by the Cherokees, Yafous, Mobbille, Apalachicola, the Pearl River, and many others, which fall into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. A singular phenomenon attends the river Roanoke, which, during the time of the heaviest rains, rises very little beyond its usual bounds; but two or three days after the rain has ceased, swells suddenly to such a height, as to overflow all the low lands about it. About 100 miles from the sea there are falls in most of the great rivers, which, nearer their sources, become more frequent. This is the case with almost all the American rivers: those who navigate them land their goods, carry them beyond the cataracts on horses or waggons, and then reship them.

The climate and soil of these countries do not considerably differ from those of Virginia; but where they do, it is much to their advantage. The heat in summer is very little greater than in Virginia, but the winters are milder and shorter; and the weather, though subject to sudden changes, does not come to the same violent extremities. Though the winters are sharp, especially when the north-west wind prevails, yet they are seldom severe enough to freeze any considerable water, affecting only the mornings and evenings; so that many tender plants, which do not stand the winter of Virginia, flourish in these provinces. The vegetation of every kind of plant is almost incredibly quick; for there is something so kindly in the air and soil, that, where the latter has the most barren and unpromising appearance, if neglected for a while, it naturally produces an immense quantity of those various plants, and beautiful flowering shrubs and flowers, for which this country is so famous. The whole country is in a manner one forest, where the planters have not cleared it: the trees are almost the same in every respect with those in Virginia, and of a size much superior to European trees. Some of them are free from branches to the height of 60 or 70 feet, and frequently above 36 feet in circumference. Of the trunks canoes are formed, so large as to carry 40 barrels of pitch at a time. The soil in some parts is very rich, and in others very barren; but this last sort is favourable to one of the kinds of indigo. The land which lies low and wet, upon the banks of some of their rivers, is called Swamp, and is, in some places, in a manner useless; in others it is far the richest of all their grounds: it is a black, fat earth, and bears their great staple, rice, which must have a rich moist soil. In the province of North Carolina are two remarkable swamps, one called *The*

Great

Great Alligator Dismal Swamp, and the other *The Great Dismal Swamp*. The former, which lies between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, is about 40 miles in length, and 15 or 20 in breadth, with a large lake in the middle, several miles in circumference, and is said to have received its name from an alligator of prodigious magnitude once seen there; many of which of the common size still infest it. The latter, which lies partly in this province and partly in Virginia, is a vast oval, 50 miles long and 30 broad, with a lake in the centre nearly 7 miles in circumference. Ridges of land, about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and from 1 to 6 miles asunder, run throughout these swamps; all the other parts are covered with water from 2 to 6 feet deep. The whole of these extensive tracts are overgrown with tall cypress trees, closely set together, and forming a dark and dreary shade; and upon the ridges are an astonishing number of bears, wolves, panthers, wild cats, opossums, racoons, and every kind of wild beasts; while the water between them is inhabited by vast numbers of otters, musk-rats, beavers, and all sorts of amphibious animals. The air is pure and wholesome, and the summer heats much more temperate at about 100 miles distance from Charles-Town, where it begins to grow hilly, than in the flat country; for Carolina is all an even plain for 80 miles from the sea, no hill, no rock, scarce even a pebble to be met with. But nothing can be more pleasant to the eye than the back country; and its fruitfulness is almost incredible. Wheat grows extremely well there, and yields a prodigious increase. Silkworms were reared with success, and different sorts of vines planted, before the commencement of the civil war. The animals of this country are in general the same with those of Virginia; but there is yet a greater number and variety of beautiful fowls. All the animals of Europe are here in plenty; Black cattle are multiplied prodigiously: to have 2 or 300 is very common, some have 1,000. These ramble all day at pleasure in the forests; but their calves being separated, and kept in fenced pastures, the cows return every evening to them. The hogs range in the same manner, and return like the cows, by having shelter and some victuals provided for them; these are vastly numerous, and several quite wild. Many horned cattle, and horses too, run wild in their woods, though at their first settlement there was not one of these animals in the country.

The trade of Carolina, besides honey and lumber, provisions,

visions, and the like, which it yields in common with the rest of America, has three great staple commodities, indigo, rice, and the produce of the pine—turpentine, tar, and pitch. The two former commodities South Carolina has entirely to itself; and, taking in North Carolina, this part of America yields more pitch and tar than all the rest of the states. In the northern parts of North Carolina they grow a great deal of tobacco, which is chiefly transported by land-carriage into Virginia, and shipped from thence.

In these countries is a tree from which runs an oil of great virtue for curing wounds, and another which produces a balm little inferior to that of Mecca.

The Carolinas were first settled in the reign of Charles II. after whom they were called. Georgia was first settled in 1732, by the late General Oglethorpe, and was soon put upon a respectable footing.

F L O R I D A,

SITUATED between 25 and 32° north latitude, and 80 and 91 west longitude, is bounded by Georgia north; by the Gulf of Mexico south; by the Atlantic Ocean east; and by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana west; being 500 miles long, and 440 broad. It is divided into East and West Florida. *St. Augustine*, the capital of East Florida, situated near the frontiers of Georgia, is of an oblong form, divided by four regular streets. The town is well fortified, and defended by a castle called Fort St. John. The harbour has two entrances, which have only eight feet water at low tides. *Pensacola*, the capital of West Florida, is a small town, situated at the mouth of a river on the Gulf of Mexico, on a sandy shore, within a bay of the same name. The town can only be approached by small vessels; but the road is reckoned the best in all the Gulf of Mexico, being sheltered against every wind. Mobile, on the banks of the river so named, lying to the westward of Pensacola, is a very unhealthy place. The bay of Mobile, however, is the finest in all Florida, forming a noble harbour, 6 miles broad, and 30 miles long. *St. Mark d'Apalache* in East Florida, is a good town. In the bay of Apalache there was once a pearl fishery; and there is said to be a silver mine at some distance up the river.

The principal rivers are, *Mobile*, the *Apalachicola*, *St. John's*, *Savannah*, *Alatamaha*, and the *Mississippi*; the chief

chief lakes are, Ponchartrain and Maurepas. The air of Florida is pure and wholesome, and though warm, is tempered by cool breezes from the sea; the inhabitants live to a great age, and the native Indians greatly exceed their neighbours in size, vigour, and longevity. The soil is amazingly fruitful, for even the land round St. Augustine, reckoned the worst in the province, produces two crops of Indian corn in a year. All the fruits, vegetables, &c. common to Georgia and the Carolinas, flourish naturally in the inland parts; particularly the cabbage tree; oranges and lemons grow wild to a larger size, and produce finer fruit than in Spain and Portugal. Specimens of excellent cotton, sugar, wine, and silk, have been sent to Europe. The other products of this country are, rice, indigo, ambergris, cochineal, amethysts, turquois stones, pearls, lapis lazuli, &c. copper, quicksilver, coals, iron, and mahogany. The animal creation here are so numerous and cheap, that a good saddle-horse may be purchased for goods of five shillings value, prime cost, and even sometimes for a single hatchet.

This province, first settled by the Spaniards and the French, was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of peace in 1763, chiefly on account of its being a barrier to the other colonies. In 1781 West Florida was conquered by the Spaniards; and at the peace of 1783 it was, together with East Florida, ceded to them.

MEXICO

IS divided into two parts; 1. Old Mexico, or New Spain; and 2. New Mexico, including California.

Old Mexico, situated between 8 and 30° north latitude, and 83 and 110 west longitude, is bounded by New Mexico on the north; by the Gulf of Mexico N. E. by Terra Firma, in South America, S. E.; and the Pacific Ocean S. W.; being 2,000 miles long, and 600 broad: and is divided into the following provinces, viz. Huastecapan, Totonacapan, Chechemecas, Michuacan, Colima, and Zacatollan to the north; Cuitlatecapan, Matlatzincos, Mazahuacan, Meztitlan, Cohuixco, Tlahuacan, Mazatlan, Cuetlachtlan, and Mixtecapan in the middle; Tzapotecapan, Coatzacoalco, Onohualco, Teochiapapan, and Xococheco, towards the south; it is likewise divided into three audiences, viz. Galicia, or Gaudalajarra, which has a capital of the latter name; Mexico Proper, the chief towns of which are Mexico, Acapulco, Vera Cruz, and Campeachy, the neighbourhood of which is

famous for cedar-trees and logwood; and Guatimala, whose capital of the same name, together with 8,000 families which it contained, was swallowed up by an earthquake on June the 7th, 1773; since then New Guatimala has been erected, at some distance from the place where the old town stood. In this last mentioned province, are situated the port and fort of Omoa, so celebrated in the last war; and likewise the Gulf of Honduras, whether, as well as to the Bay of Campeachy, the English from Jamaica resort, in order to cut logwood and mahogany, which gives great offence to the Spaniards; and has often caused disputes between the two nations. The principal rivers are, the North River, Coatzacoalco, Alvarado, Tabasco, Xagua, and Yara, which fall into the Gulf of Mexico; and Rosario, Tecuantepec, Guadalajara, or Great River, and Jopi, that run into the South Sea. The lakes of most note are those of Mexico, Chapallan, and Nicaragua; to the latter of which the English penetrated during the late war. There are five mountains in the Mexican empire, where volcanoes have, at different times, been observed; and many petrifying waters, particularly those of Tehuacan. Little smooth stones are likewise formed by the water of a spring, called Pucuario, which are used medicinally.

The seasons here, as in all countries within the tropics, are divided into wet and dry. The former lasts from May to September; the latter from September to May. Their proper summer, therefore, that is, their fair weather, is when the sun is at the greatest distance. The climate is excessively hot; and on the eastern coast, where the land is low, marshy, and constantly flooded in the rainy season, it is extremely unwholesome and unpleasant, being incumbered, for the most part, with almost impenetrable woods of mangrove-trees, which extend into the water for a considerable way. The inland country affords a more agreeable prospect, where the air is much better: here the tropical fruits grow in great abundance, and the land will produce any sort of grain, if the industry of the inhabitants was any way proportioned to the goodness of the soil. Few countries enjoy more of the benefits of nature, or produce spontaneously more of the necessities of life; but, like all the tropical countries, it abounds more in fruits than grain: pine-apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and cocoa-nuts are here in the greatest plenty and perfection; and, towards the Gulf of Mexico, an immense quantity of sugar is produced.

duced. But what forms the principal riches, and first induced the Spaniards to settle in this country, are its gold and silver mines. The chief mines of gold are in Vera-gua and New Granada, bordering upon Darien and Terra Firma. Those of silver, which are much more rich and numerous, are found in several parts, but in none so much as the province of Mexico; all the mines, whether of gold or silver, are generally found in the mountains and barren parts, nature often making amends one way for her deficiency in another. The mines of Mexico are said to yield 24 millions sterling annually.

The products of this country, next in value to the mines, are cochineal and cacao. The first is of the animal kind, and of the species of gall-insects; it adheres to the plant opuntia, and sucks the juice of the fruit, which is of a crimson colour, from whence it acquires the qualities which make it valuable in medicine and manufactures. The cacao grows upon a tree of a middling size, which bears a fruit about the size and shape of a cucumber, wherein are contained a number of nuts, which have a rough shell, and within this is the oily rich substance of which chocolate is made. This fruit is often confounded with the cocoa nut, which is a species wholly different.

The most remarkable animals are, the peccarree, a little, black, short-legged quadruped, resembling a pig, with his navel on his back; and the sloth, which is somewhat like a monkey, of a most wretched appearance, that lives on leaves and fruits. This beast never quits a tree while any verdure remains; then, to save trouble, collects itself into a heap and drops to the ground, and is so many days in travelling from one tree to another, that it often grows lean on the journey; no blows will quicken its pace, and several minutes are spent in moving a leg; every motion is attended with a disagreeable howl, which is its only defence, and affrights even beasts of prey; besides the opossums, guanoes, moose-deer, armadilloes, raccoons, ounces, tortoises, and others common to North America. There are a great number of birds in this country, whose plumage is exceedingly beautiful; among the principal is the huitzitzilin, or, as it is called by the Spaniards, the chupamirto, which is not only remarkable for its exquisite beauty, but for its diminutive size, its activity, and for sleeping from October to April.

The trade of Mexico consists of three great branches: the trade with Europe by Vera Cruz, with the East-Indies

Indies by Acapulco, and with South America, by the same port. *Mexico* built near a lake of the same name, the capital of the Kingdom, the residence of the viceroy, the seat of the first audience, or chamber of justice and an archbishopric, situated 6,950 miles S. W. from London, is one of the richest and most splendid cities in the world: though no sea-port town, nor communicating with the sea by any navigable river, it has a prodigious commerce, and is the centre of all that is carried on between America and Europe on one hand, and between America and the East-Indies on the other; for here the principal merchants reside, and the greatest part of the business is negociated, with respect to the goods that pass from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, or from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. Hither all the gold and silver come to be coined; here the king's fifth is deposited; and here is wrought all that immense quantity of utensils and ornaments in plate, which is yearly sent into Europe. Every thing has the air of the greatest magnificence and wealth; the shops glitter on all sides with gold, silver and jewels. The negro-girls, who run by the coaches of the ladies, wear bracelets of gold, pearl necklaces, and jewels in their ears; and the black foot-boys are covered with lace and embroidery. The number of inhabitants in this city amounts to 200,000. The city itself is well and regularly built, though the houses are not lofty; the monasteries, are numerous and richly endowed, and the churches extravagantly rich in their ornaments. It is supplied with water by two aqueducts of cemented stone, 5 feet high, and extending two miles into the lake; and with flowers and vegetables, chiefly from floating fields and gardens on the lake, which are constructed by the natives of platted willows, the roots of marsh plants, and other light materials, capable of supporting the mud and dirt which they draw from the bottom. The figure of these gardens is quadrangular: they are about eight perches long, and three wide, and elevated near a foot above the surface of the water. The nearest port is upwards of 200 miles distant from the capital, and is called Acapulco, one of the deepest, securest, and most commodious harbours in the South Sea; the entrance is defended by a castle of tolerable strength. About the month of December, the great galleon, which makes the whole communication that is between America and the Philippines, arrives here loaded with

with the rich commodities of the East. At the same time the annual ship from Lima, the capital of Peru, in South America, comes in, and is computed to bring not less than two millions of pieces of eight in silver, besides quicksilver, and other valuable merchandizes, to be laid out in the purchase of the rich produce of the East-Indies. One of these ships was taken by Commodore Anson, in 1743. Several other ships, from different parts of Chili and Peru, meet upon the same occasion; and, besides the traffic for the Philippine commodities, this causes a very large dealing for every thing these countries have to exchange with one another, as well as for the purchase of all sorts of European goods. From the port of *Vera Cruz* the great wealth of Mexico is poured out upon the whole world; and it is by this port alone that she receives in return the numberless luxuries and necessaries which Europe affords. To this place comes the annual fleet from Cadiz, called the Flota, consisting of 14 large merchant ships, and about three men of war as a convoy. They are loaded with almost all sorts of goods which Europe produces for export; but Spain itself sends out little more than wine and oil. When all the goods are disposed of, the fleet takes in the plate, precious stones, cochineal, sugar, &c. which are their returns for old Spain. The greatest part of the money, which is brought back by the flota, belongs to the merchants of Great Britain, Holland, France, and other commercial states; and such is the honour of the Spanish nation, that the just distribution of this money has always taken place, even in the midst of the most inveterate wars.

Mexico was the first country which the Spaniards conquered upon the continent of America, and which still continues to be their principal colony. They subdued it with a force of no more than 700 men, commanded by Hernando Cortez; under whose authority they were guilty of cruelties, which, though probably exaggerated, yet appear to have been so great, as to have fixed an indelible stigma on the Spanish name. Mexico at that time was a great empire, the inhabitants of which had made some progress towards civilization. The religion of the native Mexicans consisted of a heap of errors, superstitions, and cruelties; they worshipped a great number of deities, to whom they offered human sacrifices, and 20,000 victims are supposed to have been devoted to this purpose annually.

NEW

NEW MEXICO, *including* CALIFORNIA,

SITUATED between 23. and 43^d north latitude, and 94. and 126^d west longitude, bounded by unknown lands to the north; by Old Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, south; by Louisiana, east; and the Pacific Ocean, west; being 2,000 miles long, and 1,600 broad, is divided into New Mexico Proper, to the north-east; Apacheira, south-east; Sonora, south; and California, west; the capitals of these divisions are, Santa Fé, 5,000 miles S. W. from London, St. Antonio, Tuape, and St. Juan. The face of the country is in general very pleasant, a rich meadow abounding with plains, gentle eminences, covered clumps with trees and rivers, the principal of which is the Rio de la Norte. It has a most delightful climate, a soil productive of every thing for profit or delight, rich mines of silver, and some of gold, which are worked more and more every day; and produces precious stones of several kinds. The Spanish settlements here are every day increasing, in proportion as they discover mines, which are not inferior to any in other parts of America.

The dew which falls in California, and alights on the rose-leaves, candies and becomes hard like manna, having the sweetness of refined sugar, without its whiteness; and in the middle of the country are plains of salt, firm and clear as crystal.

Californes is a peninsula, finely situated for trade, and has a pearl-fishery of great value. It was discovered by the great conqueror of Mexico, Hernando Cortez. The famous English admiral, Sir Francis Drake, landed, and took possession of it in 1578; and the principal Cacique, or king, formally invested him with the sovereignty; but the British government have not hitherto attempted to vindicate this title.

L O U I S I A N A

IS bounded by unknown lands to the north; by the Gulf of Mexico, south; by Florida, east; and New Mexico, west; but as the country is thinly inhabited by Europeans, the length and breadth are yet undetermined. New Orleans, the capital, about 30 leagues from the sea, and near a league from the lake which extends almost to Mobile, built by the French during the regency of the duke

duke of Orleans, situated 4,726 miles S. W. from London, is not large or rich, but well fortified, and laid out regularly in a fine situation on the eastern banks of the Mississippi, which separates Louisiana from Florida. The houses of those who live between New Orleans and the sea are generally built some feet above the level of the ground, in order to guard against the damp of the earth, and likewise from serpents, and other venomous animals. This is, in all respects, a fine country, in a delicious climate, capable of bearing almost any thing, from the temperature of the sky, and the goodness of the soil, fertilized by a multitude of long, deep, and beautiful rivers, most of which are navigable for hundreds of miles. The principal of these is the Mississippi, which takes its rise near the Lake of Assiniboils, and after a course, including its bendings, of 6,000 miles, discharges itself into the Gulph of Mexico; where, though at the bar it has not more than 17 feet of water, within is 100 fathoms deep, and is navigable near 3,000 miles. At certain seasons it overflows its banks for a vast way on both sides. The name of this river, in the Indian language, signifies *Parent of Rivers, or Eldest Son of the Ocean*. It receives more than 100 very considerable streams in its course, the chief of which, on the eastern side, are the Illinois, the Ohio, and the Yassous; on the west side, the Missouri, the Moingona, St. Peter's, St. Francis, and Rio Rouge. About 10 leagues from the entrance of the Mississippi are the Oyster Coves, where the fish are of a prodigious size, and the shells are used to make lime: this river also, near the mouth, contains many large and ravenous alligators. The face of the country is almost wholly plain, covered with stately trees, or spread into very fine meadows; and particularly the northern part, is, in all respects, a most desirable place, though there is no sufficient reason to believe that it contains any rich metals, which gave the greatest influence to the famous Mississippi scheme in 1717, which was as fatal to France as the South Sea scheme was to England. The Spaniards settled in Louisiana raise some indigo, a good deal of cotton, some Indian corn, and rice; they likewise carry on a great trade in cedar, cypress, and maple-wood, and from the small branches of trees, named Ceziers, they, by means of a lixivium or lye, extract a sort of greenish wax; but the colony is not in a very flourishing state, on account of the shoals and sands with which the mouth of the river Mississippi is in a manner choaked up, and which deny access to vessels of any considerable burthen: this keeps the inh bitants

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from

from growing rich, but contributes to their security. The appearance of some of the trees in these parts is very singular; a kind of moss, in long and numerous filaments, here called *Spanish Beards*, hang in prodigious quantities from all the large branches of the lofty oaks, sometimes touching the ground. This country, together with Florida, of which it was formerly reckoned a part, was first discovered in 1512, by Juan Ponce de León, as he was rambling in search of Bimini, one of the Bahama Isles, which was said to contain a fountain that restored those who drank of it to their pristine youth and vigour. The French were the first Europeans who settled in it, and, according to their division of North America, Louisiana was made to extend through the interior parts as far as Canada, and even to include some part of Carolina. In the year 1769 they ceded Louisiana to the Spaniards; and in the year 1786 many families from France went to settle in it, under an idea that Louisiana and the Floridas would speedily be ceded to the French, and New Orleans proclaimed a free port.

S O U T H A M E R I C A.

P E R U,

SITUATED between the equator and 25° south latitude, and 60 and 81° west longitude, bounded by Terra Firma on the north; by Chili, south; by a ridge of very high mountains, called the Cordelieiras des Andes, which divide it from Amazonia, east; and by the Pacific Ocean, west; being 1,800 miles long, and 600 broad; is divided into three provinces, viz. Quito, north; Lima, or Los Reyes, in the middle; and Los Charcos, south. The principal towns in the first division are, Quito and Payta; in the second, Lima, the capital, and Cusco; and in the last, Potosi and Porco. Quito is an inland town, situated in the most northern part of Peru, equal, if not superior, to Lima in populousness; and, having no mines near it, is supported by its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax, which supply the consumption over all Peru. The city and province of Quito form a government distinct from the rest of Peru, and not under the authority of the viceroy. Lima, the residence of the viceroy, the capital of Peru, and of the Spanish empire in South America, founded by Pizarro, stands about two leagues from the sea, upon the river Rimac, 5,520 miles S. W. from London; and extends in length

length about two miles, and in breadth about one and a quarter. The houses are built low, and of light materials, to avoid the consequences of earthquakes, which always threaten, and have sometimes actually befallen them. This is a place of amazing wealth and trade, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, 10,000 of which are whites. In 1747 a most tremendous earthquake overthrew three-fourths of Lima, and entirely destroyed Callao, the sea-port belonging to it; out of 3,000 inhabitants thereof, only one escaped, and he by a providence the most singular and extraordinary. This man was on the fort that overlooked the harbour; he perceived the sea to retire to a considerable distance, and then, swelling mountains high, return with great violence. The inhabitants ran from their houses in the utmost terror and confusion: he heard a cry of *miserere* rise from all parts, and immediately all was silent; the sea had entirely overwhelmed this city, and buried it for ever; but the same wave which destroyed the city, drove a little boat by the place where the man stood, into which he threw himself, and was saved. On the 13th of May, 1784, a dreadful earthquake destroyed, in about 5 minutes, all the town of Arequiba, except the Recollet's convent; but fortunately very few people perished. Great quantities of land were moved to a considerable distance, without any damage to the trees and plants growing thereon. Many districts, before dry, had, after the earthquake, such a number of springs, that they formed navigable rivers. Cusco, the ancient capital, is still a very considerable city; it is at a good distance from the sea, and situated in the mountainous part of the country; it has not less than 40,000 inhabitants, three parts Indians, who are very industrious and ingenious in manufacturing baize, cotton, and leather. Potosi is a rich and populous town, having the best silver mine in America: but the country about this place is so barren, that the inhabitants are obliged to get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. The manners of the Spaniards and Creolians of Peru resemble those of Mexico, excepting that they are of a more liberal turn.

The principal mountains are the Andes, which run the whole length of South America; and, on account of their height, the air at the summits is so subtle and piercing, that no animals can breathe in it without great difficulty; so that they are uninhabited even by wild beasts. Great numbers of people have suddenly fallen down

dead in endeavouring to pass these mountains; others, that have escaped with life, lost some of their fingers and toes, which dropped off without the least pain. Chimborazo, the most elevated point of the Andes, is near four miles in height; and the summit of this mountain is perpetually covered with snow for 2,400 feet from the top downwards.

The principal rivers are, the Granada or Cagdalena, Oroonoko, Amazons, and La Plata, which rise in the Andes. In this country are some petrifying waters, and fountains of liquid matter, called Coppey, resembling pitch and tar, and used for the same purposes. Here are some lakes, the principal of which is Titicaca, in the province of Los Charcos. One of the rivers is red as blood, owing to the colour of the soil through which it flows.

The climate is not so hot as in other tropical countries, owing to the South Sea being on one side, and the Andes on the other; and, though this country lies under the line, none of the original natives are black, like the African negroes. They are all of an olive, or, at most, of a copper-colour. Nothing surprised them more than the sight of the negroes, whom the Spaniards brought with them. They could not believe the complexion to be natural; and requested leave to wash off the *black paint*, which they imagined was the cause of that colour.—No rain ever falls in this country, though the sky is generally cloudy; but that defect is remedied by a refreshing dew, which descends regularly every night.

The principal commodities of this country are, gold, silver, wine, oil, brandy, wool, Jesuits bark, and Guinea pepper, best known by the name of Cayenne pepper, and an immense quantity of salt-petre, on a tract of land in the audience of Lima, near the coast of the South Sea. The wool is remarkable; not less for its fine long staple than for the singularity of the animals it grows on, which are called lamas and vicunnas. The lamas have small heads, resembling both an horse and sheep; the upper lip is cleft like that of a hare, through which, when enraged, they spit a sort of envenom'd juice, which, if it falls on the skin, causes an inflammation. The neck is long, like that of a camel; the body resembles that of a sheep, but the legs are longer in proportion. This animal has a disagreeable smell, but the flesh is good; and it is extremely useful, not only for the wool, but as it is a beast of burden, strong, patient, and kept at an easy expence. It seldom carries above 70 pounds weight; but

then it carries that weight a vast way without tiring, eats very little, and never drinks. The vicunna differs but little from the lama, except in being smaller and swifter, and in producing bezoar-stones, which are antidotes to poison. There is a bird of prey here called the Condor, which measures about 15 feet from the tip of one wing to the extremity of the other, and is strong enough to carry off children of twelve years old, to rip up an ox with its bill, and to knock down a man by a flap of its wing. There are here a great number of fruits, plants, and trees not known in Europe; however, some of their physical drugs are brought over, which are well known, particularly Peruvian balsam, and the Jesuits bark. This last is the bark of a tree which grows principally in the mountainous parts, and that most and best in the province of Quito; and was discovered by an Indian drinking, in a fever, of the water of a lake into which some of these trees had fallen, and by which he was cured. Guinea pepper is used all over Spanish America, with almost every article of food, and grows in great abundance in the vale of Arica, in the south of Peru. This

try alone, of all Spanish America, produces quicksilver, an article of very great use in separating gold and silver from the ore. The principal mine of this extraordinary substance is at a place called Guancavelica, where it is found in a whitish mass, resembling brick ill burnt; this, after being pounded, and volatilised by fire, rises in steam, and flows into a combination of glass vessels, where it condenses, by means of a little water at the bottom of each, into which the quicksilver falls in a pure heavy body.

This country, formerly an empire richer than Mexico, was conquered by Pizarro, with a body of men scarce exceeding 300. The Peruvians, as well as the Mexicans, had made some progress towards civilization before the arrival of the Spaniards. They manufactured cloth of wool, flax, and cotton, and had learned the art of dying it of various colours. They were governed by a race of princes, called Incas; and the twelfth, in regular succession, sat upon the throne at the time of Pizarro's invading the kingdom.

C H I L I,

SITUATED between 25 and 45° south latitude, and 65 and 85 west longitude; bounded by Peru on the north; Patagonia, south; by Paraguay, or La Plata, east;

east; and the Pacific Ocean, west; being 1,200 miles long, and 500 broad; is divided into two parts by the Andes; Chili Proper, on the east side, and the province of Cuyo, or Cutio, on the west side: the principal towns of the first are St. Jago, Baldivia, and Imperial; and of the latter, St. Juan de Frontieræ. St Jago, the capital, 6,600 miles S. W. of London, is a handsome and considerable town, with a good harbour, situated in a large and beautiful plain, and abounds with all the necessaries of life. On the coast is the island of Chiloe, which has a governor, and some well-fortified harbours.

The principal lakes are those of Tagatagua, near St. Jago, and that of Paren; besides several salt-water lakes, which, during the winter, communicate with the sea; and in the summer the water evaporates, leaving a crust of fine salt, a foot thick. Chili, where, as well as in all South America, dogs and cats never become mad, is a most temperate and healthy region, free from many diseases and noxious animals, common to other parts; the soil, climate, and products, differ very little from those of Peru; and, as Italy has obtained the name of the Garden of Europe, Chili has been called the Garden of America. In the province of St. Jago is found a species of wild-brazil, which every morning, during the summer, is covered with saline particles, and used by the natives as common salt. The exports are, corn, hemp, hides, tallow, and salt provisions. Of the first article, a great quantity is annually exported to Peru, sufficient to maintain 60,000 people; and gold is found in almost every river. This country is but thinly peopled; the Spaniards do not amount to above 20,000; and the negroes, mixed people, and original natives, who in a great measure are still independant, are not estimated at more than 60,000. It was first discovered, and in part conquered, by Almagro, the friend and assistant of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru; who lost many of his men by cold, in crossing the Andes.

TERRA FIRMA, or CASTILE DEL ORO,

SITUATED between the equator and 12° north latitude, and 60 and 82 west longitude; bounded by part of the Atlantic Ocean, called the North Sea, on the north; by Amazonia and Peru, south; by the North Sea and Surinam, east; and by the Pacific Ocean and Mexico, west; being 1,400 miles long, and 700 broad;

TERRA FIRMA, or CASTILE DEL ORO, 271

broad; is divided into nine provinces, viz. Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Comana, New Andalusia or Paria, to the north; and New Granada and Popayan south. The principal towns in Terra Firma Proper are, Panama, Porto-Bello, and Carthagena, each containing several thousand inhabitants; in New Andalusia, St. Thomas; and in New Granada, Santa Fé de Bagota: the other provinces have capitals of their own names. The city of Panama, 4,650 miles S. W. of London, is situated upon one of the best harbours in the South Seas. Ships of burden lie safe at some distance from the town; but smaller vessels come up to the walls. The town stands upon a dry and tolerably healthy ground, and has a great and profitable trade with Peru, Chili, and the western coast of Mexico. Porto-Bello is a sea-port on the northern coast of the isthmus of Panama, with a very large, secure, and commodious harbour. This was taken in 1740, by Admiral Vernon, who abandoned it again, after he had demolished the fortifications. Carthagena stands upon a peninsula, that incloses one of the safest and best defended harbours in all Spanish America. The galleons on their voyage from Spain put in here first, and dispose of a considerable part of their cargo. This place was attacked by Vernon, in 1741; but, after losing about 20,000 of his men, chiefly through the unwholesomeness of the climate, he was obliged to abandon the enterprize. At these three towns are held annual fairs, for American, Indian, and European commodities. The principal rivers are, the Oroonoko, which is about 2,300 miles in length, from its source near Pasto, to its discharging into the Atlantic Ocean; the Rio Grande, Darien, and Chagre.

The provinces of Terra Firma contain many exceeding high mountains, particularly in the province of St. Martha, where the Andes commence.

The climate is extremely hot, and the country is difficult to pass in the rainy season, on account of the torrents which fall from the mountains; and sometimes rise so considerably in a night's time, that travellers are obliged to get upon trees, to save themselves from being drowned. The great quantity of vapours raised from the water by the excessive heat, renders the country very unwholesome, more especially about Porto-Bello and Popayan. The coasts are sandy and barren, but the soil in the inland parts is extremely fertile, producing corn, all

kinds of tropical fruits, guaiacum, sarsaparilla, &c. No country abounds more in rich and luxuriant pastures; the trees are clothed with a perpetual verdure, and some grow to a vast size, as the caobo, the cedar, maria, and balsam-tree. The manchineel-tree bears a fruit like an apple, which contains a most subtle poison; it is even dangerous to sleep under its shade. On the contrary, the Habella de Cartagena, a species of the willow, bears a fruit resembling an almond, the kernel of which is a most excellent antidote to the bite of serpents, with which this country swarms. Here is likewise found that lazy animal the sloth; and monkeys are extremely numerous; they go in bodies of 20 or 30, and are so mischievous, that it is dangerous for a single person to enter the woods. The coasts afford rich pearls, particularly in the bay of Panama; in diving for which, the negroes are often devoured by the sharks. The mines formerly yielded great quantities of gold; but at present they are neglected or exhausted. Silver, iron, and copper mines have been opened; and this country produces also emeralds, sapphires, and other precious stones.

Notwithstanding the settlements of the Spaniards here, there are a great number of native Americans, who have preserved their independency. Besides Indians, resembling those of the other parts of America, there is in Terra Firma a race or nation called Moon-eyed Indians, because they see best by moon-light; they are fairer, of a smaller stature, and weaker, both in body and mind, than the other tribes of Indians; they have large blue eyes, which are not strong enough to endure the light of the sun without pain.

G U I A N A,

SITUATED between the equator and the 8th degree of north latitude, is bounded on the north by the river Oroonoko, which separates it from Terra Firma; on the south, by the river of the Amazons, which divides it from Amazonia and Brazil; by the Atlantic Ocean, east; and by unknown lands between it and Peru, on the west; being about 800 miles long, and 500 broad. This country may be divided into three parts, Guiana Proper, Surinam, and Cayenne. The inland parts are inhabited by various tribes of Indians, and are almost entirely unknown to Europeans. The other parts are possessed by the Dutch and French. Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, lies
between

between 5 and 7 degrees north latitude, and extends 100 miles along the coast, from the mouth of the river Oroonoko to the river Maroni, which separates it from Cayenne; the Dutch have extended their plantations about 30 leagues up the country; and their capital town, situated on the river Surinam, is of the same name. They likewise have two settlements on the coast, called Demerary and Isequibo, which were taken by the English during the last war, and retaken by the French. The climate is very unwholesome near the sea-coast, as the land lies low, and is generally marshy. The progress of the colony is also greatly retarded by the runaway negroes, who have retired to the woods, elected chiefs, and often make incursions on the Dutch settlements. Cayenne, or Equinoctial France, situated between the equator and 5th degree of N. latitude, and between 50 and 55 west longitude, extends about 240 miles along the coast, and near 300 miles up the country; and is bounded by Surinam, north; by Amazonia, south; by the Atlantic Ocean, east; and Guiana, west: the chief town is Cayenne, 3,840 miles S. W. from London, built on the banks of a river of the same name, at the mouth of which lies the island of Cayenne, about 45 miles in circumference, and, though an unhealthy spot, is settled by the French, on account of the goodness of its harbours.

The climate of Guiana is generally unwholesome, and great part of the coast is low and marshy; up the country there are some fine rising grounds, proper for settlements. Surinam is in a more flourishing situation than Cayenne. The products of both consist of sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, flax, skins, and drugs for dying; likewise great numbers of beautiful birds; astonishing numbers and variety of snakes, one of which was killed a few years ago, measuring 33 feet in length, and 3 in circumference, at the thickest part; torporific or electrical eels, which, when touched, give a shock resembling electricity; and the laubba, a small amphibious animal, about the size of a pig, covered with fine short hair.

Surinam was first settled by the English, and ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New York.

A M A Z O N I A,

A Very large country, but little known to Europeans, lying between 1 and 15° north latitude, and 50 and 70° west longitude; is 1,200 miles long, and 1,000 miles broad.

broad. It extends from Brazil, quite across the continent, to Peru, and is almost every-where navigable, by means of the great river Marañon, or of the Amazons, and its branches. This great river, from its source in the lake of Lauricocha, in the province of Quito, to its discharge into the Western Ocean, runs, including all its windings, near 4,000 miles, and is generally two or three leagues broad; there are upwards of 100 rivers fall into it, and at its mouth it is 50 leagues wide. Though the country is very little known, yet most of the rivers have been explored at different times, by various adventurers, the first of which was Orellana, who, about the year 1539, soon after the conquest of Peru, embarked on one of the branches of the great river, and sailed quite through the country to the sea; he landed several times to get provisions, and had often conflicts with the natives; and, at his return to Spain, reported that he had discovered and fought with a nation of Amazons, from which the river and country obtained their present names; though, after the strictest enquiry possible, there is not the least reason to give credit to the account. This country abounds in all the productions necessary for sustenance, which are common in the neighbouring European colonies; yet, as no gold has been found, neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese have thought proper to make any settlements in it.

B R A Z I L,

COMPREHENDS the most eastern part of South America, and is situated between the equator and 35° south latitude, and 35 and 60° west longitude; bounded by the mouth of the river Amazons and the Atlantic Ocean, north; by the mouth of the river La Plata, south; by the Atlantic Ocean, east; and on the west by a chain of mountains, which separate it from Amazonia and Paraguay; being 2,500 miles long, and 700 broad; and is divided into 14 captainships, or provinces. On the coast are three small islands, Fernando, St. Barbara, and St. Catherine's, which furnish ships with provisions.

Rio de Janeiro, or *St. Sebastian*, 6,000 miles south-west from London, at the southern extremity of the colony, is a rich and populous city, built about two leagues from the sea, on a bay formed by a river of the same name. It has an excellent port, which is more resorted to than any other in Brazil, on account of the gold and diamonds found

found in this and the neighbouring provinces. St. Salvador, or Bahia, the most populous, magnificent, and gay city of Brazil, and residence of the viceroy, commands a noble, spacious, and commodious harbour, called the Bay of All Saints; it is built upon an high steep rock, having the sea upon one side, and a lake, forming a crescent, investing it almost wholly, so as nearly to join the sea on the other. This situation makes it by nature in a manner impregnable; and they have, besides, added to it very strong fortifications. Pernambuco, situated on a bay of the same name, in the north part, is the next town in point of consequence.

Many fine rivers have their sources in the mountains, dividing this country from Paraguay, some of which fall into the rivers Amazons and La Plata, and others, after running across the country, fall into the Atlantic.

The climate of this region, in the northern parts about the equator, is variable, hot, boisterous, and unwholesome; the country there, and even in the more temperate parts, is annually overflowed; but to the southward, beyond the tropic of Capricorn, no part of the world enjoys a more serene and wholesome air, refreshed with the soft breezes of the ocean on one hand, and the cool air of the mountains on the other. Hither several people from Portugal retire for their health, and protract their lives to a long and easy old age. The soil is extremely fruitful, and was found very sufficient for the comfortable subsistence of the inhabitants, till the mines of gold and diamonds were discovered. These, with the sugar-plantations, occupy so many hands, that agriculture is neglected. The chief commodities which this country yields for a foreign market are, sugar, tobacco, hides, indigo, ipecacuanha, balsam of copaibo, and Brazil wood; from which the country acquired its name. The trade of Brazil is very great, and is increasing every year: it is the richest, most flourishing, and most growing establishment in all America. The Portuguese annually import into it between 40 and 50,000 negroes from their settlements on the coast of Africa. They were a considerable time possessed of their American empire, before they discovered the treasures of gold and diamonds, which have since made it so considerable. The gold alone amounts annually to four millions sterling, and of the diamonds 130,000*l.* worth are sent to Europe. The sugar is finer than any produced in the English, French, or Spanish colonies; the tobacco is remarkably

good, great part of which is exported to Africa, where they not only sell it directly to the natives, but supply the ships of other nations, who find it necessary to carry on their trade. The trade of this country with Europe is not carried on by single ships, but in the Spanish method, by means of fleets or flotas, three of which are sent out every year. The uninhabited parts of Brazil abound in horned cattle: these are hunted for their hides, of which no less than 20,000 are sent annually to Europe. Not the fiftieth part of the imports are the produce of Portugal, but consist of different kinds of goods from England, France, Holland, and Germany.

The Portuguese in America are a people sunk in the most effeminate luxury, and practising the most shocking vices; of a dissembling, hypocritical temper; of little honesty in dealing, or sincerity in conversation; lazy, proud, and cruel; they are poor and penurious in their diet, not more through necessity than inclination; for, like the inhabitants of most southern climates, they are much more fond of show, state, and attendance, than of the joys of social life, or the pleasures of the table; yet their feasts, whenever they are made, are sumptuous to extravagance. Scarce any person of fashion will appear abroad otherwise than in a serpentine, which is a sort of cotton hammock, resembling the palanquins used in the East Indies, and, by the help of bamboos, about 12 feet long, carried on the negroes shoulders.

This country was first discovered by Vesputius, in 1498; two years afterwards, the Portuguese admiral, Alvarez Cabral, standing out to sea, to avoid the calms on the coast of Africa, was driven by a storm upon the coast of Brazil. On his return he made so favourable a report of the land discovered, that the court resolved to send a colony thither; accordingly one was sent out in 1549, by which St. Salvador was built. This settlement met with some interruption from the court of Spain; however, matters were accommodated by a treaty, in which it was agreed, that the Portuguese should possess all that tract of land which lies between the river of the Amazons and the river La Plata. When their right was thus confirmed, the Portuguese pursued the settlement with great vigour, till 1580, when Don Sebastian, one of their greatest princes, in an expedition against the Moors, lost his life; and by that accident the Portuguese lost their liberty, being absorbed into the Spanish monarchy. Soon after, the same yoke that galled the Portuguese, grew

PARAGUAY, or LA PLATA. 277

grew so intolerable to the inhabitants of the Netherlands, that they threw it off. Not satisfied with erecting themselves into an independent state, and supporting their independency by a successful defensive war, they pursued the Spaniards into the remotest recesses of their extensive territories, and grew rich, powerful, and terrible, by the spoils of their former masters. Principally they fell upon the possessions of the Portuguese; they took almost all their fortresses in the East Indies, and then turned their arms upon Brazil, unprotected from Europe, and betrayed by the cowardice of the governor of the then principal city; and would certainly have over-run the whole, if Don Michael de Teixeira, the archbishop, had not taken arms, and, at the head of his monks, and a few scattered forces, put a stop to the Dutch conquests. By this he saved seven of the captainships or provinces; the rest fell into the hands of the Dutch, who possessed them till 1654, when they were entirely driven out, owing to the ill conduct of their West India company, who, to save expence, neglected to keep up forces sufficient to defend them; but afterwards harassing the Portuguese at sea, the latter agreed, in 1661, to give them eight tons of gold, if they would relinquish their pretensions to the country.

PARAGUAY, or LA PLATA,

SITUATED between 12 and 37° south latitude, and 50 and 75° west longitude, bounded by Amazonia, on the north; by Patagonia, south; by Brazil, east; and by Peru and Chili, west; being 1,500 miles long, and 1,000 broad; is divided into the provinces of Paraguay, Parana, Guaira, and Uragua, to the east; and Tucuman and Rio de la Plata to the south. The capital, *Buenos Ayres* (so called on account of its wholesome air) is situated on the south side of the river La Plata, where this river is seven leagues broad, though 50 leagues from the mouth. This town, supposed to contain about 20,000 inhabitants, is the only place of traffic to the southward of Brazil; and the returns are very valuable, consisting chiefly of the gold and silver of Peru and Chili, sugar, and hides. The other capital towns are, St. Jago, Assumption, St. Anne, Ciudad Real, and Los Reyes. The principal rivers are, La Plata, Paraguay, Uragua, and Parana, besides a great many small ones, that all fall into La Plata, in its course of near 2,500 miles. This country

country likewise abounds with lakes, of which Xaraya is the largest; and there is another, called Caracoroës, 100 miles long.

This vast territory is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards; there are many parts in a great degree unknown to them. Rio de la Plata is the principal province in this vast tract; and, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued level, not interrupted by the least hill for several hundreds of miles any way; extremely fertile in most things; but, contrary to the general nature of America, destitute of woods; this want they endeavour to supply by plantations of every kind of fruit-trees; all which thrive here to admiration. The air here is remarkably sweet and serene, and the waters of the great river are equally pure and wholesome; they overflow their banks periodically, as the Nile does Egypt, and on their recess, leave the land enriched with a slime, which produces a very great increase of whatever is committed to it. The principal products are, cotton, tobacco, and the herb called Paraguay, the infusion of which is used in all the Spanish provinces of South America instead of tea. The plains are covered with innumerable herds of black cattle and horses, which are hunted principally for their hides. About the year 1780, a large mass of pure native iron, weighing near 300 quintals, was discovered at a place called Otumpa, situated in the midst of a wide extended desert plain, lying in latitude $29^{\circ} 28' S.$ on the west side of the great river Parana, and south of the river Vermijo, in the provinces of the great Chaco Gualamba, now almost deserted, except by some wandering tribes of Indians, who visit them, in order to collect honey and wax, and a root called Koruu, useful against the effects of poisonous air, and venomous reptiles; also in the forests of this extensive region is another mass of native iron, resembling the trunk of a tree with its branches. Both the above-mentioned masses are supposed to have been occasioned by some volcanic eruption, the other effects of which are now totally obliterated by time.

This country was first discovered by the Spaniards in 1515, under the command of Diaz de Solis, who named the river after himself. John Cabot sailed up it in 1526, and called it La Plata, from the quantity of silver he found among the natives; in 1535 Don Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Ayres.

In

In the interior parts of Paraguay an extraordinary species of commonwealth was founded by the Jesuits; who, about the middle of the last century, represented to the court of Madrid, that their want of success in their missions was owing to the scandal which the immorality of the Spaniards never failed to give, and to the hatred which their insolent behaviour excited in the Indians. They insinuated, that, if it were not for these impediments, the empire of the gospel might, by their labours, have been extended into the most unknown parts of America; and that all those countries might have been subdued to his Catholic majesty's obedience, without expence, and without force. This remonstrance was listened to with attention; the sphere of their labours was marked out; an uncontrouled liberty was given to the Jesuits within those limits; and the governors of the adjacent provinces had orders not to interfere, nor to suffer any Spaniard to enter into this pale without licence from the fathers. They, on their part, agreed to pay a certain capitation tax, in proportion to their flock, and to send a certain number to the king's works, whenever they should be demanded, and the missions should become populous enough to supply them. On these terms the Jesuits entered upon the scene of action, and opened their spiritual campaign. They began by gathering together about 50 wandering families, whom they persuaded to settle, and united them into a little township. This was the slight foundation upon which they have built a superstructure that has amazed the world. From such inconsiderable beginnings, their subjects amounted to 340,000 families, who lived in towns, were regularly clad, laboured in agriculture, and exercised manufactures; some even aspired to the elegant arts: they were instructed in the military art, with the most exact discipline, and could raise 60,000 men well armed. To effect these purposes, they, from time to time, brought over from Europe several handicraftsmen, musicians, painters, &c. &c. Some years ago, when part of this territory was ceded by Spain to Portugal, the Indians took up arms, at the instigation of their pastors, who refused to be transferred from hand to hand, like cattle, without their consent; but, notwithstanding their discipline, they were easily routed with considerable slaughter, by European troops; and, at the time of the dissolution of the society of the Jesuits, those fathers were seized, without any trouble, by parties of soldiers sent for that purpose;

purpose; and their subjects put on the same footing as the other inhabitants of the country.

TERRA MAGELLANICA, or PATAGONIA,

SITUATED between 37° and 53° south latitude, and 70° and 85° degrees west longitude, is bounded on the north by La Plata and Chili; on the south by the Straits of Magellan, which separate it from Terra del Fuego; on the east, by the Atlantic; and on the west, by the Pacific Ocean and Chili; being about 700 miles long, and 300 broad, though, as the country has never been explored by Europeans, it is impossible to determine its bounds and extent with exactness. This region is full of mountains; the principal are the Andes, which run through the middle, and, together with the other mountains, are covered with snow all or great part of the year. Patagonia, by some erroneously reckoned part of Chili, is generally represented as barren and inhospitable. The inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who live chiefly upon fish and game, and what the earth produces spontaneously. Many of the tribes are of a gigantic stature, near eight feet in height. They are a brave, hardy, active race, and paint their faces and bodies with several colours. The Spaniards attempted to establish a colony here in 1581, at a place since called Port Famine; where, out of 400 persons, 376 perished with hunger; 23 went up the country and were never heard of more; and the miserable survivor was brought away, in 1587, by the English navigator Cavendish.

The most remarkable animals are that called guanicoe, or sheep-camel, because in appearance it resembles a camel, without a bunch on its back; wild horses, and ostriches.

At the southern extremity are several islands, comprehended under the name of *Terra del Fuego*; so called from a volcano, which is in the largest of them. They are separated from Terra Magellanica by the Straits of Magellan and Le Maire, so named from the navigators who first discovered and passed through them, and are all very barren and mountainous. There is no appearance of any subordination among the natives; and their mode of life approaches nearly to that of brutes. At the most southern part of Terra del Fuego is Cape Horn, in south latitude $55^{\circ} 58'$; and west longitude $67^{\circ} 21'$: round which ships generally now sail into the South Sea, whereas formerly they went through the Straits of Magellan.

AMERICAN



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*A Sailor giving a Patagonian Woman
a Biscuit for her Child.*



*Commodore Byron making Presents to the
Patagonians.*



Handwritten text, likely a library accession or inventory note, written in cursive script.

AMERICAN ISLANDS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, situated to the east of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, between 46° and 52° north latitude, and 53° and 59° west longitude, is separated from Labrador by the Straits of Belleisle, and from Canada by the Bay of St. Lawrence; being 350 miles long and 200 broad. The principal towns are, Bonavista, Placentia, and St. John's; the inhabitants during the summer amount to upwards of 25,000; but there are not above 1,000 families who remain here during the winter, as it is an inhospitable climate, and the air almost constantly obscured by fogs, attended with snow or sleet.

The soil of this island is extremely unfavourable to all kind of vegetation; for the cold lasts long, with great severity; and the summer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to make it productive of any thing valuable. The soil, in those parts of the island which are known, is rocky and barren, abounding only with coals, of which there are both here and at Cape Breton, enough to supply all Europe and America. However, it has many large and safe harbours, and several good rivers, and produces plenty of timber fit for masts, yards, and all sorts of lumber, for the West-India trade. But what at present constitutes its principal value, is the great fishery for cod, which is an excellent nursery for seamen, carried on upon those shoals called the Banks of Newfoundland, which consist of mountains formed under water, by the slime continually washing away from the continent, and are reckoned to be 160 leagues long, and 90 broad; the depth of water on them, from 5 to 50 fathoms. The share the British have in this fishery, is computed to encrease the national stock 300,000 l. a year. In the year 1788, near 780,000 quintals were sold in the north, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. The plenty of cod, both on the great bank and the lesser ones, which lie to the east and south-east of this island, is inconceivable; and several other species of fish also are there in abundance; all which are nearly in equal plenty along the shores of New-England, Nova-Scotia, and the isle of Cape Breton.

Newfoundland, after various disputes, was ceded to Great-Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French possess St. Pierre and Miquelon, two little islands situated to the south of it, where they have a small garrison and some store-houses; they likewise have liberty to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the north-west
shore

shore of this island and the continent; but not to cure their fish any where but at St. Pierre and Miquelon. The citizens of the United States of America have liberty to fish wherever they please, and to cure what they catch on any of the unsettled parts of Nova Scotia, the Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, but not on Newfoundland.

Cape Breton, situated between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, is about 110 miles long, and 50 broad. Louisburg, the capital town, has a good harbour, about four leagues in circumference. The soil of this island is in every respect similar to Newfoundland, and was formerly planted and possessed by the French; but conquered by the English in 1758, and ceded to them at the peace in 1763.

St. John's, is situated in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, being about 60 miles long, and 21 broad. The capital is Charlotte-Town. This island has many fine rivers, and, though lying near Cape Breton and Nova-Scotia, is so greatly superior to both, in pleasantness and fertility of soil, that when in possession of the French, it was stiled the Granary of Canada. The inhabitants of this island, who are now about 6,000 in number, submitted quietly to the British, immediately after the reduction of Cape Breton; and it has been possessed by them ever since.—About 10 leagues from St. John's lie the Magdalen Isles, which are entirely barren and rocky, and only frequented by fishermen to catch seals, sea-cows, &c.

The *Bermudas*, or *Summer Islands*, lying in 32° north latitude, and 65° west longitude, are at a great distance from any land; being 300 leagues from Carolina, which is the nearest part of the continent. St. George, the capital town, on an island of the same name, defended by seven forts, and 70 pieces of cannon, contains about 1,000 houses, a handsome church, and other public buildings. The Bermudas are but small, not containing in all above 20,000 acres, and are very difficult of access, being, as Waller expresses it, "walled with rocks." The air is clear, serene, and healthy. Though the soil is extremely fruitful, and adapted to the cultivation of vines, yet, the only business of the inhabitants, who consist of about 5,500 whites, and 5,000 negroes, is the building and navigating light sloops and brigantines, built with cedar; and which are as remarkable for their swiftness, as the wood of which they are built is for its hard and durable quality. These islands received their first name from Bermudas, a Spaniard, who first discovered them; and were called the Summer Islands, from Sir George Sommers,

Sommers, who was shipwrecked on their rocks in 1609, on his passage to Virginia; and they have belonged to England ever since.

The *Babamas*, or *Lucayos*, on the south of Carolina, between 22 and 28° north latitude, and 73 and 81 west longitude, extend along the coast of Florida quite down to the island of Cuba, and are reckoned to be 500 in number: they contain upwards of 3,000 whites, and about the same number of blacks: some of them are only mere rocks, but 12 are large, fertile, and in nothing differing from the soil of Carolina; and the surrounding sea is well stored with fish. Providence, or Abaco, in which is situated the capital town, called Nassau, is the largest, being of a triangular figure, 100 miles in length, and was formerly a receptacle for the buccaneers or pirates, who, for a long time, infested the American navigation, and obliged the British government to send Captain Woodes Rogers, in 1718, to dislodge them. After effecting this, a fort was erected, and an independant company stationed on the island; which has not much trade, but is principally enriched by the prizes condemned there in the time of war, and in time of peace by the wrecks which are frequent in this labyrinth of rocks and shelves. Great Bahama, 65 miles long and 12 broad, is next in size. Long Island and Exuma produce great quantities of cotton; and Andros is now one of the most valuable, upon account of its situation, and abundance of excellent timber. These islands were the first fruits of Columbus's discoveries; but they were not known to the English till 1667, when captain Seyle, being driven among them, in his passage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them; and being driven on it a second time, called it *Providence*. They were taken by the Spaniards in the late war, but retaken by the English, after the signing the preliminaries in 1783.

CLIMATE, &c. of the WEST INDIES.

THE climate in all the West-India islands is nearly the same, allowing for those differences, which the several situations and qualities of the lands produce. As they lie within the torrid zone, and as the sun goes directly or perpendicularly over them, passing beyond them to the north, and never retiring farther from any of them than about 43° to the south, they are continually subjected to extreme heat, which would be intolerable, if the trade winds, rising gradually as the sun gathers strength,

strength, did not blow in upon them from the sea, and refresh the air, so as to enable the inhabitants to attend their concerns, even under the meridian sun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows smartly from the land towards the sea, to all points of the compass at once. By the same remarkable providence, when the sun has made a great progress towards the tropic of Cancer, and becomes in a manner vertical, he draws after him such a vast body of clouds, as shield them from his direct beams; and these clouds, dissolving into rain, cool the air, and refresh the country, thirsty with the long drought, which commonly lasts from the beginning of January to the latter end of May. The rains in the West Indies are by no means what they are in Europe: they are rather floods of water poured from the clouds with a prodigious impetuosity; the rivers rise in a moment, new rivers and lakes are formed, and, in a short time, all the low country is under water. Hence it is, that the rivers, which have their source within the tropics, swell and overflow their banks at a certain season: and so mistaken were the ancients in their ideas of the torrid zone, that they imagined every place within it was dried and scorched up with a continual and fervent heat, and, for that reason, uninhabitable; when, in reality, some of the largest rivers in the world have their course within its limits, and the moisture is one of the greatest inconveniences of the climate, in a great number of places. The rains make the only distinction of seasons in the West Indies: the trees are green the whole year round; they have no cold, no frosts, no snows, and very seldom any hail; the storms of hail are, however, very violent when they happen, and the hailstones great and heavy. Whether it be owing to this moisture only, or to a greater quantity of sulphureous acid which predominates in the air of this country, metals of all kinds, subject to the action of such causes, rust and canker in a very short time: and this circumstance, perhaps, as much as the heat, contributes to make the climate so unhealthy, that physicians and surgeons make fortunes faster than the planters. It is in the rainy season (principally in the month of August, more rarely in July and September) that they are assaulted by hurricanes, the most terrible calamity to which they are subject: these destroy the labours of many years, and overthrow the most exalted hopes of the planter, often at the moment when he thinks himself just out of the reach of fortune.

fortune. They are sudden and violent storms of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, attended with a furious swelling of the sea, and sometimes with an earthquake; in short, with every thing which the elements can assemble, that is terrible and destructive. First, as the prelude to the ensuing havock, whole fields of sugar-canes are whirled into the air, and scattered over the face of the country. The strongest trees are torn up by the roots, and driven about like stubble; their windmills are swept away in a moment; their works, their fixtures, their ponderous copper boilers, and stills of several hundred weight, are wrenched from the ground, and battered to pieces: their houses are no protection; the roofs are torn off at one blast, whilst the rain, which in an hour sometimes rises five feet, rushes in upon them with an irresistible violence. There are signs, which the Indians of these islands have taught the planters, by which they can prognosticate the approach of an hurricane, which comes on either in the quarters, or at the full or change of the moon.

The principal commodities of the West Indies are, sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, coffee, and spices, all which are cultivated by negroes; 460,000 of whom are in the British West India islands alone, and only 60,000 whites, at the highest computation. The negroes are subsisted at less than two pounds a year, having, in general, a small portion of land allotted to each family; and two days a week (Saturday and Sunday) allowed to cultivate it. Their cloathing consists of a cap, a shirt or shift, a pair of breeches or petticoat, shoes, and stockings; but the negroes in the country generally go almost naked. Those planters who do not allow a portion of land to the negroes, allow them a certain quantity of Indian corn, and a salt herring, or a small piece of bacon or salt pork, per diem.—These islands lie in the form of a semicircle, stretching almost from the coast of Florida north, to the river Oroonoko, in the continent of South America; and were called the West Indies by Columbus, as being discovered by him, in attempting to find a passage that way to the East Indies. They are divided into Great Antilles, Caribbee Islands, and Little Antilles.

GREAT ANTILLES.

CUBA, situated between 19 and 23 degrees north latitude, and 74 and 87 west longitude, about 25 leagues

leagues north of Jamaica, is near 700 miles long, and 70 broad. The capital, called the *Havannah*, contains about 2,000 houses, and is a sea-port of great strength and importance. It was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards at the peace in 1763. The other principal towns are, *St. Jago*, which is opposite Jamaica, and strongly fortified; and *Santa Cruz*, 30 miles east of the Havannah. A chain of hills runs through the island, from east to west; and the rivers flowing from them have too short a course to be of any consequence. This island has lately been divided into two bishoprics; one at the Havannah, and the other at *St. Jago*. The soil is as good as any in America, and produces ginger, long-pepper, cassia-fistula, mastic, aloes, and all the other commodities known in the West Indies; but, owing to the laziness of the Spaniards, who possess it, the productions are very far from being in the quantity that might be expected from its size and fertility.

Jamaica, situated between 17 and 19 degrees north latitude, and 75 and 79 west longitude; being 140 miles long, and sixty in breadth, contains 23,000 whites, and 256,000 blacks. This island is divided into three counties; Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall; which are subdivided into 20 parishes, viz. in Middlesex, the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John, St. Thomas in the Vale, Clarendon, Vere, St. Mary, and St. Anne; in Surry, are Kingston, Port Royal, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Thomas in the East, Portland, and St. George; and in Cornwall, are St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, St. James, and Trelawny. The principal towns are, *St Jago de la Vega*, or *Spanish Town*, in St. Catherine's parish, which was the capital when the Spaniards possessed this island, and is still the seat of government, and place where the courts of justice are held. *Kingston*, in the parish of the same name, is the largest and most flourishing town in Jamaica; and therefore, reckoned the capital. Savannah la Mar, in Westmoreland parish, is the county town of Cornwall, and was nearly destroyed by a hurricane in 1780, which did great mischief in other parts of the island. *Port Royal* was formerly the capital of the island; and stood upon the point of a very long narrow neck of land, which, towards the sea, formed part of the border of a very noble harbour of its own name. In this harbour above 1,000 sail of the largest ships could anchor with the greatest convenience and safety; and the water was so deep at the quay, that vessels

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A MAP of
SOUTH AMERICA,

agreeable to the latest
Authorities.

40 Long West 30 to London 20



ATLANTIC OCEAN



ATLANTIC

OCEAN

NORTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA

ASIA

vessels of the greatest burthen could lay their broadsides to the wharf, and unload at little expence or trouble. This conveniency weighed so much with the inhabitants, that they chose in this spot to build their capital, though the place was a hot dry land, which produced none of the necessaries of life, not even fresh water. It continued in a very flourishing state till the 9th of June, 1692, when an earthquake, which shook the whole island to its foundations, overwhelmed this city, swallowed up nine-tenths of it, and 2,000 people. This earthquake likewise made a terrible devastation all over the island, and was followed by a contagious distemper, which was nearly its ruin. They rebuilt this city after the earthquake; but a terrible fire laid it in ashes about ten years after. Notwithstanding this, the extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted them to rebuild it once more; but in the year 1722 a hurricane, one of the most terrible on record, reduced it a third time to a heap of rubbish. Warned by these extraordinary calamities, that seemed to mark out this place as a devoted spot, by an act of assembly, they removed the custom-house and public offices from thence, and forbid that any market should be held there for the future. The principal inhabitants went to reside at the opposite side of the harbour, where they built the town of Kingston. In the parish of St. George, a large tract of waste land, near Buff Bay, has lately been converted by the American loyalists, settled there, into flourishing coffee and provision plantations.

This island is intersected by a ridge of lofty mountains, called the Blue Mountains; on each side of which are chains of lesser mountains, gradually diminishing. The greater mountains are little better than so many steep rocks tumbled by earthquakes one upon another, in a stupendous manner: yet, they are all covered to the very top with a great variety of beautiful trees, flourishing in a perpetual spring; whose roots penetrate the crannies of the rocks, and search out the moisture which is lodged there by the rains, which fall frequently on these mountains; and the mists that almost perpetually brood upon them. These rocks too are the parents of a vast number of fine rivulets, which tumble down their sides in cataracts; the most noted of which are, the Roaring and White River cascades, in St. Anne's parish, and Y S River cascade, in Elizabeth parish. The principal rivers are, the Cobre, which falls into the sea near Kingston; and the Black River, which rises and falls into the sea, in Elizabeth

zabeth parish. In the plains are several salt fountains; and in the mountains, near Spanish Town, is a hot bath of great medical virtues, which relieves the dry belly-ach.

The air of this island is very hot and unfavourable to European constitutions; though on the mountains it is cool, and suitable to the production of fruits and herbs common to more northern climates. It lightens almost every night, generally without thunder; which, when it accompanies the lightning, is astonishingly loud. In February and March earthquakes are common. The dry belly-ach, bilious and yellow fevers, make great havock in this country, and carry off numbers, especially Europeans soon after their arrival. The face of the country is exceedingly beautiful and fertile. The principal productions are, sugar and rum, both superior, and in greater quantities, to what is produced in any of the other British West-India islands; molasses, coffee, ginger, pimento or Jamaica pepper, cotton, some cacao, and indigo; the wild cinnamon-tree, whose bark is so serviceable in medicine; and likewise the real cinnamon lately introduced; the manchineel, a most beautiful tree to the eye, with the fairest apple in the world, and, when cut down, affording a very fine ornamental wood for the joiners, but the apple, and the juice in every part of the tree, contain one of the most powerful poisons in nature; mahogany, in such general use with cabinet-makers; excellent cedars; the cabbage-tree, noted for a substance, looking and tasting like cabbage, growing on the very top, and no less remarkable for the extreme hardness of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any tool; the soap-tree, whose berries answer all the purposes of washing; the Palma Christi, or tree that produces the castor-oil pod, from which is drawn a great deal of oil, much esteemed by the negroes, both in food and medicine; a species of the tea-tree; the mangrove and olive bark, useful to tanners; the fustic, redwood, and the logwood, to the dyers: their forests supply the apothecaries with guaiacum, sarsaparilla, cassia, and tamarinds. No kind of European grain will grow here; they have only maize, or Indian corn, Guinea corn, and various sorts of pease, all differing from those in Europe. The fruits are, citrons, oranges, lemons, limes, shadocks, pomegranates, mamees, sourfops, papas, custard, star and pine-apples, prickly and allicada-pears, melons, guavas, &c. Within a few years past, some of the oriental spices have

have been cultivated in this island, with great prospect of success, from plants taken on board a French ship, by Lord Rodney, during the war. Here is a great variety of both wild and tame fowls, as parrots, parroquets, pelicans, snipes, humming-birds, ducks, geese, turkies, &c. land and sea turtles, and alligators: the rivers and bays abound with fish; the mountains breed adders and other noxious reptiles; the marshes produce the guana and gallewasp. The most troublesome insect is the ciror, or chegoe, which principally attacks the negroes, and eats into the flesh, generally the legs or feet, where it will breed; and if not extirpated, which is a work of difficulty, would penetrate to the bone.

This island was conquered during the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, who fitted out a fleet and army to subdue Hispaniola. Penn and Venables, the commanders, failing in that, of their own accord, attacked Jamaica, in order to make amends for their ill success; and, having taken the capital, soon reduced the whole island, which has been subject to England ever since. The Spaniards left most of their negroes behind them, whose descendants, being strengthened by run-away slaves from the English, disturbed the peace for many years, and at last compelled the government to enter into a treaty with, and allow them their liberty, which their posterity still enjoy, and inhabit towns of their own, situated in the inland parts. Columbus in one of his voyages, was shipwrecked here, and, together with his companions, in danger of perishing for want of food; as the natives, tired out by their long stay, with-held the necessary supplies; but he, ever fruitful in expedients, knowing that a total eclipse of the moon would happen the next night, summoned the principal Indians, and, after threatening them with the vengeance of Heaven for not paying due attention to the Spaniards, who were the peculiar favourites of the Great Spirit, told them that the Deity, as a token of his displeasure, would in a short time cause the moon to with-hold her light, and appear of a bloody hue. To this prediction the Indians at first paid little attention; but, upon seeing it fulfilled, came in crowds, loaded with provisions, threw themselves at the feet of Columbus, and requested him to avert the wrath of the Supreme Being. The government of this island is, next to that of Ireland, the best in the gift of the British crown, being worth near 10,000*l.* per annum.

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Hispaniola,

Hispaniola, or *St. Domingo*, situated between 17° and 21° north latitude, and 67° and 74° west longitude, being 450 miles long, and 150 broad, is divided between the French and Spaniards; the former possess the north-west parts, and have the most considerable share, both for size and fertility. *St. Domingo*, the capital of the part possessed by the Spaniards, is a large well built city, situated on a most spacious harbour, and is the most ancient town built by Europeans in America, being founded in 1504, by Bartholomew Columbus, brother to the admiral. In the year 1786 it was declared a free port. The French towns are, Cape St. François, by some reckoned the capital; Leogane, which, though inferior in size, is the seat of government; Petit Guaves, and Port Louis, all sea-ports. *Hispaniola*, the best and most fertile island in the West Indies, is said to produce more sugar than all the British West India islands put together. The face of the country is an agreeable variety of hills, plains, woods, and rivers; the soil produces sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, maize, cassava-root, and a species of the Jesuits or Peruvian Bark, &c. The cattle are so numerous, that, as in South America, they are hunted for their hides and tallow only. In the barren parts were formerly mines of gold and silver. The exports of the French alone, from this island, are commonly estimated at 1,200,000*l.* value. About 35 leagues to the N. E. of *St. Domingo*, lie several small islands, in possession of the English, named Turks Islands, whose principal produce is salt, of which the Bermudans take great quantities annually. To the west of these lie the Caicos, a number of small islands, lately colonized by some families from Bermuda.

Porto Rico, situated between 18° and 19° north lat. and 64° and 67° west longitude, is 100 miles long, and 40 broad. The capital is of the same name, on a little island, lying to the north of the great one, to which it is joined by a causeway. The town is well defended by forts and batteries; and, being the centre of the contraband trade carried on with the Spaniards, by the English, French, and Dutch, is on that account a populous place. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season. The face of the country and productions, are similar to those of *Hispaniola*. This island was settled by the Spaniards, to whom it still belongs, on account of the gold mines; but very little of that metal is found there now.

C A R I B B E E S.

CARIBBEES.

THE *Virgin Islands* are east of Porto Rico, and consist of upwards of 30 islands and keys, situated in about 18° north latitude, and 63° west longitude, which are possessed by the English and Danes. Sir Francis Drake sailed through them in 1580, and named them the *Virgin Islands*, in honour of Queen Elizabeth. The principal island belonging to the English is *Tortola*, formerly inhabited by the Dutch, who built a strong fort in the bay, from which they were expelled by the English, in the year 1666. The chief of the Danish islands is called *Great Virgin*, or Spanish Town, having two good harbours. These islands produce cotton, sugar canes, ginger, indigo, and rum. The inhabitants, consisting of 1,200 whites and 9,000 blacks, are an hospitable, honest, and industrious people.

Anguilla, situated in 19° north latitude, being about 30 miles long, and 10 broad, belongs to the English, is perfectly level, and the climate similar to that of Jamaica. The inhabitants are but few, and apply themselves to husbandry and feeding of cattle.

Desada, and *Marigalante*, two small islands possessed by the French, on the latter of which great quantities of rum are distilled for North America, are of little use, except in time of war, when they afford shelter to a great number of privateers.

St. Bartholomew, whose capital is called Gustavia, lying in 17° north latitude, and 52° west longitude, formerly belonged to the French; but was ceded, in the beginning of the year 1785 to the Swedes, who have made it a free port.

St. Croix, or *Santa Cruz*, and *St. Thomas*, two small islands, situated in 18° north latitude, and 64° west longitude, about 15 leagues from one another, belong to the Danes: the first is 30 miles long and 10 broad; the latter is only 15 miles in circumference; the capital town is Basse End, in *St. Croix*. These two islands were ill managed by the Danish West India company; but the late king of Denmark bought up the company's stock, and laid the trade open. Since then, the settlement at *St. Thomas* is very much improved; it produces upwards of 3,000 hogheads of sugar, 1,000 weight each, and others of the West Indian commodities in tolerable plenty, besides maintaining a profitable trade with the

Spaniards; and in time of war it is greatly resorted to by privateers, in order to sell their prizes. Santa Cruz, from a perfect desert a few years since, is now tolerably well inhabited, as several persons from the English islands, and amongst them some of great wealth, have gone to settle there, and have received great encouragement; and two public seminaries have been established, one at Christianland, the other at Frederikstadt.

St. Eustatia, situated in 17° north latitude, and 63° west longitude, 3 leagues N. W. of St. Christopher's, is only a mountain of about 29 miles in compass, rising out of the sea like a pyramid; but, though so small, and inconvenient by nature, the industry of the Dutch has made it turn out to very good advantage. The sides of the mountain are laid out in very pretty settlements; and, though they have neither springs nor rivers, they never want supplies of water from their ponds and cisterns. They raise here sugar and tobacco; and this island, as well as Curassou, one of the Little Antilles, belonging to the Dutch, is engaged in the Spanish contraband trade, and reaps great advantage from its almost constant neutrality. This island is the strongest of any in the West Indies, as there is only one good landing-place, which can be easily defended by a few men; and the haven is commanded by a strong fort. The capital town is called the Bay. It was taken by the English in 1781, but retaken by the French in the same year.

Saba and *St. Martin's*, two small islands near St. Eustatia, were taken and re-taken along with it.

St. Christopher's, or, as it is more generally called, *S. Kitt's*, lying in 17° north latitude, and 62° west longitude, is 20 miles long, and 7 broad; the capital is called *Basse Terre*. In the S. W. part of the island are some hot sulphureous springs at the foot of the mountains, which are high, and abounding with precipices: one of them, called Brimstone Hill, is so strong by nature, that if properly garrisoned and defended, it would be almost impregnable. This island had its name from Christopher Columbus, who first discovered it; but being disregarded by the Spaniards, it was settled by the French and English in the year 1626, and was entirely ceded to the latter by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Besides cotton, ginger, and the tropical fruits, it generally produces near as much sugar as Barbadoes, and is computed to contain about 2,000 whites, and upwards of 20,000 blacks. It

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was taken by the French in 1781, but restored at the peace of 1783.

Nevis and *Montserrat* are two small islands, of about 18 miles in circumference, lying between St. Christopher's and Antigua, and contain near 2,300 whites, and 18,000 blacks. Their capitals are Charles-Town and Plymouth; they belong to the English, and their principal exports are derived from the sugar-cane. Near the town of Plymouth in Montserrat, is a high hill, called Brimstone Hill, where are many little sulphureous boiling ponds, of various colours; the steam arising from which hardens into flakes of brimstone.

Barbuda, a small island belonging to the Codrington family, situated in 17° north latitude, and 61° west longitude, is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains 1,500 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in husbandry, and raising fresh provisions for the neighbouring islands.

Antigua, situated in 17° north latitude, and 61° west longitude, is about 20 miles over every where, and contains 2,500 whites, and near 38,000 blacks. The capital, called *St. John's*, is large and wealthy, and the ordinary residence of the governor of the Leeward Islands. It was almost entirely destroyed by a terrible fire in 1769, and greatly damaged by the same calamity in the years 1782 and 1788. The soil in St. Christopher's, Nevis, Montserrat, and Antigua, is pretty much alike, light and sandy; but fertile in a high degree. Antigua has no rivulets of fresh water, and very few springs; and for this reason was a long time deemed uninhabitable; but now the people save the rain in ponds and cisterns, and are seldom in much distress for water. This island, which was formerly thought useless, has got the start of all the Leeward Islands, increasing every day in its produce and inhabitants. It has one of the best harbours in the West Indies, both for convenience and safety.

Guadaloupe, so called by Columbus from the resemblance of its mountains to those of the same name in Spain, is situated in 16° north latitude, and 62° west longitude, being 45 miles long, and 38 broad. The capital is called *Basse Terre*. This island is almost cut in two by a deep gulph that closes the sides of a narrow isthmus, which connects the two peninsulas that compose it. It is well fortified, very fertile and flourishing, and exports an amazing quantity of sugar; and among the productions of this island and Martinico, is a species of

the Jesuits or Peruvian Bark. It was conquered by the British arms in 1759, and restored to the French by the peace of 1763.

Dominica, so called by Columbus, because it was discovered on a Sunday, lies in 15° north latitude, and 61° west longitude, being 28 miles long, and 13 broad, containing about 1,200 whites, and 15,000 blacks. It is well supplied with rivulets, and the hills bear the finest trees in the West Indies; but the soil is poor, and more suitable for raising cotton and coffee than sugar. This island lies between Guadeloupe and Martinico, and has a fine harbour, called Prince Rupert's Bay; for which reasons the French always opposed the English, when they attempted to settle it; therefore it was entirely possessed by the natives and run-away slaves, till, by the peace in 1763, it was ceded to the English. In 1778 it was seized by the French, but restored at the peace of 1783; and nearly destroyed by a hurricane in the year 1788.

Martinico, situated in 14° north latitude, and 61° west longitude, 40 leagues north-west of Barbadoes, is about 60 miles long, and 30 broad. The capital, St. Pierre, is the residence of the governor of the French islands in these seas. The hills here are pretty high, especially in the inland parts, from which are poured out on every side a number of rivulets, which adorn this island, and make it very fruitful. The bays and harbours are numerous, safe and commodious, and so well fortified, that the British always failed in attempting this place, till the last war but one, when this, as well as Guadeloupe, &c. yielded to their arms; who, by the peace of 1763, returned this, as well as some of the other islands, considerably improved, insomuch that the French had no reason to regret losing them. In the year 1788 this island suffered much by a hurricane.

St. Lucia, situated in 13° north latitude, and 60° west longitude, is 23 miles long, and 12 broad; is well watered, and has many fine harbours, the soil is fruitful in the vallies, and the hills abound with timber. This island received its name from being discovered on the day dedicated to St. Lucia, and was first settled by the English in 1637, who met with various interruptions both from the natives and the French, till it was at length agreed that this island, together with Dominica and St. Vincent, should remain neutral. At the peace in 1763, St. Lucia was ceded to the French, and the two latter to the English. It was
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taken by the English in 1778, but restored to the French at the peace of 1783.

St. Vincent, situated in 13° north latitude, and 61° west longitude, is 24 miles long, and 18 broad; the capital is called Kingston. This island is exceeding fruitful, and in great measure possessed by the descendants of the ancient natives, who were treated by the English with so much injustice, that they greatly contributed towards enabling the French to conquer it in 1779; but in 1783 it was again restored to the English. Besides the natives, or Caribbs, the inhabitants amount to about 1,400 whites, and near 12,000 blacks.

Barbadoes, the most easterly of the Caribbees, situated in 13° north latitude, and 59° west longitude, is 21 miles long, and 14 broad. The capital is called Bridge-town, where there is a college, founded and endowed by Colonel Codrington. This island is extremely fertile in the productions common to the West Indies; yet, when the English first began to settle it, which was soon after the year 1625, there was not the least appearance that it ever had been inhabited; there were no beasts either of pasture or prey, no fruits, herbs, or roots fit for the support of man, to be found on the island; the land was incumbered with trees, which were extremely large, and the wood so hard, that it was with great difficulty the first settlers cleared ground enough to raise food for their own subsistence. But such was the fertility of the soil, that in the year 1676, Barbadoes contained 50,000 whites, and 100,000 slaves; a degree of populousness altogether unequalled in any part of the world. It then employed 400 ships of about 150 tons burthen. But, for this century past, this island has been much on the decline, owing partly to the growth of the French sugar colonies, and partly to the British establishment in the neighbouring islands. Barbadoes, however, still contains about 16,000 whites, and upwards of 60,000 slaves. It is fortified naturally by rocks and shoals all along the windward shore, so as to be near two thirds inaccessible; on the leeward side it has several good harbours, well protected by art, and can raise near 5,000 men of its own militia. Here are many curious natural caves; and from some hills in the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Joseph, exudes a bitumen, used instead of lamp oil. Among the fruit trees are the burgamot and oranges, of a superior flavour, called forbidden fruit; and many other productions similar to those of Jamaica. This island, as well as Ja-

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maica,

maica, has suffered greatly by hurricanes, fires, and the plague. In 1780, it was almost destroyed by a dreadful hurricane, that more or less affected all the other West India islands.

Granada, the most southerly of the Caribbees, situated in 12° north latitude, and 62° west longitude, is 30 miles long, and 15 broad, and contains about 1,000 whites and 24,000 blacks. A lake on the top of a hill, in the middle of the island, gives rise to many fine streams, which adorn and fertilize it. The island has many convenient bays and harbours, and is not very subject to hurricanes. It produces sugar, coffee, tobacco, and indigo. The French had long and bloody contests with the natives before they could subdue them. In the last war but one, the French inhabitants surrendered to the British arms, soon after the conquest of Martinico and Guadaloupe; and at the peace in 1763, it was ceded to the crown of Great Britain, together with the Granadines, which are several small islands lying to the north of it, and yielding the same commodities. In 1779, it was taken by the French; but restored at the peace in 1783.

Tobago, the most southerly island in the West Indies, lies in 11° north latitude, being 32 miles long, and nine broad. This island is well watered by rivulets, and has several commodious bays and creeks. It is capable of producing every thing common to the West Indies, with the addition, according to the Dutch accounts, of cinnamon, nutmegs, and gum copal. Tobago lies out of the course of the hurricanes, so fatal to most of the West-India islands. The possession of it was long strenuously contended for by the English, French, and Dutch: in 1748 it was declared neutral; in 1763 was yielded to Great Britain; in 1781 it was taken by the French, and ceded to them by the peace of 1783; by whom it has been much improved.

Trinidad, situated in 10° north latitude, and between 59° and 62° west longitude, is 90 miles long and 60 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is separated from Terra Firma by the Straits of Paria, which are about three miles over. The soil is fruitful, producing sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, fine tobacco, and fruits; but the air is unhealthy. In this island is a bituminous lake, or plain, three miles in circumference, called the Tar Lake. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; and was plundered by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1595, and by the French in 1676.

LITTLE

• LITTLE ANTILLES.

MMARGARITA, situated in 11° north latitude, and 64° west longitude, is about 40 miles long, and 24 broad, and is possessed by the Spaniards. This island abounds in pastures, produces great quantities of maize and fruit, and had formerly a pearl-fishery on its coast. The inhabitants experience some inconveniences, from a scarcity of wood and water.

Curassou, situated in 12° north latitude, nine leagues from the continent of Terra Firma, is 30 miles long, and 10 broad. The Dutch have made the harbour one of the best in the West Indies, though naturally it was one of the worst. Every sort of labour is here performed by engines; some of which are so well contrived, that ships are lifted at once into the dock. Upon the harbour is one of the largest, and by far the best-built and most cleanly town in the West Indies. Though this island is naturally barren, it produces a considerable quantity both of sugar and tobacco; and here are besides very great salt-works, which furnish great quantities to the English islands and the continent; but the trade for which this island and St. Eustatia is chiefly valuable, is that which in time of war is carried on between them, the English and the French, and the contraband which is carried on between them and the Spaniards at all times. Curassou has numerous warehouses, always full of the commodities of Europe and the East Indies. Here are all sorts of woollen and linen cloths, laces, silks, ribbons, utensils of iron, naval and military stores, brandy, the spices of the Moluccas, and the calicoes of India, white and painted. Hither the Dutch West India, which is likewise their African company, bring three or four cargoes of slaves annually. To this mart the Spaniards come themselves in small vessels, and carry off not only the best of their negroes, but very great quantities of all sorts of goods. The trade of this island, even in times of peace, is supposed to be worth, to the Dutch, no less than 500,000*l.* sterling annually; but in time of war the profit is far greater; for it then affords a retreat to the ships of all nations, and at the same time refuses to none of them arms and ammunition to annoy one another.

Aruba and *Bonaire*, two small islands near Curassou, are chiefly employed in raising fresh provisions for the principal island, and for the refreshment of such ships as

298 MODERN DISCOVERIES

use those seas. The trade of all the Dutch American settlements was originally carried on by the West-India company only. At present, such ships as go upon that trade, pay two and a half *per cent.* for their licences. The company, however, reserves to itself the whole of what is carried on between Africa and the American islands.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, which belong to Great Britain, being first discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594, are in the 51° degree of south latitude, and 63° degree of west longitude, near the Straits of Magellan, at the utmost extremity of South America. They are naturally barren, and situated in a cold tempestuous climate, yet are, however, serviceable on account of a noble harbour, safe from all winds, situated on the north-east side, and named Port Egmont. The French made a settlement on these islands, in the year 1764, but soon abandoned it. Though scarce any plants or herbs succeed here, and even the hardy firs planted by Commodore Byron, perished; yet sheep, goats, and hogs thrive and increase greatly. The settlers established by the British government, in 1766, were made prisoners by the Spaniards in 1770; which outrage was very near causing a rupture between the two nations; and in 1774, the colony was withdrawn, to avoid giving further umbrage. A whale fishery has been lately established in this sea, in which many ships are employed.

JUAN FERNANDES, an uninhabited island, situated in 33° south latitude, and 83° west longitude, 300 miles west of Chili, visited by most of the English ships that pass through the South Sea, is of excellent use for recovering the sailors who are sick of the scurvy. Here were a great number of goats; but the Spaniards have diminished them, by putting large dogs on shore, who have destroyed all those they could come at. This island is famous for having given rise to the celebrated romance called Robinson Crusoe. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left ashore in this solitary place by his captain; and lived here four years and four months alone, till he was discovered by Captain Woodes Rogers, in 1709. When taken up, he had forgot his native language, and could scarcely be understood, seeming to speak his words by halves. He was dressed in goats skins, would drink nothing but water; and it was some time before he could

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be reconciled to the ship's provisions. During his abode in this island, he had killed 500 goats, caught by running them down; and had marked as many more on the ear, which he afterwards set at liberty. Some of these were caught, 30 years after, by Lord Anson's people. Selkirk upon his coming to England, was advised to publish an account of his life and adventures in his little kingdom. He accordingly put his papers into the hands of Daniel Defoe, who transformed Alexander Selkirk into Robinson Crusoe; and returned Selkirk his papers again, defrauding him, by this piece of craft, of the benefits he was justly entitled to reap from them.

THE GALLIPAGOS are a group of small islands, lying under the equator, at the distance of 400 miles west of Peru, and possessed by the Spaniards.

BESIDES the continents and islands already described, there are almost an innumerable multitude of islands situated in the Great South Sea, or Pacific Ocean, which flows between Asia and America. Some of these islands were imperfectly seen, and only a small part of their coasts discovered, by navigators in the last century; but the greatest part were either first discovered, or more thoroughly explored, within the last twenty years, by the English navigators, Byron, Carteret, Wallis, and Cook, though, at the most, very little of any of them is known besides the sea-coast. A short account of these discoveries may not be unentertaining.—On the 21st of June, 1764, Commodore Byron sailed from the Downs, with the Dolphin, and the Tamar, Captain Mouat; on July 13th he anchored in Funchal Bay, at the Madeiras; on the 13th of September arrived at Rio de Janeiro, in the Brazils; by the 21st of November, was at Port Desire; and on the 21st of December, on the coast of Patagonia; where he saw at least 500 people of a gigantic stature, few of them being less than seven feet high, cloathed in skins of beasts, and painted so as to make a hideous appearance; but they were neither fierce nor rapacious. He afterwards visited, and more particularly examined, Falkland Islands, in the month of January, 1765. He next steered through the Straits of Magellan; stopped at the Island of Masafuero, lying a little to the westward of Juan Fernandes, from April 27th to the 30th, and then launched into the Great South Sea; where, on June 7th, he discovered several small islands in latitude 14° south,

300 MODERN DISCOVERIES

and longitude 155° , which he named the Islands of Disappointment, as no anchoring-place could be found; nor any refreshments procured. On June 9th discovered two others, which he named King George's Islands, in latitude 14° south, longitude 149° west; where, after some skirmishes with the natives, some few refreshments were procured for the crews of both the vessels, who were then ill of the scurvy. He next discovered Prince of Wales's Island, in latitude 15° south, longitude 151° west; the islands of Danger, in latitude 10° south, longitude 169° west; Duke of York's Island; Byron's Island, which appeared to be very populous; this last in latitude 1° south, longitude 173 east; and on the 31st of July anchored at Tinian, one of the Ladrões, which he quitted on September 30th; landed at Pulo Timoan, on the 6th of November, and on the 27th entered the road of Batavia; from whence he sailed on December 10th. On the 13th of February, 1766, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope; which he left on the 7th of March, and landed at Deal on the 9th of May.

In August 1766, the Dolphin was again sent out, under the command of Captain Wallis, with the Swallow, commanded by Captain Carteret, in order to make discoveries in the southern hemisphere. These vessels separated at the western entrance of the Strait of Magellan, and returned by different routes to England. On the 6th of June, 1767, being Whitfun-eve, Captain Wallis discovered an island, about four miles long, and three wide, to which he gave the name of *Whitfun-Island*, latitude $19^{\circ} 26'$ S. and longitude $137^{\circ} 56'$ W. The next day he discovered another island, to which he gave the name of *Queen Charlotte's Island*; the inhabitants of which are of a middle stature and dark complexion, with long black hair, hanging loose over their shoulders. The men are well made, and the women handsome. Their cloathing was a kind of coarse cloth or matting, fastened about their middle, and seemed capable of being brought up round their shoulders. This island is about six miles long, and one mile wide, and lies in latitude $19^{\circ} 18'$ S. longitude $138^{\circ} 4'$ W. In the space of a few days after, he also discovered several other small islands, to which he gave the names of *Egmont Island*, *Gloucester Island*, *Cumberland Island*, *Prince William Henry's Island*, and *Osnaburg Island*. On the 19th of the same month he discovered the island of Otaheite; and, on the 28th of July, 1767, another island, about six miles long, which he called *Sir Charles Saunders's Island*; and

and on the 30th of the same month, another, about 10 miles long, and four broad, which he called *Lord Howe's Island*. A group of Islands, or shoals, were next seen, to which the name of the Scilly Islands was given; they lie in latitude 16° south, longitude 155° west; and are extremely dangerous. On the 13th of August two small islands were in view, which received the names of *Bascowen's* and *Keppel's Islands*; the latter inhabited by people whose dispositions seemed to resemble those of Otaheite. On the 16th of August, in latitude 13° south, longitude 177° east, another island was seen, to which, in honour of the commander, the name of *Wallis's Island* was given by the officers. After having discovered some other small islands, he arrived at Batavia on the 30th of November, at the Cape of Good Hope on the 4th of February, 1768, and his ship anchored safely in the Downs on the 20th of May following.

Captain Carteret, after parting with Captain Wallis, passed through the Strait of Magellan, and made some stay at the Island of Masafuero; discovered, on the 2d of July 1767, an island about 5 miles in circumference, to which he gave the name of *Pitcairn's Island*. It lies in latitude $25^{\circ} 2'$ S. longitude $133^{\circ} 21'$ W. and about a thousand leagues to the westward of the continent of America. The 11th of the same month he discovered another small island, in latitude 22° S. longitude 141° W. to which he gave the name of *the Bishop of Osna-burg's Island*. The next day he saw two other small islands, which he called the *Duke of Gloucester's Islands*. The following month he discovered a cluster of small islands, to which he gave the name of *Queen Charlotte's Island*; and also three others, which he named *Gower's Island*, *Simpson's Island*, and *Carteret's Island*. On the 24th of the same month, he fell in with nine islands, in latitude $4^{\circ} 36'$ S. longitude $154^{\circ} 7'$ E. supposed to be those called by Tasman, Ohang Java, one of which is of considerable extent, the other eight scarcely better than large, low, and flat rocks, covered with wood, and abounding with inhabitants. The same night he discovered *Sir Charles Hardy's Island*, lying in latitude $4^{\circ} 50'$ S. which is likewise of a considerable size, and, by the many fires seen on it, was thought to be well peopled; and the next day *Winchelsea's Island*, which is distant about 10 leagues, in the direction of S. by E. On the 26th another appeared, which was called *St. John's Island*, and not many hours after, he entered St. George's Bay, in New Britain, where cocoa-nuts were found in great plenty;

302 MODERN DISCOVERIES

plenty; which soon recovered the crew, who were mostly ill of the scurvy: they likewise saw the wild nutmeg tree. Adjoining to New Britain, Captain Carteret soon after discovered another island, in latitude $4^{\circ} 9'$ S. longitude $151^{\circ} 20'$ E. to which he gave the name of *New Ireland*. He afterwards discovered several other islands, and proceeded round the Cape of Good Hope to England, where he arrived in March, 1769.

At the close of the year 1767, it was resolved by the Royal Society, to send persons to some part of the South Sea, to observe a transit of the planet Venus over the sun's disk, which would happen in the year 1769; and accordingly, by order of his Majesty, the Endeavour, commanded by Captain James Cook, was prepared for that purpose; and Port Royal harbour, in the island of Otaheite, was, agreeable to the opinion of Captain Wallis, the place fixt upon for the observations. Captain Cook set sail from Plymouth on the 26th of August, 1768, accompanied by Joseph Banks, Esq. and Dr. Solander. They made no discovery till within the tropic, where they fell in with Lagoon Island, The Groups, Bird Island, and China Islands; and arrived at Otaheite on the 13th of April, 1769. During their stay there, they had the opportunity of making enquiries relative to its produce and inhabitants; and on the 4th of June, the whole passage of the planet Venus over the Sun's disk was observed by them with great advantage. Captain Cook departed from Otaheite in July, and soon after discovered and visited the Society Islands and Oheteroa, and from thence proceeded to the south, till he arrived in the latitude of $40^{\circ} 22'$, longitude $147^{\circ} 29'$ W. and afterwards made an accurate survey of the coast of New Zealand. In November he discovered a chain of islands, which he called *Barrier Islands*. He afterwards proceeded to New Holland, and from thence to New Guinea; and in September, 1770, arrived at the island of Savu, from whence he proceeded to Batavia, and from thence round the Cape of Good Hope, to England, where he arrived on the 12th of June, 1771.

Soon after his return home, it was resolved to equip two ships, to make farther discoveries in the southern hemisphere. Accordingly, the Resolution and the Adventure were appointed for that purpose; the first was commanded by Captain Cook, and the latter by Captain Furneaux. They sailed from Plymouth Sound on the 13th of July, 1772; and, on the 29th of the same month, arrived at the island of Madeira. From thence they proceeded

ceeded to the Cape of Good Hope; and, in February, 1773, arrived at New Zealand, having sought in vain for a southern continent. In that month the Resolution and the Adventure separated, in consequence of a thick fog, but joined again in Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the 18th of May following. In August they arrived at Otaheite; and in September discovered Hervey's Island. On the 2d of October they came to Middleburgh, one of the Friendly Islands; and about the close of that month the Resolution and Adventure were finally separated. Captain Cook, however, proceeded to make discoveries in the southern polar regions, but was stopped in his progress by the ice, in the latitude of 71 degrees 10 minutes south, longitude 106 degrees 54 minutes west. He then proceeded to Easter Island, where he arrived in March, 1774, as he did also in the same month at the Marquesas. Easter Island, which is about four leagues long and two broad, is barren and rocky, and has the appearance of having been produced by a volcano. On the sea coasts are a number of Colossian statues, rudely formed, from 16 to 24 feet in height; each of which has on its head a large cylindric stone of a red colour. Few, however, of the statues are entire. He afterwards discovered four islands, which he named Palliser's Islands; and again steered for Otaheite, where he arrived on the 22d of April; made some stay, and also visited the neighbouring isles. In August he came to the New Hebrides, some of which were first discovered by him; after leaving these islands, steered to the southward a few days, and discovered New Caledonia. Having surveyed the south-west coast of this island, Captain Cook steered again for New Zealand, in order to refresh his crew, and put his ship into a condition to encounter the dangers attending the navigation in the high southern latitudes. Directing his course to the south and east, after leaving New Zealand, till he arrived in the latitude of 55 degrees 6 minutes south, longitude 138 degrees 56 minutes west, without meeting with any continent, Captain Cook gave up all hopes of discovering any in this ocean; and therefore came to a resolution to steer directly for the west entrance of the Straits of Magellan, with a view of coasting and surveying the outermost or south side of Terra del Fuego. Keeping accordingly in about the latitude of 53 or 55, and steering nearly east, he arrived off the western mouth of the Straits of Magellan, without meeting with any thing remarkable in his new route. In January,

January, 1775, he discovered a large and dreary island, to which he gave the name of *South Georgia*. He afterwards discovered various capes and elevated snow-clad coasts; to the most southern of which, lying in latitude $59^{\circ} 30'$ south, longitude $27^{\circ} 33'$ west, he gave the name of the *Southern Thule*, as being the nearest land to that pole yet discovered. In February, he discovered *Sandwich Land*, and several islands covered with snow. He then proceeded round the Cape of Good Hope to England, where he arrived on the 30th of July, 1775. Captain Furneaux returned to England in the *Adventure*, a year before, having proceeded home round the Cape of Good Hope, without making any remarkable discovery. Ten of his men had been murdered and eaten by some of the savages of New Zealand. Captain Cook, in the course of his voyage in the *Resolution*, had made the circuit of the southern ocean, in a high latitude, and had traversed it in such a manner, as to leave not the least room for the possibility of there being a continent, unless near the pole, and out of the reach of navigation. With a company of a hundred and eighteen men, he performed this voyage of three years and eighteen days, throughout all the climates from fifty-two degrees north to seventy-one degrees south, with the loss of only one man by sickness; owing to his uncommon care and attention to adopt every method for preserving the health of his men; whereas, in all preceding voyages made in the South Sea, great part of the crews belonging to the different vessels, had fallen victims to the ravages of the scurvy.

Another voyage was performed by Captain Cook and Captain Clerke, in the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, during the years 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779, in search of a north-west passage between the continents of Asia and America. After they had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, they proceeded from thence to New Holland. In their course they discovered two islands, which Capt. Cook called Prince Edward's Isles; the largest, about 15 leagues in circuit, is in latitude $46^{\circ} 53'$ south, longitude $37^{\circ} 46'$ E. the other about nine leagues in circuit, latitude $46^{\circ} 40'$ S. and longitude $38^{\circ} 8'$ E. both barren, and almost covered with snow. They next explored some islands discovered by Kerguelen, in the year 1773. From New Holland they sailed to New Zealand, in latitude 20° S. and longitude 158° W. discovered the island of Watecoo, about six leagues in circumference, and afterwards visited the

the Friendly and the Society Isles. In January, 1778, they arrived at the Sandwich Isles, which are 12 in number, and situated between 22 deg. 15 min. and 18 deg. 53 min. N. latitude. The air of these islands is, in general, salubrious, and many of the vegetable productions are the same with those of the Society and Friendly Isles. The inhabitants are of a middle size, stout, and well-made, and their complexions, in general, a brown olive. On the 7th of March, being nearly in latitude 44 deg. 33 min. north, and longitude 124 deg. 44 min. west, they saw a part of the American continent, bearing north-west. They afterwards discovered King George's Sound, situated on the north-west coast of America: that part of it where the ships under the command of Captain Cook anchored, is in latitude 49 deg. 36 min. north, and longitude 126 deg. 32 min. west; the whole surrounded by high land, which in some places appears very broken and rugged, and in general covered with wood to the very top. They found the inhabitants rather below the middle size, and their complexions approaching to a copper colour. On the 12th of May, they discovered Sandwich Sound, in latitude 59 deg. 54 min. north. The harbour in which the ships anchored appeared to be almost surrounded with high land, which was covered with snow; and here they were visited by some of the Americans in their canoes. They afterwards proceeded to the island of Unalashka, where the Russians have a factory, and, after their departure from thence, still continued to trace the American coast, till they discovered the strait which separates it from the continent of Asia. Here both the hemispheres presented to the view a naked flat country, and the sea between them neither broad nor deep. They passed the strait, situated between 63 and 66 deg. north latitude, and arrived, on the 26th of August 1778, in latitude 70 deg. 54 min. longitude 165 deg. 5 min. west; where they found themselves almost surrounded with ice; and the farther to the eastward, the closer the ice became compacted. They continued labouring among the ice till the 25th, when a storm came on, which made it dangerous to proceed; and a consultation was therefore held on board the Resolution, as soon as the violence of the gale abated, when it was resolved, that, as this passage was impracticable for any useful purpose of navigation, it should be prosecuted no farther. The voyage afforded sufficient evidence, that no practicable passage exists between the Atlantic and

and Pacific Oceans towards the north; and also ascertained the western boundaries of the great continent of America. They now bent their course south-eastward, along the coast of Asia, and on the 1st of September discovered an island, in latitude 67 deg. 45 min. N. longitude 170 deg. 49 min. W. about four or five miles in circumference, which they called Burney's Island. On the 3d, reached St. Lawrence's Bay, and on the 10th entered an inlet, to which the name of Norton's Sound was given. On the 20th, a pretty large island was seen, in latitude 63 deg. N. longitude 169 W. and soon after a smaller one; these were named Clerke's Islands. And on the 23d another, about 30 miles in extent, was discovered, which they called Gore's Island. They afterwards touched again at the island of Unalafschka, on the coast of America: and on the 26th of October put to sea, intending to winter at the Sandwich Islands, where they arrived on the 1st of December; and on the 17th of January, 1779, cast anchor in a harbour on the west side of the Island Owhyee, denominated by the natives Karakakooa, situated in 22 deg. north latitude, and 163 deg. west longitude. Here it unfortunately happened that the celebrated and able navigator, Captain Cook, was killed, on the 14th of February following, in an affray with the natives. His death was universally regretted, not only in Great Britain, but also in other parts of Europe, by those to whom his merits and public services were known, having contributed more to perfect the science of Geography than even Columbus, whom he exceeded, if not in the originality of his genius, at least in the extent and variety of his researches. In his last voyage he had explored the coast of America, from 42 deg. 27 min. to 70 deg. 40 min. 57 sec. north, and laid the foundation of a lucrative traffic with the Indians for furs; which trade has already been entered upon, both by English and French. After the death of Captain Cook, the command devolved on Captain Clerke, whose health, at this time, was greatly on the decline. On the 23d of February, the ships left Owhyee, and having touched at Atooi and Oneeheow, two other of the Sandwich Islands, took their final leave of this cluster, and sailing to the westward, on the 23d of April, arrived on the coast of Kamtschatka. On the 15th of June, the ships sailed from the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Awatka Bay, on this peninsula, and after having navigated those seas in various directions, returned to it again on the 8th of August;

August; the day before which Captain Clerke breathed his last. The command of the ships now devolved on Captains Gore and King, who after having passed by Japan, touched at Macao, returned home by the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 5th of October 1780, anchored at the Nore.

Besides the voyages of discovery, made by order of the British government, four expeditions have been sent out by the French; one under the command of Mons. Bougainville, who after attempting, in the year 1764, to establish a colony on Falkland's Islands, or Malouines, as he calls them, went to South America, and after some time, into the South Sea, and returned to Europe in 1769; two others, made by Captain Kerguelen, in the years 1772 and 3, and 1783; and a fourth by the Bouffole and L'Asirolabe, commanded by the Count de la Peyrouse and the Viscount de Langle, who sailed from Brest August 1st, 1785. January 26th, 1786, they passed the Strait of Le Maire, put into Conception Bay, on the coast of Chili, on the 24th of February: on the 8th of April approached Easter Island, and on the 28th of May were in sight of Owhyee, where they staid some time: they then bent their course to North America, and having explored many of the places visited by Captain Cook, crossed the Pacific Ocean, and arrived at Macao, in China, on the 3d of January, 1787. The February following they left Macao, and proceeded to Manilla, where they made a short stay, in order to take in provisions and water. From thence they set sail on the 9th of April, and passing eastward of Formosa, directed their course between Japan and the peninsula of Corea, advancing as high as 52 degrees north, by a channel unknown to European navigators, formed on one side by the coast of Eastern Tartary, and on the other by two large islands. Finding the northern extremity of this channel so obstructed by shelves and sands, as to render the passage impracticable, they returned southward, and in 46 degrees of north latitude found a strait that brought them into the sea, west of Kurile Islands, from whence they sailed to Awatka, in Kamtschatka, where they arrived on the 6th September. A few days after the English fleet, under Commodore Phillip, had completed their voyage to Botany Bay, these two French ships put in there for refreshments, and departed about the middle of March. It was then learnt, that during the course of their voyage, they had lost a boat.

boat with many men and officers in her, off California; and that the Viscount de Langle, with 13 men, were killed by the natives of Navigators Island, in the Pacific Ocean. The Spaniards, likewise, in the years 1773, 1774, and 1775, made three voyages from Lima to Otahite; but neither the French or Spaniards have done much, except following the track of, and visiting the countries discovered by British navigators. In June, 1787, an American ship called the Alliance, Capt. Read, sailed from Philadelphia for China; and being arrived off the Cape of Good Hope, steered to the southward, and encircled all the eastern and southern islands of the Indian Ocean, passed the south cape of New Holland, and, in November, on the passage northward towards Canton, between the latitude of 4 and 7° south, and longitude 156 and 162° east, discovered a number of islands, the inhabitants of which were black, with curled or woolly hair: and in lat. 8° north, long. 160° east, were discovered two other islands, inhabited by a brown people, with straight black hair, which were named Morris and Alliance Islands. These islands appeared to be very fertile, and well cultivated, and though the crew did not land, they were induced, from the behaviour of the natives, to believe they were the first discoverers.

Since the death of Capt. Cook, the following voyages have been undertaken to the north-west coast of America, in order to trade for furs:—1. A brig of 60 tons and 20 men, commanded by James Hanna, and fitted out by some English gentlemen in China, sailed from Macao, April 1785; and, passing through Diemen's Straits, arrived at Nootka in August following. Having procured a valuable cargo of furs, Capt. Hanna left the coast the end of September; and, after touching at the Sandwich Islands, arrived at Macao about the conclusion of the same year. 2. In May 1786, Capt. Hanna sailed again from Macao, in the snow Sea Otter, of 120 tons and 30 men, and returned in Feb. 1787; having, during his voyage, explored an extensive sound, which had been discovered a short time before, called Queen Charlotte's Sound, lying in 51° N. and 128° W. longitude. 3. In July 1786, the snow Lark, Capt. Peters, of 220 tons and 40 men, sailed from Macao for the N. W. coast; but not having been since heard of, is supposed to have perished. 4. About the beginning of the same year, the snows Capt. Cook, of 300 tons, and Experiment of 100 tons, were fitted out at Bombay, by James Strange, esq. They arrived

arrived at Nootka the end of June following; from whence they proceeded along the coast to Queen Charlotte's Sound above-mentioned, of which they were the first discoverers; from thence to Prince William's Sound, and after some stay there, the Experiment sailed to Macao; the Capt. Cook endeavoured to get to Copper Island, but was prevented by contrary winds. 5. Two vessels were also fitted out about the same time by a society of gentlemen in Bengal, viz. the snow Nootka, of about 200 tons, and Sea Otter of 100 tons, commanded by John Meares and William Tipping, lieutenants in the royal navy. The Nootka sailed in March 1786 from Bengal; passed through the Chinese seas, touched at the Basses, of which the Spaniards had taken possession; arrived at Unalashka the beginning of August, and at Prince William's Sound the end of September, and determined to winter in Snug Corner Cove, lat. $60^{\circ} 30'$, where the ship was frozen up from November to the end of May; during which time, a considerable part of the crew was lost through the severity of the winter, and the remainder were so enfeebled, as to be under the necessity of applying to the commanders of the King George and Queen Charlotte, who just at this period arrived in the sound, for some hands to assist in carrying the vessel to Sandwich Islands; from whence they returned to Bengal. The Sea Otter, Capt. Tipping, sailed from Calcutta a few days after the Nootka, and proceeding through the Straits of Malacca and Chinese seas, arrived at Prince William's Sound in September, while the Capt. Cook and Experiment were there. She left the Sound the day after, supposed for Cook's River, but has never since been heard of. 6. The Imperial Eagle, Capt. Barkley, fitted out at Ostend, sailed from that place the latter end of November 1786; went into the bay of All Saints, and after touching at the Sandwich Islands, arrived at Nootka the beginning of June, and from thence sailed southward as far as $47^{\circ} 30'$, in which space were discovered some good and extensive harbours. In latitude $47^{\circ} 46'$ the second mate, purser, and two seamen, who were upon a trading party, were cut off by the natives. 7. The King George of 320, and the Queen Charlotte of 200 tons, commanded by Capt. Portlock and Dixon, who served under Capt. Cook, were fitted out at London, and sailed the beginning of September 1785. They touched at Falkland Islands, Sandwich Islands, and arrived in Cook's River in the month of August following;

ng; from whence, after collecting a few furs, they steered for Prince William's Sound, intending to winter there; but were prevented by storms, and obliged at last to bear away for Sandwich Islands, where they remained the winter months. About the middle of May they returned to Prince William's Bay, at which place the King George remained; and during her stay discovered a new passage from the Sound into Cook's River. The Queen Charlotte proceeded along the coast to the south; looked into Behring's Bay, where the Russians have a settlement; and examining that part of the coast from latitude 56° to 50° , not seen by Capt. Cook, found it to consist of a cluster of islands, to which Capt. Dixon gave the name of Queen Charlotte's Islands. They lie between $51^{\circ} 56'$, and $54^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude; and from 130° to $133^{\circ} 20'$ west longitude; and are inhabited by a race of people differing in language, features, and manners, from all the other tribes on this coast. Among other peculiarities, they are distinguished by a large incision in the under lip, in which is inserted a piece of polished wood, in shape and size like a weaver's shuttle, and sometimes ornamented with mother of pearl. The ships then sailed for China, where, having disposed of their furs, and taken in a cargo of teas on account of the East-India Company, arrived in England in Sept. 1788, after an absence of three years. 8. The year after the departure of the King George and Queen Charlotte, the same society to which they belonged fitted out two other vessels, viz. the Prince of Wales of 200 tons, and the Princess Royal of 60, commanded by Captains Calnett and Duncan, the former of whom had served under Capt. Cook. These vessels left England in Aug. 1786, touched at Staten Land, from whence proceeded directly to Nootka, where they arrived the 6th of July sickly, and in bad condition, and found there the Imperial Eagle, which had left Europe some months after them. Leaving Nootka, they steered along the shore to the northward, and soon after fell in with the Queen Charlotte. It is supposed they would winter at Sandwich Islands, return in the spring to the coast, and be in China in November or December 1788. 9. In the beginning of the year 1788, two vessels were fitted out by an enterprising Portuguese merchant of Macao in China, one named the Nostra Signora de Felix Aventura e Descuberto, of 200 tons, and the Nostra Signora de Buono Successo, of 100 tons. These vessels sailed in January

1788, commanded by English officers, who had served in the former expedition to that coast. One of them was expected to return to Macao in December 1788; the other is to winter at the Sandwich Islands, and return to the coast.

The most remarkable of the new discovered islands are, Papua, or New Guinea, so called from the colour of the natives; a long narrow island, situated between 2° and 12° south latitude, and 131° and 150° east longitude; which is about 50 miles broad, at the narrowest part: it is diversified by high hills, interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bread-fruit trees, &c. The bird of paradise is found here; and in the inland parts, it is said, there is much gold. Captain Forrest, who was sent on a voyage of discovery by the East-India Company, in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, found nutmegs growing on this island, and on the small ones in the neighbourhood. Those of the natives that he saw, wore their hair so much bushed out round their heads, that its circumference generally measured from two and a half to three feet; but that of the women not quite so much; they sometimes adorn it with feathers. Captain Cook observed, among the inhabitants, some kind of weapon that they whirled round, and flung from them, when it went off with a flash and smoke, like a musquet, without any report; but whether it was used for offence, or as a rocket to alarm the country, he could not learn, as the natives shewed themselves hostile, and he only coasted along the shore. The eastern part of New Guinea is by some French geographers said to consist of many islands, and by them called the Isles of Louisiade.

New Britain, situated to the north of New Guinea, in 4° south latitude, and 152° east longitude, abounds with high hills and large trees. To the eastward of New Britain, and in the straits which separate it from the neighbouring large islands, lie a great many smaller ones, which appeared very fertile.

New Ireland, a narrow island, extending from north-east to south-east about 270 miles, is separated by a strait from New Britain, and abounds with variety of trees and birds. The natives of the three above-mentioned islands are black, and woolly-headed, like the negroes of Guinea; but have not flat noses and thick lips like them.

A cluster of islands, between 20 and 30 in number, lie to the north-west of New Ireland. One, of considerable extent,

extent, was named New Hanover; the rest were called the Admiralty Islands.

New Holland, an immense island, being 2,000 miles in length, and extending from the 11th to the 38th degree of south latitude, and from the 111th to the 153d of east longitude. The country is rather fertile than barren, and its inhabitants are of a chocolate colour, middle-sized and active, and are said to be few in number; they go perfectly naked, lead a savage life, and feed principally on fish, wild birds, and fruits, and the flesh of a singular quadruped, called the kangaroo, an animal of the Opossum kind, the female being furnished with a bag, in which the young is contained. The largest weighs about 130 pounds; When young, the flesh eats tender and well flavoured, tasting like veal; but the old ones are tough and stringy. In running, this animal uses only the hinder legs; its fore legs being disproportionably short, it is very fleet, and will make bounds that sometimes exceed 20 feet. Among the birds found here, is a species of the ostrich, called the Emu, which weighs upwards of 70 pounds, and are more than 7 feet in length.

Botany Bay, on the west side of this island, at the mouth of a river, between the capes Banks and Solander, situated in that part called New South Wales by Captain Cook, nearly in the same latitude as the Cape of Good Hope, is the place where the British government, in the year 1786, determined upon attempting to form a settlement; and have transported thither the men and women convicts, with two years provisions, and necessary implements requisite for cultivating the earth, hunting, and fishing; together with a detachment from the army and navy, sufficient both to keep them in order, and protect them from the natives. The shipping taken up to transport the convicts were engaged by the India Company, to sail to China after leaving New Holland, and from thence bring home tea to Europe. Accordingly, in May 1787, a fleet of transports, on board of which were about 200 marines, and 750 convicts, sailed from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Sirius and Supply, Commodore Phillip, commander; and after touching at Teneriffe, Rio de Janeiro, and the Cape of Good Hope, arrived safe at Botany Bay, in January 1788. But that place not being found so convenient as expected for forming a settlement, it was removed to Port Jackson, an extensive and convenient harbour, lying in lat. 33° 52' S. long. 151° E. A plan of a town has been marked out near Sydney

Sydney Cove, in Cumberland county, as the colony is styled, and two houses of freestone, begun to be built for the governor and lieutenant-governor; temporary wooden houses, covered with thatch or shingles, having been erected for the rest. A civil and military establishment has been formed, consisting of a governor and commander in chief, with inferior officers, whose authority extends from latitude 44 to 10° south, being the northern and southern extremities of the western part of New Holland, called New South Wales. A detached party have been settled on a small island, discovered by Captain Cook, about seven leagues in circumference, lying north-west of New Zealand, in lat. 29° south, long. 168° east, called Norfolk Island; which is a most beautiful, temperate, and healthy spot, with plenty of water, a fruitful soil, admirably adapted to produce all kinds of grain and European vegetables, and where New Zealand flax grows wild in the utmost luxuriance and abundance; likewise straight lofty pines fit for masts, and affording excellent turpentine; also pepper, cabbage, palms, plantains, fern-trees, wild spinach, and a shrub producing fruit like currants; the woods swarm with flying squirrels, besides pigeons, white gallinules, which greatly resemble Guinea fowls, petrells that burrow like rabbits, and many other kinds of birds; and the sea abounds with turtle and various sorts of fish. Another island, called *Lord Howe's Island*, was discovered by Lieutenant Ball, in lat. 31° 36' S. long. 159° E. abounding with green turtle and a variety of birds, similar to those of Norfolk Island. Near Lord Howe's Island is a pyramidal rock, named *Ball's Pyramid*.

Captains Gilbert and Marshall, of the *Charlotte* and *Scarborough* transports, on their voyage from Port Jackson to Canton, discovered *Matheys's Rock* and *Charlotte's Bank*, besides *Marlar's*, *Mathews's*, *Gilbert's*, *Marshall's*, *Knox's*, *Daniel's*, *Pedder's*, *Arrowsmith's*, *Ibbetson's*, *Calvert's*, *Chatham's Islands*, &c. as called by Captain Gilbert; but in Captain Marshall's journal, most of them are differently named. Lieutenant Shortland, in the *Alexander*, discovered *Middleton Shoals and Island*, *Hammond's Isles*, two large islands, and several small ones, called *New Georgia*, besides touching at the *Pelew Islands*. Lieutenant Watts, in the *Penrhyn*, visited *Otaheite*, and the *Society Isles*, and discovered *Macaulay's*, *Curtis's*, and *Penrhyn Islands*.

The natives of New South Wales burn their dead; and many of the men want the right front tooth of the upper

per jaw; some have a long bone or stick run through the nose; others are scarified and marked on various parts of the body; and most of the women have lost two joints from the little finger of the left hand. The earth is supposed to contain minerals; and the soil seems congenial to most of the European, Brazilian, and Cape vegetables and trees that have been sown or planted there: it naturally produces some New Zealand flax; and among many useful and curious trees are two very remarkable; one a tall tree, of considerable size, with leaves not unlike a willow, which yields a red medicinal gum, like Dragon's blood, very serviceable in dysenteries; the other, from out of the soil under which a yellow gum is dug up, is a low plant, with long grassy leaves, from the centre of which a straight single stem, like a bullrush, shoots up to the height of 12 or 14 feet; and is by the natives used to make spears. Besides two kinds of the Kangaroo, the most remarkable animals are Kangaroo-rats, various sorts of opossums, one of which flies; variety of lizards, some of them having a small horn near the extremity of the tail; spotted squirrels, martens, and fox-dogs; 'tis remarkable, that most of the quadrupeds of this country bear some affinity to the opossum. The birds consist of hooded gulls, great variety of beautiful parrots, paroquets and cockatoos, kingfishers, warblers, herons, bee-eaters, hornbills, goat-suckers, black swans, &c.; and among the reptiles are blue frogs. The seas contain several species of sharks, whales, old wives, snappers, sting-rays, a fish resembling mackerel, cray-fish, lobsters, oysters, and muscels.

New Caledonia, lying between 19° and 23° south lat. and 163° and 168° east longitude, is about 87 leagues long, but no where above 10 broad. The natives are stout, tall, and well-proportioned, and their colour a dark chestnut brown.

The *New Hebrides*, a prodigious cluster of islands, lying to the north-east of New Caledonia, and situated between 14° and 21° south latitude, and 166° and 171° east longitude, extend 125 leagues in the direction of N. N. E. and S. S. W.; they consist of the following islands, some of which have been so named by different navigators; others retain the names given them by the natives, viz. *Tierra del Espiritu Santo*, *Malicollo*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Ile of Lepers*, *Aurora*, *Whitsuntide*, *Ambrym*, *Immer*, *Apee*, *Three Hills*, *Sandwich*, *Montagu*, *Hinchinbrook*, *Shepherd*, *Erramanga*, *Irronan*, *Annatom* and *Tanna*; on the last is a volcano, which sometimes burns



British Museum

*A Branch of the Broad-fruit Tree, common to many
Islands in the South Seas.*



A War Canoe of Malacca.

turns with great fury. Malicollo, one of the largest of them, is situated in 16° south latitude, and 167° east longitude. The inhabitants resemble those of New Guinea, and wear a rope tied so tight about their waists, as would be death to any person not used to it by degrees; they are so ill-favoured, that they are called by Capt. Cook, an ape-like nation.

New Zealand, lying between 166 and 180° east longitude, and 34 and 48° south latitude, consists of two large islands, separated by a strait about 5 leagues broad. The inhabitants are robust, of a dark complexion, fierce and warlike; and eat the flesh of their enemies, whom they have either killed or taken in battle. They mark or tallow their skin, by pricking it with a small instrument, dipped in something resembling lamp-black: both sexes bore their ears, and stretch the holes so wide, as to admit at least a finger; in these they wear ornaments of various kinds. Here are forests of a vast extent; and near four hundred plants were found in these islands that had not been described by naturalists; besides a species of flax, much stronger and more serviceable for ropes and cordage than that of Europe.

The *Friendly Isles*, so called on account of the disposition of the inhabitants, are a cluster of above 20 islands, the principal of which, called *Amsterdam*, by *Tasman*, who first discovered it, lies in 21° south latitude, and 175° west longitude, and is about 21 miles long and 13 broad. They are inhabited by an industrious race of people, who cultivate the earth.

Obeteroa, situated in 22° south latitude, and 150° west longitude, is a low island, 13 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are lusty and well made, but rather of a browner complexion than the natives of some of the neighbouring islands; and go armed with lances twenty feet long.

The *Society Isles*, so called in honour of the Royal Society, are another cluster, lying between 16 and 17° south latitude, and 150 and 152° east longitude. The largest are called *Huaneine*, *Ulitea*, *Otaha*, *Bolabola*, and *Marua*. The inhabitants are large-made and stout, but very indolent.

Otaheite, situated in 17° south latitude, and 149° west longitude, contains about 200,000 people, who are tattooed, like the New Zealanders, in several parts of their bodies, and in various figures. This is described as a beautiful, fertile island, composed of two peninsulas; nearly circular, clothed with woods, and inhabited by a mild and friendly race, who are of a darker complexion

than Europeans, but in general handsome. The Earcees, or kings and nobles, of this and many other neighbouring islands, are in general fairer, taller, and handsomer than the commonalty, and seem to be a distinct race.

The *Marquesas*, another group, first discovered by the Spaniards, are five in number. The largest of them, called Santa Christina La Dominica, is situated in 9° south latitude, and 139° west longitude. The inhabitants are a well-made handsome people, of a tawny complexion; and greatly resemble the natives of Otaheite.

None of the new-discovered islands had any animals larger than dogs or hogs, before some horned cattle, horses, sheep, and goats were put on several of them by the English; who likewise sowed and planted many useful herbs and fruits, and left several kinds of fowls, in hopes they would breed and multiply. The natives of most of the islands, though differing in colour and manners, and many of them situated at an immense distance from one another, and without any communication, speak dialects of the same language. The greatest part of the small islands appear to have been raised by earthquakes, or subterraneous fires.

Between Kamtschatka, a large peninsula in the north part of Asia, which is the eastern extremity of the Russian empire, and America, lie a great number of islands, which of late years have been discovered; and many of them subdued by the Russians. They are divided into four groups or clusters: two are called Aleutian Isles, the first group of which is Salignan, and contains five islands, the principal of which are Behring's and Copper Island; the second is Khao, and comprizes eight islands, the chief of which are Immah and Kisga; the third, named Negho, or Andreanoffskie Ostrova, comprehends 16 islands, the largest of which are Amatkinak and Ulak; and the fourth, denominated Kavalang, Lyssie Ostrova, or Fox Islands, from the number of foxes found on them, consist of 16 also, the principal of which are Amuchta, Tschigama, and Tschegula. On one of the Salignan Isles is found a great quantity of copper, thrown upon the coasts by the sea. Most of the islands abound with valuable furs; many of them are mountainous; and several contain volcanoes and hot springs. The natives are of a short stature, but stout, and well-made; very revengeful, and prone to suicide. The Fox Islands are populous, and not subject to any power; whereas most of the others pay a yearly tribute of furs to the Russians.



QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE AND IMPROVEMENT OF STUDENTS IN GEOGRAPHY*.

WHAT is the figure of the earth ?

In what respect does it differ from an exact globe or sphere?—How many degrees in circumference is it?

How many English miles make a degree ?

What is the axis, and the poles ?

2 What is a great circle ?—What is the first meridian ?

2 What are the equator, or equinoctial, and the ecliptic ?

2 What are the signs of the zodiac ?—What are the colures ?

3 What is meant by tropics ?—What are the solstices ?

What are the polar circles ?

What is the latitude and longitude of any place ?

What is meant by the horizon, the zenith and nadir ?

What is the quadrant of altitude ?—What is the hour-circle ?

What are the analemma, semicircle of position, and compass ?

Into how many zones is the globe divided ? and what are they ?

What is a climate ? and how many are there ?

What are the Antipodes, Antœci, Periœci, Amphiscii, &c ?

What are the principal problems solved on the globe ?

What are the most remarkable geographical theorems ?

What is the length of the longest day and night at the equator, at the poles, and polar circles ?

What is gained or lost in the reckoning of ships sailing round the world, either eastward or westward ?

What is Geography ?

How is land divided ?—What is a continent, &c. ?

How is the water divided ?—What is an ocean, &c. ?

Into what parts are the land and waters divided ?

What number of square miles does the globe, &c. contain ?

What are the variations of the measures of different countries ?

By what method do you find out the north upon maps ?

* The teacher and student are desired to observe, that these questions are not all that may be asked, but only leading ones, which can be added to at pleasure; and it is likewise recommended to them to make use of a map, on which the student should point out the situation of each country and place. Also, to avoid tautology, the words "boundaries, extent, population, divisions, capital towns, mountains, rivers, lakes, climate, produce, commerce, government, military force, revenue, religion, and curiosities," are frequently entirely omitted, or in part not repeated to each country, but implied by ' &c. '

How do you find the latitude and longitude, or situation of particular places, upon maps?

How are the different divisions of land and water distinguished upon maps?

What are the grand divisions of the earth, as known to the ancients?

What are the modern names of Achaia, &c.?

What are the situation, length, and breadth of Europe?

What are the principal sovereignties and divisions in it?

How is both the land and water in it divided?

What are the situation, boundaries, extent, and population of Denmark?

What are its divisions, capital towns, mountains, rivers, lakes, climate, produce, commerce, government, military force, revenue, religion, curiosities, &c.?

What is the situation, &c. of Norway?

What are its divisions, &c. ? — What is the Moskoeftrom?

How is Lapland divided? — What are its divisions, &c.?

How are East and West Greenland situated, &c.?

What is most remarkable in the seas of Greenland?

What is the situation, &c. of Iceland? — What is it noted for?

What is the situation, &c. of the Ferro Isles?

What is the situation, &c. of his Danish Majesty's German dominions?

What is the situation, &c. of Sweden?

What is the situation, &c. of Russia, and the Russian Empire?

What are its divisions, &c.?

What are the principal places, &c. of the Crimea, or Taurida?

How do they preserve provisions, and travel in Russia?

What is the situation, &c. of the Netherlands?

How are these provinces divided?

What are the situation, division, &c. of the United Provinces?

What is the situation, &c. of the Austrian, French, and Dutch Netherlands? — What are their divisions, &c.?

What is the situation, &c. of Germany?

What are the names, &c. of the circles?

What are its subdivisions and chief towns?

How is Germany governed, and what is peculiar in it?

What are the principal mountains, rivers, lakes, &c.?

What mineral waters is it famous for?

What is the situation, &c. of Bohemia? — To whom is it subject?

What

- What is the situation &c. of Hungary?
 What are the principal cities, mountains, &c.
 To whom does Transylvania, &c. belong?
 What are their situation, divisions, &c.
 What is the situation, &c. of Prussia, and the Prussian dominions?
 What are their principal towns, &c.
 What is the situation, &c. of Poland?
 On whom does Courland depend?
 What is the constitution of Poland?
 What is the situation, &c. of France?
 What are the principal palaces, and antiquities?
 What is the situation, &c. of Swisserland?
 What are the Swiss subjects and allies?
 What is the situation, &c. of Portugal?
 What is the situation, &c. and antiquities of Spain?
 What is the situation, &c. and antiquities of Italy?
 Whom are the several divisions subject to?
 What are the islands belonging to it?
 What is the situation, &c. of Turkey in Europe?
 What are the islands belonging to Turkey?
 What is the situation, &c. of Ireland?
 What is Ireland remarkable for?
 What does Great Britain contain?
 What is the situation &c. of Scotland?
 What are the names, &c. of the isles of Scotland?
 What is the situation, &c. of England?
 What are the principal capes?
 What are the extent, towns, produce, &c. of the different counties?
 What is most remarkable in Middlesex?
 What is the government of England?
 How is the supreme power divided?
 What are the great officers of the crown?
 What are the courts of judicature?
 How many archbishops are there in England?
 What dioceses have each under them?
 What are the universities, antiquities, &c. of England?
 What are the divisions, &c. of Wales?
 What are the names, &c. of the lesser British isles?
 How is Asia situated and divided?
 What are its principal islands and seas?
 What is the situation, &c. of Tartary?
 What are the regions about Caucasus remarkable for?
 What are the Lamissa Turcepamo, and the Dalai Lama?
 What is the situation, &c. of Turkey in Asia?

- What is most particular in the customs of the Turks?
 How are they governed?
 What disease frequently visits them?
 What is the situation, &c. of Arabia?
 What is the situation, &c. of Persia?
 What are the islands belonging to it?
 What are the religions of Persia?—What are the Gentoos?
 What are the products, &c. of India?—How is India divided?
 What is the situation, &c. of Indostan?
 What is the situation, &c. of the farther peninsula?
 What are the religions of the natives?
 What is the situation, &c. of China?
 What are the principal islands belonging to it?
 What are its most remarkable curiosities?
 What are the religions of the people?
 What is the situation, &c. of Corea?
 What is the situation, &c. of the principal Asiatic Isles?
 What are their chief towns, products, &c.?
 What is each remarkable for?
 How is Africa situated and divided?
 What do the interior parts contain?
 What are the principal islands, seas, &c.?
 What is the situation, &c. of Barbary?
 What are the different people inhabiting these regions?
 What do the deserts abound in?
 What is there dangerous in them?
 How is Bildulgerid situated and divided?
 What is the situation, &c. of Egypt?
 What is the Nile remarkable for?
 What are the productions, curiosities and inhabitants of Egypt?
 What is the situation, &c. of Zaara?
 What is the situation, &c. of Nubia?
 What is the situation, &c. of Abyssinia?
 What is the religion and government of it?
 What is the situation &c. of Abex?
 How is Ajan situated and divided?
 What is the situation, &c. of Negroland?
 What is the principal river, and most noted productions?
 What is the situation, &c. of Guinea?
 What European nations have settlements there?
 What is remarkable of the Eyoos and Dahomans?
 What is the situation, &c. of Congo?
 What are the religions of the natives?
 What are the Jages and Anricans remarkable for?

What

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS. 321

- What is the situation, &c. of Monemugi?
- What is the situation, &c. of Zanguebar and Monomotapa?—What is the extent, &c. of Caffraria?
- What is the Cape of Good Hope?
- What are the Hottentots, Boshmen, and Caffres?
- What kind of life do they lead, and what are their characters?
- What is their manner of dress and ornamenting themselves?
- What is the situation, &c. of the African isles?
- What are their chief towns, products, &c.?
- What is each remarkable for?
- How is America situated and divided?
- What are the principal mountains and rivers?
- How is North America divided?
- What countries does South America contain?
- What are the principal American islands?
- What is most particular in the countries near Hudson's Bay?—What is the situation and extent of Canada?
- What are the principal towns, rivers, and lakes?
- What are Montmorenci and Niagara?
- What are the chief productions of Canada?
- What is the situation, &c. of Nova Scotia and Brunswick?
- What are the chief towns, islands, &c.?
- What are the United States of America?
- What are their extent, population, &c.?
- What is the situation, &c. of New England and Vermont?
- What is the situation, &c. of New York?
- What are the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers remarkable for?
- What are the Iroquois and their territories?
- What is the situation, &c. of New Jersey?
- What is the Passaick noted for?
- What is the situation, &c. of Pennsylvania and Delaware?
- What is Philadelphia remarkable for?
- What is the situation, &c. of Maryland?
- What is the situation, &c. of Virginia and Kentucky?
- What is the Chesapeake?
- How is the country towards the sea?
- What is the situation, &c. of the Carolinas and Georgia?
- What are their subdivisions, &c.?
- What are the Swamps?
- What is the situation, &c. of Florida?
- What is the situation, &c. of Old Mexico?
- What happened to Guatimala?
- What are the city and lake of Mexico remarkable for?
- What are Acapulco and Vera Cruz noted for?

What is the situation, &c. of New Mexico ?

What is most remarkable in California ?

What is the situation, &c. of Louisiana ?

What are its principal town and rivers ?

By whom was each of the above-mentioned countries in

North America first discovered and colonized ?

What is the situation, &c. of Peru ?

What is each town remarkable for ?

What misfortune befel Callao and Arequibo ?

What are the Andes remarkable for ?

What is the greatest height of the Andes ?

How is the want of rain in Peru supplied ?

What is the situation, &c. of Chili ?

What is the island belonging to Chili ?

What is remarkable in the salt-water lakes, and in the climate ?

What is the situation, &c. of Terra Firma ?

What are the moon-eyed Indians ?

What is the situation, &c. of Guiana ?

What is the island belonging to it ?

What is the situation, &c. of Amazonia ?

What is the situation, &c. and islands of Brazil ?

What are the principal towns and products ?

What is the situation, &c. of Paraguay or La Plata ?

What did the Jesuits do in Paraguay ?

What is the situation, &c. of Terra Magellanica ?

What are the islands belonging to it ?

By whom was each of the above-mentioned countries in

South America first discovered and colonized ?

What is the situation, &c. of Newfoundland ?

What are its chief towns and produce ?

What is it principally valuable for ?

What is the situation, extent, and chief towns of Cape Breton and St. John's ?

What is the situation, &c. of the Bermudas ?

What is their capital town, and their products ?

Whence did they receive their name ?

What is the situation, &c. of the Bahamas ?

What is there particular in the climate of the West Indies ?

What calamity are they subject to ?

What commodities do they produce ?

What is the situation, &c. of the Great Antilles, Caribbee Islands, Little Antilles, and the islands on the coast of South America ?

What are their chief towns, products, curiosities, &c. ?

What

What happened or was discovered most worthy of note in the different voyages lately made round the world?

What are the names and situations of the principal islands discovered in the Pacific Ocean, or near Kamtschatka?

What are each of them remarkable for?

What is the situation, &c. of New South Wales?

In what part is the British colony settled; and of whom is it composed?

A TABLE of the LONGITUDE and LATITUDE of the most remarkable Places in the known World.

	Long.	Latitude.
	D. M.	D. M.
A bbeville, Picardy, France,	1 54 E	50 07 N
Aberdeen, Aberdeensh. Scotl.	1 40 W	57 22 N
Abo, Finland, Sweden,	22 18 E	60 27 N
Acapulco, Mexico, Span. Amer.	101 20 W	17 10 N
Achen, Sumatra, East Indies,	95 29 E	5 22 N
Adrianople, Romania, Turkey,	26 30 E	42 00 N
Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Turkey, Mediterranean.		
Adventure Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	144 12 W	17 05 S
Agde, Languedoc, France,	3 33 E	43 18 N
Agen, Guienne, France,	0 40 E	44 12 N
St. Agnes (lights), Scilly Isles, Atlantic Ocean,	6 41 W	49 56 N
Agra, Agra, East Indies,	76 49 E	26 43 N
Air, Airshire, Scotland,	4 35 W	55 30 N
Aix, Provence, France,	5 31 E	43 31 N
Ajafalouc, Natolia, Turkey,	27 30 E	38 01 N
Albany, New York, Unit. States,	73 30 W	42 48 N
Alby, Languedoc, France,	2 13 E	43 55 N
Aleppo, Syria, Turkey,	37 45 E	35 45 N
Algiers, Algiers, Barbary,	2 17 E	36 49 N
Amboyne Isle, Indian Ocean,	127 25 E	4 25 S
Ambrym Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	168 17 E	16 09 S
Amiens, Isle of France, France,	2 22 E	49 53 N
AMSTERDAM, Holland, Netherlands,	4 49 E	52 22 N
Amsterdam Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	174 51 W	21 09 S
Anatom Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	169 59 E	20 19 S
Ancona, March of Ancona, Italy,	13 25 E	43 37 N
Angra, Tenger Isle, Atlantic Oc.	27 07 W	38 39 N
Annapolis, Nova Scotia, Br. Amer.	64 50 W	45 00 N
Annapolis, Maryland, Un. States,	76 50 W	39 00 N
Antioch, Syria, Turkey,	36 40 E	36 30 N
Antwerp, Brabant, Netherlands,	4 27 E	51 13 N

	Long. D. M.	Lat. D. M.
Archangel, Dwina, Russia,	38 59 E	64 34 N
Archipelago Islands, Turkey, Mediterranean Sea.		
Ascension Isle, S. Atlantic Ocean,	14 27 W	7 56 N
Astrachan, Astrachan, Russia,	51 00 E	46 00 N
Athens, or Settines, Livadia, Turk.	23 57 E	38 05 N
Atlantic Ocean, divides Europe and Africa from America.		
St. Augustin, E. Florida, Sp. Am.	81 12 W	29 45 N
St. Augustin, Madagascar, Ind. Sea,	43 13 E	23 35 S
Aurora Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	168 22 E	15 08 S
Ava, Ava, East Indies,	95 30 E	20 20 N
Avignon, Provence, France,	4 53 E	43 57 N
Bagdad, Eyraco Arabic, Turkey,	43 51 E	33 20 N
Balafore, Orissa, East Indies,	86 05 E	21 20 N
Balbec, Syria, Turkey,	37 00 E	33 30 N
Baldivia, Chili, Spanish America,	81 10 W	39 35 S
Baltic Sea, between Germany & Sweden, Atlant. Ocean.		
Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain,	2 18 E	41 26 N
Barbuda Isle, Caribbean Sea, At- lantic Ocean,	61 55 W	17 49 N
Basil, Basil, Switzerland,	7 34 E	47 35 N
Bassora, Eyraco Arabic, Turkey,	47 00 E	30 45 N
Bastia, Corsica Isle, Italy,	9 40 E	42 20 N
Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, Carib- bean Sea,	61 54 W	15 59 N
Batavia, Java, Indian Ocean,	106 56 E	6 10 S
Bath, Somersetshire, England,	2 16 W	51 22 N
Bay of Biscay, Coast of France,		Atlantic Ocean.
Bay of Bengal, Coast of India,		Indian Ocean.
Bayeux, Normandy, France,	0 47 E	49 16 N
Bayonne, Gascony, France,	1 25 W	43 29 N
Behring's Island, Eastern Ocean,	178 00 W	55 00 N
Belfast, Ulster, Ireland,	6 30 W	54 30 N
Belgrade, Servia, Turkey,	21 20 E	45 00 N
Bencoolen, Sumatra, Ind. Ocean,	102 05 E	3 49 S
Bender, Bessarabia, Turkey,	29 00 E	46 40 N
Bergen, Bergen, Norway,	5 40 E	60 10 N
BERLIN, Brandenburg, Germany,	13 31 E	52 32 N
Bermudas Isles, N. Atlantic Ocean,	63 23 W	32 25 N
Bern, Bern, Switzerland,	7 20 E	47 00 N
Berwick, Berwickshire, Scotland,	1 45 W	55 48 N
Bilboa, Biscay, Spain,	3 18 W	43 26 N
Birmingham, Warwickshire, England,	1 50 W	52 30 N
Black, or Euxine Sea, between Turkey in Europe & Asia.		
Bolabola, Isle of, S. Pacific Ocean,	151 47 W	16 32 S
Bologna,		



	<i>Long.</i> D. M.	<i>Lat.</i> D. M.
Bologna, Bolognese, Italy,	11 26 E	44 29 N
Bolscheretchkoi, Kamtschatka,		
Russia,	156 42 E	52 54 N
Bombay Isle, Malabar Coast, India,	72 43 E	18 56 N
Boroughstouness, Linlithgowshire,		
Scotland,	3 44 W	55 48 N
Boston, Lincolnshire, England,	0 25 E	53 10 N
Boston, New England, Unit. Stat.	70 32 W	42 25 N
Botany Bay, New South Wales,		
Indian Ocean,	151 00 E	33 50 S
Boughara, Usbec, Tartary,	67 00 E	39 15 N
Boulogne, Picardy, France,	1 31 E	50 43 N
Bourbon Isle, South Indian Ocean,	55 25 E	20 51 S
Bourdeaux, Guienne, France,	0 29 W	44 50 N
Breda, Brabant, Netherlands,	4 40 E	51 40 N
Bremen, Lower Saxony, Germany,	8 20 E	53 25 N
BRESLAW, Silesia, Bohemia,	17 13 E	51 03 N
Brest, Bretagne, France,	4 25 W	48 22 N
Bridge-town, Barbadoes, W. Ind.	58 03 W	13 05 N
Bristol, Somersetshire, England,	2 40 N	51 33 N
British Sea, between Britain and Germany, Atlant. Oc.		
Bruges, Flanders, Netherlands,	3 05 E	51 16 N
Brunswic, Lower Saxony, Germ.	10 30 E	52 30 N
Brussels, Brabant, Netherlands,	4 26 E	50 51 N
Bucharest, Walachia, Turkey,	26 13 E	44 26 N
Buda, Lower Hungary,	19 20 E	47 40 N
Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Sp. Am.	58 26 E	34 35 S
Burlington, Jersey, United States,	75 00 W	40 08 N
Cabello, Terra Firma, Spanish		
America,	67 27 W	10 03 N
Cadiz, Andalusia, Spain,	6 06 W	36 31 N
Caen, Normandy, France,	0 16 W	49 11 N
Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy,	9 38 E	39 25 N
Cahors, Guienne, France,	1 31 E	44 26 N
Cairo, Lower Egypt,	31 23 E	30 02 N
Calais, Picardy, France,	1 55 E	50 57 N
Calcutta, Bengal, East Indies,	88 34 E	22 34 N
Callao, Peru, Spanish America,	76 53 W	12 01 N
Calmar, Smaland, Sweden,	16 26 E	56 40 N
Cambray, Cambresis, Netherlands,	3 18 E	50 10 N
Cambridge, Cambridgesh. England,	0 09 E	52 12 N
Cambridge, New Engl. Un. Stat.	71 05 W	42 25 N
Camboya, Camboya, E. Indies,	105 00 E	13 30 N
Campbelltown, Argylesh, Scotland,	5 40 W	55 30 N
Canary		

	Long. D. M.	Lat. D. M.
Canary, N. E. Point, Canary Isles,		
Atlantic Ocean,	15 33 W	28 13 N
Candia, Candia, Mediterranean Sea,	25 23 E	35 18 N
Candy, Ceylon, Indian Ocean,	79 00 E	7 54 N
Canfo Port, Nova Scotia, Brit. Amer.	60 50 W	45 20 N
Canterbury, Kent, England,	1 15 E	51 16 N
Canton, Quantong, China,	103 07 E	23 07 N
Cardigan, Cardiganshire, Wales,	4 38 W	52 10 N
Carleicroon, Schonen, Sweden,	15 31 E	56 20 N
Carlisle, Cumberland, England,	2 35 W	54 47 N
Carthage ruins, Tunis, Barbary,	9 00 E	36 30 N
Carthagena, Terra Firma, S. Amer.	75 21 W	10 26 N
Carthagena, Murcia, Spain,	1 03 W	37 37 N
Casan, Siberia, Russia,	49 13 E	55 43 N
Caspian Sea, Russ. Tartary, 49° to 55° E	37° to 47° N	
Cassel, Hesse Cassel, Germany,	9 34 E	51 19 N
Castres, Languedoc, France,	2 19 E	43 37 N
St. Catharine's Isle, S. Atlantic Ocean,	49 12 W	27 35 S
Cavan, Cavan, Ireland,	7 18 W	54 51 N
Cayenne, Cayenne, French America,	52 10 W	4 56 N
Cette, Languedoc, France,	3 47 E	43 23 N
Challon, Burgundy, France,	4 56 E	46 46 N
Chandernagore, Bengal, E. Indies,	88 34 E	22 51 N
Charlton Isle of, Hudson's Bay,	79 00 W	52 03 N
Chartres, Orleannois, France,	1 33 E	48 26 N
Cherbourg, Normandy, France,	1 33 W	49 38 N
Christmas Sound, Terra del Fuego,	69 57 W	55 21 N
St. Christopher's Isle, Caribbean Sea,	62 38 W	17 15 N
Civita Vecchia, Pope's territory, Italy,	12 51 E	42 05 N
Clerke's Isles, S. Atlantic Ocean,	34 37 W	55 05 S
Clermont, Auvergne, France,	3 10 E	45 46 N
Colmar, Alsace, France,	7 27 E	48 04 N
Cologn, Lower Rhine, Germany,	7 30 E	50 55 N
Cape Clear Isle, Irish Sea, Atlantic,	11 10 W	51 18 N
Comorin, this side the Ganges,		
East Indies,	78 10 E	7 56 N
Finisterre, Galicia, Spain,	9 12 W	42 51 N
St. Vincent, Algarva, Portugal,	8 57 W	37 02 N
of Good Hope, Caffraria,	18 28 E	34 29 S
Florida, E. Flor. Span. Amer.	80 30 W	24 57 N
Verd, Negroland,	17 28 W	14 45 N
Horn, Terra del Fuego Island,	67 21 W	55 58 S
Cattegat, between Sweden and Denmark, Atlant. Ocean.		
Couta, Fez, Morocco,	6 30 W	35 04 N
Chester,		

	Long.	Lat.
	D. M.	D. M.
Chester, Cheshire, England,	0 03 W	53 15 N
CHARLESTOWN, S. Carol. Un. Stat.	79 12 W	32 45 N
COPENHAGEN, Zealand, Denmark,	12 40 E	55 40 N
CONSTANTINOPLE, Romania, Turk.	28 58 E	41 01 N
Cork, Munster, Ireland,	8 23 W	51 53 N
Cowentry, Warwickshire, England,	1 25 W	52 25 N
Constance, Swabia, Germany,	9 12 E	47 37 N
Corinth, Morea, Turkey,	23 00 E	37 30 N
Cowes, Isle of Wight, England,	1 14 W	50 46 N
Cracow, Little Poland, Poland,	19 55 E	50 10 N
Cremsmünster, Arch-duchy of Auf-		
tria, Germany,	14 12 E	48 03 N
Cummin Isle, North Pacific Ocean,	121 09 E	31 40 N
Curassou, Curassou Isle, West Indies,	68 20 W	11 56 N
Cusco, Peru, Spanish America,	70 00 W	12 25 S
Dacca, Bengal, East Indies,	89 20 E	23 30 N
Damascus, Syria, Turkey,	37 20 E	33 15 N
Dantzic, Polish Prussia, Poland,	18 38 E	54 22 N
Dax, Gascony, France,	0 58 W	43 42 N
Delit, Holland, Netherlands,	4 05 E	52 06 N
Delhi, Delhi, East Indies,	76 30 E	29 00 N
Derbent, Daghistan, Persia,	50 30 E	41 41 N
Derby, Derbyshire, England,	1 30 W	52 58 N
Derry, Ulster, Ireland,	7 40 W	54 52 N
Dieppe, Normandy, France,	0 59 E	49 55 N
Diu, Guzerat, East Indies,	69 30 E	21 37 N
Dijon, Burgundy, France,	4 57 E	47 19 N
Dilbingen, Swabia, Germany,	10 19 E	48 30 N
Dol, Bretagne, France,	1 41 W	48 33 N
St. Domingo, Caribbean Sea, W. Ind.	70 00 W	18 20 N
Dominica, Wind. Islands, W. Indies,	61 22 W	15 18 N
Dover, Kent, England,	1 13 E	51 07 N
DRESDEN, Saxony, Germany,	13 36 E	51 00 N
Dreux, Orleanois, France,	1 16 E	48 44 N
DUBLIN, Leinster, Ireland,	6 01 W	53 21 N
Dumbarton, Dumbartonsh. Scotland,	4 20 W	55 44 N
Dumfries, Dumfrieshire, Scotland,	3 25 W	55 08 N
Dunbar, Haddington, Scotland,	2 25 W	55 58 N
Dundee, Forfar, Scotland,	2 48 W	56 26 N
Dungeness, Kent, England,	1 04 E	50 52 N
Dunkirk, Fren. Flanders, Netherlands,	2 27 E	51 02 N
Durham, Durham, England,	1 25 W	54 48 N
Eaoowe Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	174 25 W	21 24 S
Easter Isle, Pacific Ocean,	109 41 W	27 06 S
		Eastern

	Long.		Lat.	
	D. M.		D. M.	
Eastern Ocean, between the north-west of North America, and north-east of Asia.				
Edinburgh, Edinburghsh. Scotland,	3	07 W	55	57 N
Edystone, Eng. Channel, off Cornw.	4	19 W	50	08 N
Elbing, Prussia, Poland,	20	00 E	54	15 N
Embsen, Westphalia, Germany,	7	10 E	53	25 N
Enebrum, Dauphiné, France,	6	34 E	44	34 N
English Channel, between England and France,	Atlantic.			
Erramanga Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	169	23 E	18	46 S
Erzerum, Turcomania, Turkey,	42	05 E	39	56 N
Ethiopian Sea, Coast of Guinea,	Atlantic Ocean.			
Evreux, Normandy, France,	1	13 E	49	01 N
Eustatia, Caribb. Sea, West Indies,	63	05 W	17	29 N
Exeter, Devonshire, England,	3	29 W	50	44 N
Falkirk, Stirling, Scotland,	3	48 W	55	58 N
Falmouth, Cornwall, England,	4	57 W	50	08 N
Fayal Town, Azores, Atl. Ocean,	28	36 W	38	32 N
Fernando Noronha Isle, Brazil,	32	43 W	3	56 S
Ferrara, Ferrarese, Italy,	11	41 E	44	54 N
Ferro, Canaries, Atlantic Ocean,	17	40 W	27	47 N
Ferrol, Galicia, Spain,	8	40 W	43	30 N
Fez, Fez, Morocco,	6	00 W	33	30 N
Florence, Tuscany, Italy,	11	07 E	43	46 N
Flores, Azores, Atlantic Ocean,	30	51 W	39	34 N
St. Flour, Auvergne, France,	3	10 E	45	01 N
Fort St. David, Coromandel, E. Ind.	80	55 E	12	05 N
Fox Islands, Eastern Ocean,	155	00 W	54	00 N
France Isle of, Indian Ocean,	57	33 E	20	09 S
Francfort, Franconia, Germany,	8	40 E	49	55 N
Frawenburg, Polish Prussia,	20	12 E	54	22 N
Fuego, Cape Verd Isles, Atlantic Oc.	24	23 W	14	56 N
Funchal, Madeira, Atlantic Ocean,	17	01 W	32	37 N
Furneaux Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	143	01 W	17	11 S
Gap, Dauphiné, France,	6	09 E	44	33 N
Genes, Savoy, Italy,	8	40 E	44	25 N
Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland,	6	05 E	46	12 N
GENOA, Genoa, Italy	8	30 E	44	25 N
St. Geo. Isle, Azores, Atlant. Ocean,	27	55 W	38	39 N
Geo. Town, Bermudas, Caribb. Sea,	63	30 W	32	45 N
St. George's Channel, between England and Ireland.				
St. Geo. Fort, Coromandel, E. Ind.	80	33 E	13	04 N
Ghent, Flanders, Netherlands,	3	48 E	51	03 N
Gibraltar, Andalusia, Spain,	5	17 W	36	05 N
Gillolo Island, Indian Ocean,	124	00 E	1	00 N
Glasgow, Lanerkshire, Scotland,	4	10 W	55	51 N
Gloucester,				

Gloucester,

	Long.		Lat.	
	D. M.		D. M.	
Gloucester, Gloucestersh. England,	2	16 W	51	05 N
Goa, Malabar Coast, East Indies,	73	50 E	15	31 N
Goat Isle, Indian Ocean,	120	07 E	13	55 N
Gombroon, Farissian, Persia,	74	20 E	27	30 N
Gomera Isle, Canaries, Atl. Ocean,	17	03 W	28	05 N
Good Hope Town, Caffraria,	18	28 E	33	55 S
Goree Isle, South Atlantic Ocean,	17	20 W	14	40 N
Gottenburg, Gothland, Sweden,	11	43 E	57	42 N
Göttingen, Hanover, Germany,	9	58 E	51	31 N
Granville, Normandy, France,	1	32 W	48	50 N
Gratiosa, Azores, Atlantic Ocean,	27	53 W	39	02 N
Gratz, Stiria, Germany,	15	29 E	47	04 N
Gravelines, Flanders, Netherlands,	2	13 E	50	59 N
Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland,	4	22 W	55	52 N
Gryphiswald, Pomerania, Germany,	13	43 E	54	04 N
Guadaloupe W. Ind. Caribbean Sea,	61	54 W	15	59 N
Guam, Ladrone Isles, E. Ocean,	140	30 E	14	00 N
Gulf of Bothnia, Coast of Sweden,				Baltic Sea.
— of California, between California & Mexico,				Pacific Oc.
— of Finland, between Sweden & Russia,				Baltic Sea.
— of Mexico, Coast of Mexico,				Atlantic Ocean.
— of Ormus, between Persia & Arabia,				Indian Ocean.
— of Persia, between Persia & Arabia,				Indian Ocean.
— of St. Lawrence, Coast of Canada,				Atlantic Ocean.
— of Venice, between Italy & Turkey,				Mediterranean Sea.
Haerlem, Holland, Netherlands,	4	10 E	52	20 N
Hague, Holland, Netherlands,	4	22 E	52	04 N
Halifax, Yorkshire, England,	1	52 W	53	45 N
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Brit. Amer.	63	15 W	44	40 N
Hamburg, Holstein, Germany,	9	55 E	53	34 N
Hanover, Saxony, Germany,	9	35 E	52	32 N
Hastings, Sussex, England,	0	40 E	50	52 N
Hapae Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	173	20 W	20	30 S
Havannah, Cuba Isle, W. Indies,	82	13 W	23	11 N
Havre de Grace, Normandy, France,	0	10 E	49	29 N
La Heese, D. Flanders, Netherlands,	4	50 E	51	25 N
Heidelberg, Lower Rhine, Germany,	8	40 E	42	20 N
St. Helena, South Atlantic Ocean,	5	44 W	15	55 S
Hellespont joins the Mediterranean to the Black Sea.				
Hereford, Herefordshire, England,	2	38 W	52	06 N
Hernofand, West Bothnia, Sweden,	17	58 E	62	38 N
Hervey's Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	158	43 W	19	17 S
Hoai-Nghan, Kiang-Nan, China,	118	54 E	33	34 N
La Hogue Cape, Normandy, France,	1	51 W	49	44 N
				Hood's

	Long.	Lat.
	D. M.	D. M.
Hood's Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	128 47 W	9 26 S
Hoogstraten, Brabant, Netherlands,	4 52 E	51 24 N
Howe's Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	154 01 W	16 46 S
Huafine Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	151 01 W	16 44 S
Hudson's Bay, Coast of Labrador, N. Atlantic Ocean.		
Hughly, Bengal, East Indies,	87 55 E	21 45 N
Hull, Yorkshire, England,	0 12 W	53 45 N
Jakutskoi, Siberia, Russia,	129 52 E	62 01 N
Janeiro Rio de, Brazil, Portug. Amer.	42 38 W	22 54 S
Jazy, Moldavia, Turkey,	27 34 E	47 08 N
Java Head, Java Isle, Indian Ocean,	106 55 E	6 49 S
St. Jago, Chili, Spanish America,	77 00 W	34 00 S
Jeddo, Japan Isle, Eastern Ocean,	139 00 E	36 20 N
Jerusalem, Palestine, Turkey,	35 45 E	31 55 N
Immer Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	169 51 E	19 10 S
Indian Ocean, Coast of India, Southern Ocean.		
Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Germany,	11 27 E	48 45 N
St. John's, Antigua Isle, Caribbees,	62 04 E	17 04 N
St. John, Newfoundland, Br. Amer.	52 21 W	47 32 N
St. Juan, California, Span. Amer.	109 37 W	23 03 N
Inverness, Invernesshire, Scotland,	4 02 W	57 33 N
Irish Sea, between Great Britain and Ireland.		
Irronan Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	170 26 E	19 31 S
Isfahabad, Bengal, East Indies,	91 50 E	22 20 N
ISPAHAN, Irac Agem, Persia,	52 55 E	32 25 N
Isthmus of Corinth, joins the Morea to Greece.		
— of Malacca, joins Malacca to Farther India.		
— of Panama, joins North and South America.		
— of Suez, joins Africa to Asia.		
Jedda, Haggiaz, Arabia,	49 27 E	21 20 N
Juthia, Siam, East Indies,	100 55 E	14 18 N
Jvica Isle, Mediterranean Sea,	1 40 E	38 50 N
Kamtschatka, Siberia, Russia,	163 00 E	57 10 N
Kedgere, Bengal, East Indies,	88 55 E	21 48 N
Kelfo, Roxburghshire, Scotland,	1 12 W	55 38 N
Kilmarnock, Airshire, Scotland,	0 30 W	55 38 N
KINGSTON, Jamaica, Gulf of Mex.	76 38 W	18 15 N
Kinfale, Munster, Ireland,	8 20 W	51 32 N
Kirkwall, Orkney Isles, Scotland,	3 00 W	59 45 N
Kiow, Ukraine, Russia,	31 12 E	50 30 N
Kola, Russian Lapland,	33 13 E	68 52 N
Koningsberg, Ducal Prussia, Poland,	21 35 E	54 43 N
Lahore, Lahore, East Indies,	75 30 E	32 40 N
Lancaster,		

	Long.		Lat.	
	D.	M.	D.	M.
Lancaster, Lancashire, England,	2	55	E	54 05 N
Laguna, Teneriffe, Canaries,	16	13	W	28 28 N
Landau, Alsace, France,	8	02	E	49 11 N
Landscroon, Schonen, Sweden,	12	51	E	55 52 N
Lausanne, Vaud, Switzerland,	6	50	E	46 31 N
Leeds, Yorkshire, England,	1	29	W	53 48 N
Leicester, Leicestershire, England,	1	03	W	52 38 N
Leipfic, Saxony, Germany,	12	25	E	51 19 N
Leith, Edinburghshire, Scotland,	3	00	W	55 58 N
Lepers Island, S. Pacific Ocean,	168	03	E	15 23 S
Liskeard, Cornwall, England,	4	36	W	50 26 N
L'Esparre, Guienne, France,	0	52	W	45 18 N
Levant Sea, Coast of Syria,	Mediterranean Sea.			
Leyden, Holland, Netherlands,	4	32	E	52 10 N
Lichfield, Staffordshire, England,	1	04	W	52 43 N
Liege, Westphalia, Germany,	5	40	E	50 37 N
Lima, Peru, Spanish America,	76	44	W	12 01 S
Limerick, Limerickshire, Ireland,	8	48	W	52 35 N
Limoges, Limoges, France,	1	20	E	45 49 N
Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England,	0	27	W	53 15 N
Linlithgow, Linlithgowsh. Scotland,	3	30	W	55 56 N
Lintz, Austria, Germany,	13	57	E	48 16 N
Lisbon, Estremadura, Portugal,	9	04	W	38 42 N
Liste, Fren. Flanders, Netherlands,	3	09	E	50 37 N
Lizard Point, Cornwall, England,	5	10	W	49 57 N
LONDON, Middlesex, England, 1st Meridian,				51 31 N
Londonderry, Londonder. Ireland,	7	40	W	50 00 N
Loretto, Pope's Territories, Italy,	14	15	E	43 15 N
Louisbourg, C. Breton Isle, Brit. Am.	59	48	W	45 53 N
Louvain, Brabant, Netherlands,	4	49	E	50 53 N
Louveau, Siam, East Indies,	100	56	E	12 42 N
Lubec, Holstein, Germany,	21	40	E	54 00 N
St. Lucia, Windward Isles, W. Ind.	60	46	W	13 24 N
Lunden, Gothland, Sweden,	13	26	E	55 41 N
Luneville, Lorrain, France,	6	35	E	48 35 N
Luxemburg, Luxemb. Netherlands,	6	16	E	49 37 N
Lyons, Lyons, France,	4	54	E	45 45 N
Macao, Quantong, China,	113	51	E	22 12 N
Macassar, Celebes Isle, E. Indies,	119	53	E	5 09 S
Madeira, Atlantic Ocean,	17	01	W	32 37 N
Madras, Coromandel, East Indies,	80	33	E	13 04 N
MADRID, New Castile, Spain	3	20	E	40 25 N
Magdalena Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	138	44	W	10 25 S
				Magindano,

	Long.		Lat.	
	D.	M.	D.	M.
Magindano, Philippines, Indian Oc.	122	10 E	7	30 N
Mahon Port, Minorca, Mediterran.	3	53 E	39	50 N
Majorca, Isle, Mediterranean Sea,	2	34 E	39	35 N
Malacca, Malacca, East Indies,	102	10 E	2	12 N
Malicollo Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	167	44 E	16	15 N
Malines, Brabant, Netherlands,	4	33 E	51	01 N
St. Maloes, Brétagne, France,	1	56 W	48	38 N
Malta Isle, Mediterranean Sea,	14	33 E	35	54 N
Manchester, Lancashire, England,	2	22 W	53	30 N
Manilla, Luconia, Phillipine Isles,	120	58 E	14	36 N
MAN TUA, Mantua, Italy,	10	47 E	45	20 N
Marigalante Isle, Caribbean Sea,	61	06 W	15	55 N
Marseilles, Provence, France,	5	27 E	43	17 N
St. Martha, Terra Firma, Spanish America,	73	59 W	11	26 N
St. Martin's Isle, Caribbees, W. Ind.	62	57 W	18	04 N
Martinico Isle, Caribbees, W. Ind.	61	16 W	14	44 N
St. Mary's Isle, Scilly, off Cornwall,	6	38 W	49	57 N
St. Mary's Town, Azores, Atl. Oc.	25	24 W	36	56 N
Maskelyne Isles, S. Pacific Ocean,	168	04 E	16	32 S
Maurua Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	152	37 E	16	25 S
Mayence, Lower Rhine, Germany,	8	25 E	49	54 N
Mayo, Cape Verd Isles, Atlan. Oc.	23	00 W	15	10 N
Meaux, Champagne, France,	2	57 E	48	57 N
Mecca, Haggiaz, Arabia,	41	00 E	21	45 N
Medina, Tehama, Arabia,	39	33 E	25	00 N
Mediterranean Sea, between Europe and Africa.				
Mequinez, Fez, Barbary,	6	00 E	34	30 N
Mergui, Siam, East Indies,	98	13 E	12	12 N
MESSINA, Sicily Island, Italy,	15	40 E	38	30 N
Mexico, Mexico, Span. America,	100	00 W	19	54 N
Miatea Isles, South Pacific Ocean,	148	01 W	17	52 S
St. Michael, Azores, Atlantic Oc.	25	37 W	37	47 N
Middleburg Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	174	29 W	21	20 S
MILAN, Milanese, Italy,	9	30 E	45	25 N
Milford Haven, Pembroke, Wales,	5	15 W	51	45 N
Mochu, Arabia Felix, Arabia,	43	50 E	13	40 N
MODENA, Modena, Italy,	11	17 E	44	34 N
Montague Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	168	36 E	17	26 S
Montpelier, Languedoc, France,	3	37 E	43	36 N
Montreal, Canada, Brit. America,	73	11 W	45	35 N
Montrose, Forfar, Scotland,	2	20 W	56	34 N
Montferrat Isle, Caribbees, W. Ind.	62	12 W	16	47 N
MOROCCO, Morocco, Barbary,	6	10 W	30	32 N
			Moscow,	

	<i>Long.</i>	<i>Lat.</i>
	D. M.	D. M.
Moscow, Moscow, Russia,	37 50 E	55 45 N
Munich, Bavaria, Germany,	11 35 E	48 09 N
Munster, Westphalia, Germany,	7 10 E	52 00 N
Namur, Namur, Netherlands,	4 49 E	50 28 N
Nanci, Lorraine, France,	6 16 E	48 41 N
Nangasacki, Japan, N. Pacific Ocean,	128 51 E	32 39 N
Nanking, Kiangnan, China,	118 30 E	32 00 N
Nantes, Bretagne, France,	1 28 W	47 13 N
Naples, Naples, Italy,	14 18 E	40 50 N
Narva, Livonia, Russia,	27 35 E	59 00 N
Newcastle, Northumberland, England,	1 24 W	55 03 N
Newport, Rhode Island, Unit. States,	71 06 W	41 35 N
New York, New York, Unit. States,	74 00 W	40 40 N
Nice, Piedmont, Italy,	7 22 E	43 41 N
St. Nicholas, Hispaniola, W. Indies,	73 24 W	19 49 N
Nieuport, Flanders, Netherlands,	2 50 E	51 07 N
Nineveh, Curdistan, Turkey,	45 00 E	36 00 N
Ningpo, Tchekiang, China,	120 23 E	29 57 N
Norfolk Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	168 15 E	29 01 S
Noriton, Pennsylvania, Unit. States,	75 18 W	40 09 N
Northampton, Northamptonsh. Eng.	0 55 W	52 15 N
North Cape, Wardhuys, Lapland,	26 2 E	71 10 N
Norwich, Norfolk, England,	1 25 E	52 40 N
Nottingham, Nottinghamsh. England,	1 6 W	53 00 N
Nuremberg, Franconia, Germany,	11 12 E	49 27 N
Ochotskoi, Siberia, Russia,	143 17 E	59 20 N
Ohevahoa Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	138 56 W	9 40 S
Ohitahoo Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	139 1 W	9 55 S
Oleron Isle, Saintonge, France,	1 20 W	46 02 N
Olmütz, Moravia, Bohemia,	16 45 E	49 30 N
Olinde, Brazil, Portuguese America,	35 00 W	8 13 S
Olympia, Greece, Turkey,	22 00 E	37 30 N
St. Omers, Flanders, Netherlands,	2 19 E	50 44 N
Onateayo Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	138 40 W	9 58 S
Oporto, Douro, Portugal,	8 22 W	41 10 N
Oran, Algiers, Barbary,	0 05 E	36 30 N
Orenburg, Russian Tartary,	55 14 E	51 46 N
Orleans, Orleannois, France,	1 59 E	47 54 N
Orleans (New) Louisiana, Sp. Amer.	89 53 W	29 57 N
Ormus, Ormus Isle, Persian Gulf,	57 00 E	26 50 N
Orotava, Teneriffe, Atlantic Ocean,	16 19 W	28 23 N
Orsk, Russian Tartary,	58 37 E	51 12 N

Osnaburg

	Long.	Lat.
	D. M.	D. M.
Osnaaburg Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	148 01 E	17 52 S
Ostend, Flanders, Netherlands,	3 00 E	51 13 N
Oxford, Oxfordshire, England,	1 10 W	51 45 N
Pacific or Oriental Ocean, between Asia and America.		
Padua, Paduano, Italy,	12 00 E	45 22 N
Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland,	4 08 W	55 48 N
PALERMO, Sicily Isle, Italy	13 43 E	38 30 N
Palliser's Isles, S. Pacific Ocean,	146 25 W	15 38 S
Palma Isle, Canaries, Atl. Ocean,	17 45 W	28 36 N
Palmeiston's Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	162 52 W	18 00 S
Palmyra, Syria, Turkey,	39 00 E	33 00 N
Panama, Terra Firma, Span. Amer.	80 06 W	8 47 N
Paoom Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	168 33 E	16 30 S
PARIS, Isle of France, France,	2 25 E	48 50 N
Parma, Parmasan, Italy,	10 51 E	44 45 N
Patna, Bengal, East Indies,	83 00 E	25 45 N
Patrixsfjord, Iceland, Atlantic Oc.	14 05 W	65 35 N
Pau, Bearn, France,	0 04 W	43 15 N
St. Paul's Isle, S. Indian Ocean,	77 53 E	37 51 S
Peking, Petcheli, China	116 29 E	39 54 N
Pelew, Pelew Islands, E. Ocean,	133 00 E	7 00 N
Pembroke, Pembrokesth. Wales,	4 50 W	51 45 N
PENSACOLA, W. Florida, Sp. Amer.	87 20 W	30 22 N
Penzance, Cornwall, England,	6 00 W	50 08 N
Perigux, Guienne, France,	0 48 E	45 11 N
Perinaldi, Genoa, Italy,	7 45 E	43 53 N
Persepolis, Irac Agem, Persia,	54 00 E	30 30 N
Perth, Perthshire, Scotland,	3 12 W	56 22 N
Perth-Amboy, New Jersey, U. Stat.	74 20 W	40 30 N
St. Peter's, Martinico, W. Indies,	61 16 W	14 44 N
St. Peter's Isle, N. Atlantic Ocean,	56 12 W	46 46 N
PETERSBURG, Ingria, Russia,	30 24 E	59 56 N
Petropaulofski, Kamtschatka, Rus.	158 40 E	53 01 N
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. Stat.	75 09 W	39 56 N
St. Philip's, Minorca, Mediterran.	3 53 E	39 50 N
Pickersgill Isle, S. Atlantic Ocean,	36 53 W	54 42 S
Pico, Azores, Atlantic Ocean,	28 21 W	38 28 N
Pines Isle of, New Caledonia,		
South Pacific Ocean,	167 43 E	22 38 S
Pisa, Tuscany, Italy,	10 17 E	43 43 N
Placentia, Newfoundland Isle,	55 00 W	47 26 N
Plymouth, Devonshire, England,	4 10 W	50 22 N
Plymouth, New England, U. Stat.	70 25 W	41 48 N
Pollingen, Swabia, Germany,	10 48 E	47 48 N

Pondicherry,

	Long. D. M.	Lat. D. M.
Pondicherry, Coromandel, E. Indies,	79 57 E	11 41 N
Ponoi, Russian Lapland,	36 48 E	67 06 N
Portland Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	178 17 E	39 25 S
Port Jackson, New S. Wales, S. Oc.	151 00 E	33 52 S
Port L'Orient, Bretagne, France,	5 20 W	47 45 N
Portland Isle, British Channel,	18 49 W	63 22 N
Porto Bello, Ter. Fir. Span. America,	79 45 W	9 33 N
Porto Sancto, Madeiras, Atlantic Oc.	16 20 W	32 58 N
Port Royal, Jamaica, West Indies,	76 40 W	18 00 N
Port Royal, Martinico, West Indies,	61 04 W	14 35 N
Portsmouth, Hampshire, England,	1 01 W	50 47 N
Portsmouth, New England, Un. Stat.	70 20 W	43 10 N
Potosi, Peru, Spanish America,	77 00 W	21 00 S
Prague, Bohemia Proper,	14 50 E	50 04 N
Presburg, Upper Hungary,	17 30 W	48 20 N
Preston, Lancashire, England,	2 50 W	53 45 N
Prince of Wales Fort, New North Wales, British America	94 02 W	58 47 N
Providence, New Engl. United States,	71 21 W	41 50 N
Pulo Condore Isle, Indian Ocean,	107 25 E	8 40 N
Pulo Peenang Isle, Straits of Malacca,	98 40 E	5 30 N
Pulo Timor Isle, Gulf of Siam,	104 30 E	3 00 N
Pylestaart Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	175 36 W	22 25 S
QUEBEC, Canada, British America,	69 48 W	46 55 N
Queen Charlotte's Isles, S. Pacif. Oc.	164 35 E	10 11 S
St. Quintin, Picardy, France,	3 22 E	49 50 N
Quito, Peru, Spanish America,	77 50 W	0 13 S
Ragusa, Dalmatia, Turkey,	18 25 E	42 45 N
Ramhead, Cornwall, England,	4 15 W	50 18 N
Rangoon, Pegu, East Indies	97 00 E	17 00 N
Raschid, Lower Egypt,	30 35 E	31 10 N
Ratisbon, Bavaria, Germany,	12 05 E	48 56 N
Rhe Isle, Aunis, France,	1 29 W	46 14 N
Recif, Brazil, Portuguese America,	35 30 W	8 10 S
Rennes, Bretagne, France,	1 39 W	48 06 N
Resolution Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	141 40 W	17 23 S
Revel, Livonia, Russia,	25 07 E	59 00 N
Rheims, Champagne, France,	4 07 E	49 14 N
Rhodes, Island of, Levant Sea,	28 00 E	36 20 N
Riga, Livonia, Russia,	24 00 E	56 55 N
Rimini, Romagna, Italy,	12 39 E	44 03 N
Rochellé, Aunis, France,	1 04 W	46 09 N
Rochfort, Saintonge, France,	0 53 W	46 02 N
		Rodez,

	Long.	Lat.
	D. M.	D. M.
Rodez, Guienne, France,	2 39 E	44 21 N
Rodrigues Isle, South Indian Ocean,	63 15 E	10 40 N
Rome, Pope's Territory, Italy,	12 34 E	41 53 N
Rotterdam, Holland, Netherlands,	4 33 E	51 56 N
Rotterdam Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	174 25 W	20 16 N
Rouen, Normandy, France,	1 00 W	49 26 N
Saba Isle, Caribb. Sea, West Indies,	63 12 W	17 39 N
Sagan, Silesia, Germany,	15 27 E	51 42 N
Said Ruins of, Upper Egypt,	32 20 E	27 00 N
Salisbury, Wiltshire, England,	1 45 W	51 00 N
Sall Isle, North Atlantic Ocean,	22 51 W	16 38 N
Sallee, Fez, Barbary,	6 20 W	34 00 N
Salonichi, Janna, Turkey,	23 13 E	40 41 N
St. Salvador, Brazil, Portuguese Amer.	38 00 W	11 58 S
Salvage Isles, North Atlantic Ocean,	15 49 W	30 00 N
Samana, Hispaniola, West Indies,	69 11 W	19 15 N
Samarcand, Uibec Tartary,	69 00 E	40 40 N
Sama Ruins of, Holy Land, Turkey,	38 00 E	32 40 N
Sandwich Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	168 38 E	17 41 S
Sangir Island, Eastern Ocean,	122 00 E	4 00 N
Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Atlantic Oc.	16 11 W	28 27 N
Santa Fé, New Mexico, Span. Amer.	101 00 W	36 00 N
Savannah, Georgia, United States,	80 20 W	31 55 N
Savage Isle, South Pacific Ocean	169 25 W	19 02 S
Saunders Isle, South Georgia, South Atlantic Ocean,	26 53 W	58 00 S
Scanderoon, Lower Egypt,	30 21 E	31 11 N
Scanderoon, Syria, Turkey,	36 25 E	86 35 N
Scarborough, Yorkshire, England,	0 10 W	54 18 N
Schiras, Faristan, Persia,	55 00 E	29 30 N
Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany,	11 13 E	54 00 N
Schwezingen, Lower Rhine, Germany,	8 45 E	49 23 N
Scone, Perthshire, Scotland,	3 10 W	56 24 N
Sea of Azoph, between Little Tartary and Cuban.		
— Kamtschatka, Pacific Ocean.		
— Corea, Coast of Corea, Pacific Ocean.		
— of Marmora, between Turkey in Europe and Asia.		
— of Ochotsk, between Siberia and Kamtschatka.		
— Yellow, between Eastern Tartary, China, and Corea.		
Sedan, Champagne, France,	5 02 E	49 42 N
Senegal Island, Negroland,	16 26 W	15 53 N
Seville, Andalusia, Spain,	6 05 W	37 15 N
Sheerness, Kent, England,	0 50 E	51 25 N
Shepherd's Isles, S. Pacific Ocean,	168 47 E	16 58 S
Shields,		

	<i>Long.</i> D. M.	<i>Lat.</i> D. M.
Shields, Durham, England,	1 15 E	55 02 N
Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England,	2 46 W	52 43 N
Siam, Siam, East Indies,	100 55 E	14 18 N
Sidon, Holy Land, Turkey,	36 15 E	33 33 N
Si-gham-fu, Chenfi, China,	108 48 E	34 16 N
Sisteron, Dauphiné, France,	6 01 W	44 11 N
Smyrna, Natolia, Turkey,	27 24 E	38 28 N
Sombavera Isles, Carib. Sea, W. Ind.	63 32 W	18 38 N
Sooloo Isle, Indian Ocean,	119 00 E	6 00 N
Sound, between Denmark and Sweden, Baltic Sea.		
Southampton, Hampshire, England,	1 25 W	50 55 N
Spa, Liege, Germany,	5 40 E	50 30 N
Stafford, Staffordshire, England,	2 00 W	52 50 N
Sterling, Sterlingshire, Scotland,	3 50 W	56 10 N
Stettin, Pomerania, Germany,	14 50 E	53 30 N
Stockholm, Upland, Sweden,	18 08 E	59 20 N
Straits of Babelmandel, between Africa and Asia.		
Straits of Dover, between England and France.		
Straits of Gibraltar, between Europe and Africa.		
Straits of Magellan, and of La Maire, between Terra del Fuego, and Patagonia.		
Straits of Malacca, between Malacca and Sumatra.		
Straits of Ormus, between Persia and Arabia, Pers. Gulf.		
Straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java, Ind. Ocean.		
Straits of Waygatz, between Nova Zembla and Russia.		
Stralsund, Pomerania, Germany,	13 22 E	54 23 N
Strasburgh, Alsace, France,	7 46 E	48 34 N
Stromnells, Iceland, N. Atlantic Oc.	24 24 W	65 39 N
Stutgard, Swabia, Germany,	9 00 E	48 40 N
Suez, Suez, Arabia,	33 27 E	29 50 N
Sultz, Lorrain, France,	7 09 W	47 53 N
Sunderland, Durham, England,	1 10 W	54 55 N
Surat, Guzerat, East Indies,	72 27 E	21 10 N
Surinam, Surinam, Dutch America,	55 30 W	6 00 N
Syracuse, Sicily Isle, Italy,	15 05 E	36 58 N
Table Island, New Hebrides, South Pacific Ocean,	167 12 E	15 38 S
Tangier, Fez, Barbary,	5 45 W	35 42 N
Tanna Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	169 46 E	19 32 S
Tanjore, Tanjore, East Indies,	79 07 E	11 27 N
Taoukaa Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	145 4 W	14 30 S
Tauris, Aderbeitzan, Persia,	46 30 E	38 20 N
Teflis, Gurgistan, Tartary,	47 00 E	43 30 N
Temontengis, Soloo, Indian Ocean,	120 58 E	5 57 N
		Teneriffe

	<i>Long.</i> D. M.	<i>Lat.</i> D. M.
Teneriffe Peak, Canaries, Atlant. Oc.	16 24 W	28 12 N
Tercera, Azores, Atlantic Ocean,	27 01 W	38 45 N
Tetuan, Fez, Barbary,	5 18 W	35 40 N
St. Thomas's Isle, Virgin Isles,		
West Indies,	64 46 W	18 21 N
Thorn, Regal Prussia, Poland,	19 00 W	52 56 N
Timor, S. W. Point, East Indies	124 04 E	10 23 S
Timorland, S. Point, East Indies,	131 59 E	8 15 S
Tobolski, Siberia, Russian Tartary,	68 17 E	58 12 N
Toledo, New Castile, Spain,	3 25 E	39 50 N
Tomsk, Siberia, Russian Tartary,	85 4 E	56 29 N
Tonga Tabu Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	174 41 W	21 9 S
Tongtou, Tonquin, East Indies,	105 00 E	21 30 N
Tornao, Bothnia, Sweden,	24 17 E	65 50 N
Toulon, Provence, France,	6 1 E	43 7 N
Trapezond, Natolia, Turkey,	40 30 E	41 50 N
Trent, Trent, Germany,	11 2 E	46 5 N
Tripoli, Tripoli, Barbary,	13 12 E	32 53 N
Tripoli, Syria, Turkey,	36 15 E	34 30 N
Troy ruins, Natolia, Turkey,	26 30 E	39 30 N
Tunis, Tunis, Barbary,	10 00 E	36 47 N
Turin, Piedmont, Italy,	7 45 E	45 5 N
Turtle Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	178 2 W	19 48 S
Tyre, or Sur, Palestine, Turkey,	36 00 E	32 32 N
Turnaw, Trentschin, Hungary,	17 38 E	48 23 N
Uliatea Isle, South Pacific Ocean,	151 26 W	16 45 S
Upsal, Upland, Sweden,	17 47 E	59 51 N
Uraniberg, Huen Isle, Denmark,	12 57 E	55 54 N
Ushant Isle, Bretagne, France,	4 59 W	48 28 N
Utrecht, Holland, Netherlands,	5 00 E	52 7 N
Venice, Venice, Italy,	11 59 E	45 26 N
Vera Cruz, Mexico, Span. America,	97 25 W	19 12 N
Verona, Veronese, Italy,	11 23 E	45 26 N
Versailles, Isle of France, France,	2 12 E	48 48 N
VIENNA, Austria, Germany,	16 22 E	48 12 N
Vigo, Galicia, Spain,	8 23 W	42 14 N
Vintimiglia, Genoa, Italy,	7 42 E	43 53 N
Virgin Gorda, Virgin Isles, W. Indies,	63 59 W	18 18 N
Wakefield, Yorkshire, England,	1 28 W	53 41 N
Wardhuys, Norwegian Lapland,	31 11 E	70 22 N
Warsaw, Warsovia, Poland,	21 5 E	52 14 N
Warwick, Warwickshire, England,	1 32 W	52 18 N
Waterford, Munster, Ireland,	7 16 W	52 12 N
Wells, Somersetshire, England,	2 40 W	51 12 N

Westman

	Long.	Lat.
	D. M.	D. M.
Westman Isles, North Atlant. Ocean,	20 22 W	63 20 N
Whitehaven, Cumberland, England,	2 36 W	54 38 N
Whitsuntide Isle, S. Pacific Ocean,	168 25 E	15 44 S
Willes's Isles, S. Georgia, Atlant. Oc.	38 24 W	54 00 S
Williamsburg, Virginia, Unit. States,	76 48 W	27 12 N
Wilna, Lithuania, Poland,	25 32 E	54 51 N
Winchester, Hampshire, England	1 15 W	51 06 N
Wittenburg, Upper Saxony, Germ.	12 46 E	51 49 N
Wologda, Wologda, Russia	41 50 E	59 19 N
Worcester, Worcestershire, England	1 55 W	52 9 N
Worms, Lower Rhine, Germany,	8 05 E	49 38 N
Woslak, Russia,		61 15 N
Wortzburgh, Franconia, Germany,	10 18 E	49 46 N
Yarmouth, Norfolk, England,	1 48 E	52 45 N
York, Yorkshire, England,	1 01 W	53 59 N
Yorkminster, Terra-del Fuego, South-		
America,	70 3 W	55 26 N
Zell, Lower Saxony, Germany,	10 00 E	52 52 N

Greenwich Observatory, Kent, England, $51^{\circ} 28' 40''$ N
 $0^{\circ} 37'$ E. of St. Paul's London.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE FOREGOING TABLE.

E. W. N. S. stand either for the four cardinal points, or for Eastern, Western, Northern, Southern: Am. and Amer. America: Atl. and Atlant. Atlantic: Br. and Brit. British: Caribb. Caribbean: Carol. Carolina: Eng. England, or English: Fir. Firma: Flor. Florida: Fr. French: Germ. Germany: Ind. Indies, and Indian: Mex. Mexico: Oc. Ocean: Pacif. Pacific: Pers. Persian: Portug. Portuguese: Russ. Russian: Sp. Spain, and Spanish: Stat. States: Ter. Terra: Turk. Turkey: U. Un. and Unit. United Up. Upper.

DIRECTIONS for placing the Maps, &c.

The World	-	-	<i>to front the Title.</i>
The Sphere,	-	-	Page 1
Positions of the Earth with regard to the Sun,	-	-	7
Map of a Country exemplified,	-	-	15
Europe,	-	-	27
Russian Sledges,	-	-	53
Etna and Vesuvius,	-	-	108
Yorke Cascade,	-	-	125
Ireland,	-	-	123
Scotland,	-	-	129
England,	-	-	153
Asia,	-	-	197
Africa,	-	-	211
Africa from Cape Blanco to Angola,	-	-	227
North America,	-	-	267
South America,	-	-	280
Patagonians,	-	-	315
War Canoe, &c.	-	-	

E R R A T A.

- Page 9, line 2, *read* degrees *instead of* days,
 Page 19, line 19, *read* Russian Empire near 5,000,000 square miles.
 Page 222, line 41, *read*, are fourteen in number, but only seven of any consequence.
 Page 274, line 39, *read*, Rio de Janeiro, or St. Sebastian. the residence of the Viceroy, *and erase those words in* page 275, line 3.
 Page 292, line 28, *read* St. Martin's belongs partly to the French, and partly to the Dutch.
 Page 312, line 3, *read* being 2,400 miles in length, from E. to W. and 2,300 broad, from N. to S. and extending from the 10th to the 44th degree of S. latitude.

